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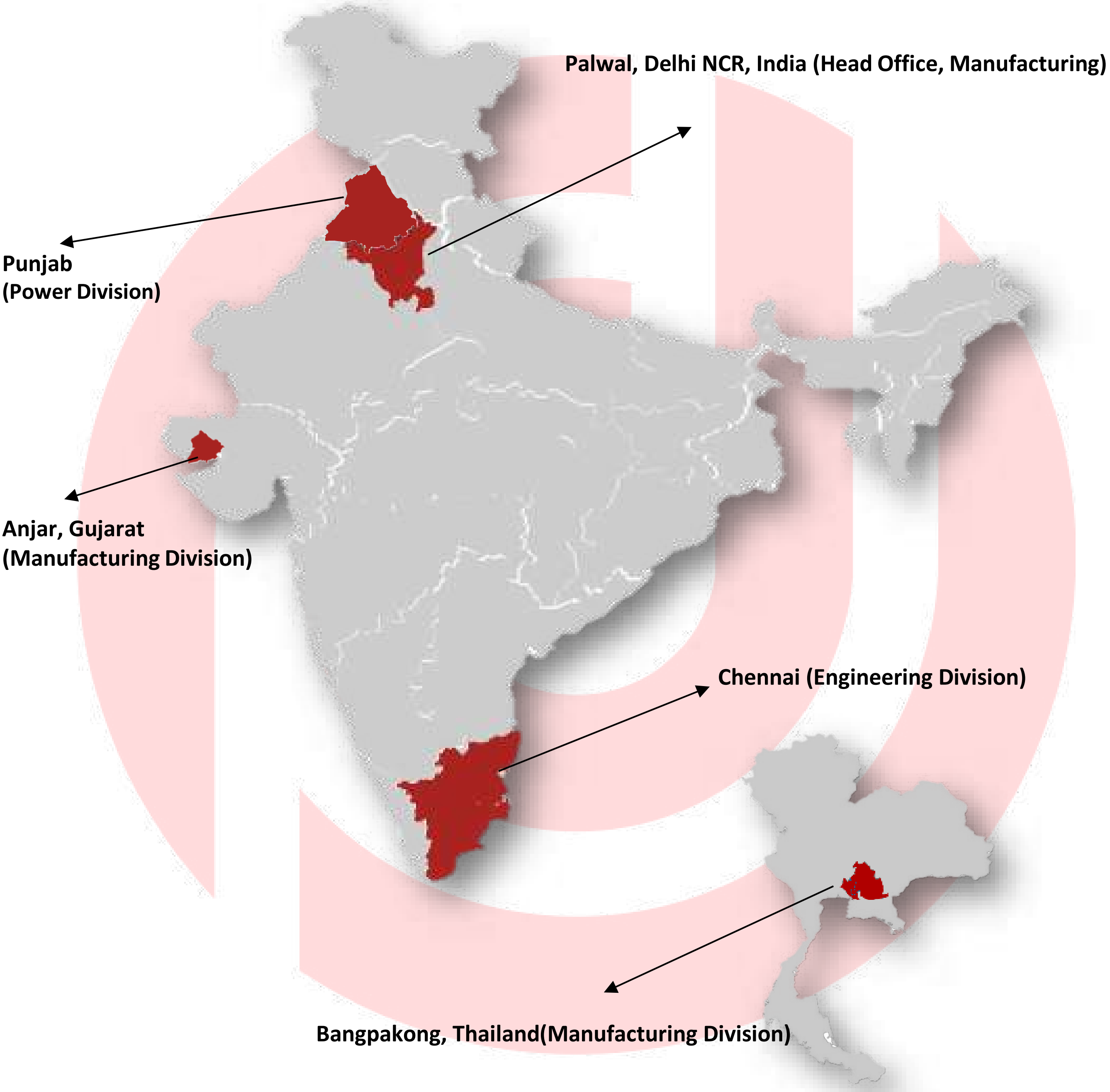
DEE
piping systems

DIRECTORS REPORT

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
CIN: U74140HR1988PLC030225

Directors' Report
of
DEE Development Engineers Limited
For
FY-2022-23

OUR PRESENCE



BOARD & ITS COMMITTEES AS ON 31ST MARCH 2023

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman & Managing Director (Chairman of the Committee)

Mrs. Ashima Bansal
Whole-time Director

Mrs. Shikha Bansal
Whole-time Director

Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda
Independent Director

Mr. Satish Kumar
Independent Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda

Mr. Satish Kumar

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal

Mr. Satish Kumar

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal

Mrs. Ashima Bansal

INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR COMMITTEE

Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda

Mr. Satish Kumar

CSR COMMITTEE

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda

Mrs. Ashima Bansal

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED

BOARD & ITS COMMITTEES AS ON DATE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman & Managing Director)

Mrs. Ashima Bansal
(Whole-time Director)

Mrs. Shikha Bansal
(Whole-time Director)

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Prabhakar
(Independent Director)

Mr. Bhisham Kumar Gupta
(Independent Director)

Mrs. Shilpi Barar
(Independent Director)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Prabhakar
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Bhisham Kumar Gupta

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. Shilpi Barar
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Prabhakar

Mr. Bhisham Kumar Gupta

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mrs. Ashima Bansal

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Prabhakar

Mrs. Shilpi Barar

INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR COMMITTEE

Mrs. Shilpi Barar
(Chairman of Committee)

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Prabhakar

Mr. Bhisham Kumar Gupta

CSR COMMITTEE

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Shilpi Barar

Mrs. Ashima Bansal

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Mrs. Shilpi Barar
(Chairman of the Committee)

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal

Mrs. Ashima Bansal

SUBSIDIARIES AND THEIR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MALWA POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Chairman and Managing Director)

Mrs. Ashima Bansal
(Non-Executive Director)

Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal
(Non-Executive Director)

DEE PIPING SYSTEM (THAILAND) CO. LTD.

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Director)

Mrs. Shikha Bansal
(Director)

Mr. Krisanakorn
(Director)

Mrs. Shilpi Barar
(Director)

DEE FABRICOM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Non-Executive Director)

Mrs. Ashima Bansal
(Non-Executive Director)

Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal
(Non-Executive Director)

ATUL KRISHAN BANSAL FOUNDATION

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal
(Director)

Mrs. Shikha Bansal
(Director)

CONSORTIUM BANKS

Bank of India

Punjab National Bank (ex-OBC)

HDFC Bank

Union Bank of India

Export-Import Bank of India

IndusInd Bank Limited

Yes Bank Limited

Bandhan Bank Limited

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT

As on Date:

Link Intime India Private Limited
C-101, 1st Floor, 247 Park, Lal Bahadur Shastri
Marg, Mumbai 400083

For Financial Year 2022-23:

MAS Services Limited (Resigned from FY 2023-24)
T-34, 2nd Floor, Okhla Industrial Area
Phase-2, New Delhi- 110010

STATUTORY AUDITOR SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND COST AUDITOR

S.R. Batliboi & Co.
(Statutory Auditor)

22, Camac Street, Block-B,
3rd Floor, Kolkata 700016

Pragnya Pradhan & Associates
(Secretarial Auditor)

46, LGF, Jor Bagh, Delhi - 110003

JSN & Co.
(Cost Auditors)

426/2, 1st Floor, Old MB Road,
Lado Sarai, New Delhi-110030

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Your Board of Directors hereby submits the report of the business and operations of your Company **('the Company' or 'DEE Development Engineers Limited')**, along with the Audited Stand-alone & Consolidated Financial Statements, for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

EXTRACTS OF ANNUAL RETURN

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT-9 is enclosed as **Annexure-I.**

WEBLINK OF THE COMPANY

The Weblink of the Company is https://www.deepiping.com

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

During the year, the Board of your Company comprises of Five Directors – viz. Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal (Chairman & Managing Director), Mrs. Ashima Bansal (Whole-time Director), Mrs. Shikha Bansal, (Whole-time Director), Mr. Satish Kumar (Independent Director), Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda (Independent Director).

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

During FY 2022-23, the Board of Directors met Four times on **25/07/2022, 24/09/2022, 17/01/2023 and 10/03/2023** in compliance to Section 173 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard -1 issued by ICSI.

DISCLOSURE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIRECTORS

Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director, Mrs. Ashima Bansal, Whole-time Director and Mrs. Shikha Bansal, Whole-time Director are related to each other and three of them are Shareholders of the Company and holds **74.74%, 8.29% and 2.77%** respectively.

Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda and Mr. Satish Kumar, Independent Directors have resigned from the Board. They had no pecuniary relationship with the Company except their sitting fees.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors do herebyconfirm that:

i) In the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2023, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

ii) The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023 and of profit & loss of the Company for that period;

iii) The Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and otherirregularities;

iv) The Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

v) They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of allapplicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder mandates that the Independent Directors of the Company shall hold at least one meeting in a year, without the attendance of Non-independent Directors and members of Management.

The Board mandated annual meeting was attended exclusively by the Independent Directors. At such meeting, the Independent Director discuss, among other matters, the performance of the Companyand risk faced by it, the flow of information to the Board, competition, strategy, leadership and strengths and weaknesses, governance, compliance, Board movements, human resource matters and performance of the members of the Board, including the Chairman.

The Independent Directors have submitted the declaration of independence, as required pursuant to section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in sub section (6).

BOARD COMMITTEES

The members of the Committees are co-opted by the Board. The Board constitutes the committees and defines their terms of reference. The Board at present has five committees as under:

Executive Committee

Currently, the Executive Committee of Board of Director comprises of two members Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman of the Committee and Mrs. Ashima Bansal as member of the Committee. The Committee met Fourteen (14) times during the financial year 2022-23, on 30th April, 2022, 12th May, 2022, 08th June, 2022, 28th June, 2022, 11th July, 2022, 07th August, 2022, 03rd October, 2022, 03rd November, 2022, 18th November, 2022, 03rd December, 2022, 26th December, 2022, 16th January, 2023, 25th January, 2023 and 31st January, 2023.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was comprised of four members, *viz.* Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal as Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda and Mr. Satish Kumar are the members of the committee. The committee met four times during FY 2022-23 on 25th July, 2022, 24th September, 2022, 17th January, 2023 and 10th March, 2023.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee acted in accordance with the terms of referencespecified by the Board and all recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

The constitution of the committee meets the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act,2013.

The internal auditor presents to the committee, observations and recommendations arising out of internal audits and also on issues having an impact on the control system and compliance. The Chief Financial Officer and Internal Auditor are permanent invitees and attend meetings of the committee. The Company Secretary acts as the secretary to the committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

The committee comprised of three members Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Satish Kumar, Independent Director and Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman of the Company are the members of the committee. The NRC met twice a year in 2022-23, on **24th September, 2023 and 10th March, 2023.** Detailed NRC policy in **"Annexure II".**

The broad terms of reference of the committee are:

- Evaluate the performance including extension of contract of Executive Directors (EDs). The NRC would set the performance measures of EDs and evaluate their performance annually;
- Recommend the remuneration for the EDs based on evaluation;
- Evaluate the need for EDs and recommend their appointment;
- Recommend to the Board the policy relating to the remuneration of Directors and KeyManagement Personnel;
- Lay down criteria for selecting new Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) based on therequirements of the organization;
- Carry out evaluation of the performance of the NEDs and defining the system for linkingremuneration of NEDs with performance;
- Review succession plan for those NED positions that are likely to be vacant during theyear;
- Recommend to the Board the appointment and removal of directors.

CSR Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility committee comprised of three members, *viz.* Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda and Mrs. Ashima Bansal, were the members of the Committee. The committee met once during FY 2022-23 on 10th March, 2023. The required disclosures on CSR activities are enclosed as **Annexure-III**

The broad terms of reference of this committee are:

- Formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities tobe undertaken by the Company as specified under Schedule VII;
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on CSR activities;
- Monitor the CSR policy of the company from time to time;
- Any other matter that may be referred by the Board from time to time or as may be necessary for compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 or rules made thereunder or anyother statutory laws of India.
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on CSR activities;
- Monitor the CSR policy of the company from time to time;
- Any other matter that may be referred by the Board from time to time or as may be necessary for compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 or rules made thereunder or any other statutory laws of India.

Independent Directors Committee

The Independent Director's Committee presently comprised of two members, *viz.* Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda, as Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Satish Kumar, is the members of the Committee. The Committee meeting was held once on FY 2022-23 in compliance with the Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder. The Independent Director met once in a Calendar year on **09/03/2023**.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES & INVESTMENT

A. Details of Loan/ Guarantee, as per the provisions of Proviso (b) to section 185 (1) of the Act, 2013, given during the financial year under review are as follows:

- The Company has provided Corporate Guarantee of INR 12,53,00,000/- to Malwa Power Private Limited (MPPL) towards availing Bank facilities from Bank of India from SME Branch, Faridabad.

- Loan provided to Malwa Power Private Limited during the year amounting to INR 3,21,00,000 at interest rate of 10.00% p.a. Total interest income earned during the year is INR 5,64,000. Loan outstanding at the end of 31/03/2023 is INR 71,00,000.

- Loan provided to DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co., Limited during the year of INR 6,19,06,000/- at interest rate 7.00% p.a. Total interest income earned during the year is INR 5,00,23,000/-. Loan outstanding at the end of 31/03/2023 is INR 71,40,98,996/-.

- The Company has provided Corporate Guarantee of INR 82,21,69,000/- to DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (WOS).

- Loan provided to DEE Fabricom India Private Limited during the year of INR 97,03,720/- at rate of interest of 10.00% p.a. The WOS has made no repayment. Total loan outstanding was INR 12,60,00,000.

B. Details of Investment made during the financial year are as follows:

Nil investment made by the Company during the year under review.

QUALIFICATIONS, RESERVATIONS OR ADVERSE REMARKS

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark made by **M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP** (FRN: 301003E/E300005), Statutory Auditor, in their report for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. Pursuant to provisions of section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Statutory Auditors and Secretarial Auditors have not reported any incident of fraud to the Audit Committee during the year under review.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis andwere in the ordinary course of business.

Approval of the Audit Committee was obtained on a regular basis for the transactions which are of a foreseen and repetitive nature. The transactions and a statement giving details of all related party transactions were placed before the Audit Committee for their approval on a quarterly.

The details of Related Party Transactions in the prescribed form AOC-2 is enclosed as "**Annexure-IV**".

FINANCIAL PARAMETERS

a) Financial Performance

The financial performance of the Company is as under:

Particulars	Amount (in INR Lakhs)			
	Consolidated Financial Statements		Standalone Financial Statements	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Revenue from operations	59,549.52	46,091.58	50,269.61	37,032.68
Other Income	1,882.45	992.34	2,280.05	1,768.15
Total Income	**61,431.97**	**47,083.92**	**52,549.66**	**38,800.83**
Finance Cost	2,990.22	2,533.62	2,433.87	1,899.72
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,772.72	3,589.93	2,422.25	2,215.21
Employee Benefit Expenses	11,094.68	7,929.82	8,165.99	5,755.34
Cost of Material Consumed	22609.99	19489.73	21,503.46	17,902.69
Purchase of Stock in Trade	288.98	113.52	288.98	113.52
Change in Inventory of Finished Goods, WIP and Stock in Trade	(3,876.74)	(2,420.99)	(3,231.18)	(1853.4)
Other Expenses	22,514.93	14,518.88	18,411.53	11216.55
Total Expense	**59,394.77**	**45,754.51**	**49,994.90**	**37,249.63**
Profit before Exceptional item and tax	**2,037.20**	**1,329.41**	**2,554.76**	**1,551.20**
Exceptional Item	0	0	0	0
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**2,037.20**	**1,329.41**	**2,554.76**	**1,551.20**
Current Tax	852.51	677.53	794.99	536.95
Income Tax Adjustment related to earlier years	(3.41)	(29.84)	(3.41)	(29.84)
Deferred Tax (Credit) / Charge	(109.12)	(137.96)	(95.36)	(186.84)
Profit after Tax	**1297.22**	**819.68**	**1858.54**	**1230.93**
Earnings per share (Basic) (Rupees in actual)	2.45	1.53	3.5	2.29

b) Industry’s Outlook and Description of Company’s Working

The India Metal Fabrication Market is anticipated to register a CAGR of greater than 5% during the forecast period. India's metal fabrication sector has suffered a significant blow on account of operational difficulties and poor demand due to COVID-19 and a slow recovery back to the pre-pandemic level of production is expected in the forecast period. According to the Business Standards, a severe dent in domestic demand for metals is anticipated and it will take until at least 2022- 2023 to return to pre-pandemic levels. The Indian steel industry is one of the few bright spots in the global steel industry.

The steel industry in the country revived from the demonetization and the goods and service tax (GST) reform and is growing at a rapid pace. The Indian metal fabrication market (henceforth, referred to as the market studied) is fragmented in nature, with the presence of a large number of small- and medium-sized companies and EPC companies. The rising demand for goods and services across various sectors in India, combined with the fact that global manufacturing companies focus to diversify their production by setting-up low-cost plants in countries, like China and India, is expected to drive the Indian manufacturing sector.

Additionally, the Indian manufacturing sector is expected to register a growth of more than six times the current value, by 2025, to USD 1 trillion. This growth in the Indian manufacturing sector, in turn, is likely to increase the number of manufacturing facilities in the country, which is, thus, expected to drive the demand in the market studied.

The Indian metal fabrication market is fragmented in nature, with the presence of a large number of small- and medium-sized companies and EPC companies. The majority of the large fabricators present in the market studied are majorly EPC companies, which handle end-to end solutions for structural steel fabrication and process equipment fabrication services. In structural steel, fabricators in the market are focusing on expanding their product portfolio through pre-fabricated buildings and providing engineering solutions to their clients. The increasing construction sector and the preference for pre-engineered buildings are expected.

Biomass Industry:

The India biomass power generation market is generally adopted to meet the thermal and electrical needs of various industries. Due to the rising environmental concerns among the masses, biomass is widely utilized as a preferred substitute for conventional fuels, such as diesel, coal and furnace oils. The market in India is primarily driven by the increasing demand for rural electrification. This is supported by the numerous initiatives undertaken by public and private agencies to provide electricity in rural areas across India. Your Directors has a firm view that the Biomass Power plant will continue to generate revenue with optimum capacity in future as well.

Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the company

New Business Vertical: Manufacturing of Pilot Plant

Your Company has recently expanded business by entering the business of design, fabrication and manufacturing of pilot plants. Your Company intends to provide a one stop solution for pilot plant requirements of our customers which will range from conceptualization of the pilot plant to commissioning of the pilot plant, and will include 3D modelling, process simulation, control engineering, design, fabrication and construction of the pilot plant, followed by installation of the pilot plant at site. Your Company intends to develop pilot plants which cater to the R&D needs of companies in the oil and gas, petrochemicals, refineries, specialty chemicals and pharmaceutical sectors, as well as institutions such as the Defence Research and Development Organisation and the Indian Institute of Technology.

Geographical Diversification:

Your Company has manufacturing experience of over three and a half decades and has been able to leverage its brand, strategically located manufacturing facilities and engineering capabilities to successfully expand its business. Your Company has four strategically located Manufacturing Facilities, one located at Palwal (Haryana), one at Anjar (Gujarat), one at Barmer (Rajasthan) and another through its WOS near Bangkok, Thailand. Apart from this, your Company also operates one temporary facility dedicated exclusively to cater to the piping and erection need inside the HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited in Barmer, Rajasthan. It has a dedicated engineering facility located at Chennai in Tamil Nadu.

Your Company is the process of increasing our installed capacity and geographical footprint by expanding our existing facility in Anjar, Gujarat and by setting up a new fabricating facility in Numaligarh, Assam. Since a significant portion of our sales are to our overseas customers, our manufacturing facilities in Anjar, Gujarat and Bangkok, Thailand are strategically located with access to ports to cater to our overseas customers.

Your Company has a strong focus on automation in its manufacturing processes and Manufacturing Facilities are equipped with equipment such as fully automated robotic welding systems capable of welding 1,000 WDI per day, semi-automatic shot blasting machines, automatic GMAW welding system and high frequency induction bending machines having the largest diameter and thickness range in India. Your Company was the first company in India to have introduced robotic welding and the first non-governmental company in India to have introduced induction bending for pipe fabrication.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The details of conservation of energy and technology absorption undertaken by the Company and the foreign exchange earnings and outgo along with the information in accordance with the provisions of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014 is as under:

Conservation of Energy

Your Company has taken following measures in relation to energy conservation during the Financial Year**:**

1. Steps were taken for utilising alternate sources of energy;
2. The energy conservation equipment's were purchased;
3. Using Flextec 650 chopper technology-based SAW & multi-functional in the place of DC 1000 transformer-based only SAW process machine.
4. Using energy meters zone wise for monitoring/improving the power factor by adding the APFC panel on particular zone.
5. Using servo motors in machine in place of induction motor for more accuracy & power saving.
6. No lighting is required in day time because the FRP fiber sheet is fixed in shed for proper lighting.
7. Using VRF unit with multiple ACs in place of particular outdoor units.
8. Using oil-based heaters against convection heaters for office cabin heating in winters.
9. Using timers of shop floor & office lighting as well as using of office Zone Heavy load ACs units ON/OFF operations.

Technology Absorption:

During the year under review, an initiative was taken to install surveillance cameras covering maximum area of the Company to ensure proper safety and security of employees and Company assets. This initiative helps the Administration department to take proactive step to minimise accidents in Company facility. This technology helps to comply with standard operating process issued by the State and Central Government.

Although COVID 19 pandemic has slowed down, as an abundant precaution measure, your Company has continued providing infrared thermometers at each entry and exit gate of the Company along with sanitizer dispensers, foot operated toilet taps, distributed mask and sanitizer to employees and workers and regular spray of disinfectants in Company campus etc. One ultra-violet documents box was installed for sterilization of documents received from or given to outsiders. This helps to ensure low risk of infection to employees who have received documents on aregular basis.

Foreign Exchange Earning & Outgo

The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows is as under:

Foreign Exchange Inflow		Foreign Exchange Outflow	
Currency	**Amount**	**Currency**	**Amount**
EUR	7,18,896.40	CHF	99,541.29
USD	2,81,87,348.11	EURO	93,300.40
		GBP	22,451.36
		USD	81,56,712.15

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has formulated its own Risk Management Policy approved by Board of Directors. The Risk Management Policy has a strong internal control system and a risk management framework for monitoring and approving the transactions and associated practices of the Company. The objective of the Risk Management Policy is to enable and support achievement of business objectives through risk-intelligent assessment while also placing significant focus on constantly identifying and mitigating risks within the business.

During the Financial Year 23-24, The Board also formulated Risk Management Committee to develop strategies to evaluate and minimize the risk involved in the Company.

The composition of Risk Management Committee is as follows:

i. **Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal: Chairperson of the Committee**

ii. **Mr. Ashwani Kumar: Member**

iii. **Mrs. Shilpi Barar: Member**

COMPLIANCE FOR PROVISION RELATED TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

Your Company has constituted Sexual Harassment Committee chaired by Mrs. Shruti Agarwal and Ms. Aditi Kaushal & Mr. M Madaan as member of the Committee. The Committee met twice during the year under review. The Company has also filed the prescribed annual return on Sexual harassment before the District Commissioner of Palwal District at the end of each financial year.

During the year under review, the Company is committed to provide a safe and conducive work environment to its employees and no complaints were received by the Company related to sexualharassment.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

The Board's own performance is laudable from its various actions. It has aligned its structure by inducting Independent Directors into the Board, constituting all requisite Committees, making CSR activities as a management function and implementing risk management policies.

The various recognitions received (as mentioned below) speak for the performance of the Board and it's KMP(s):

Sr.No.	Awards / Certificate Description
1	Certification of Appreciation & memento for timely execution of projects and high-quality products from IHI, one of the biggest EPC of Japan
2	Certification of Appreciation & Memento for Best Practice in HSE from Valmet, one of the biggest developer and supplier of technologies, automation systems and services for the pulp, paper and energy industries
3	First National Award for Engineering Exports from EEPC.
4	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director, was invited on GE's Steam Power Suppliers' Day to Speak on "Future ofThermal Power in India"
5	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director, shared the Dias with Hon'ble Sh. Kaptan Singh Solanki, Governor of Haryana State, Sh. Vipul Goel, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Govt. of Haryana and Sh. MoolChand Sharma, MLA Ballabgarh at an event organised by Paryas Welfare Society.
6	State Export Award for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16
7	CSR Award from Govt. of Haryana
8	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director was honoured by Honourable Minister of Industry, Haryana for outstanding Social Services.
9	Life Time Achievement Award 2016 to Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director by Faridabad Industries Association
10	Performance Excellence Award from Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems for 2014-15
11	Export Excellence Award 2014-15 from NCR Chamber of Commerce & Industry
12	Export Excellence Award from Faridabad Industries Association for 2013-14
13	Vishwakarma Award 2013 from Board of Governors of Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC) to the Company for Best Professionally Managed Company (Turnover 100-500 Crores) category, upon the recommendation of the jury with a Commemorative Trophy
14	Business Leader of the Year award to Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director from Faridabad Industries Association for 2010-11.
15	International Business Excellence Award to Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director by International Study Circle
16	Indian Achievers Award from All India Achievers Foundation for Industrial Development to Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director
17	Business Partnership Certificate from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Piping Centre, Chennai for the best performance in supply of piping system for the year 2010-11
18	Induction of Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman & Managing Director as a Member by American Welding Society byAuthority of Board of Directors
19	Appreciation Award by Thermax at Supply Chain Meet 2007

20	Best Quality Conscious Subcontractor by Tata Projects Limited

REPORT ON SUBSIDIARIES COMPANIES

MALWA POWER PRIVATE LIMITED (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)

During the year, this subsidiary company's Profit After Tax was impacted from INR 5,79,52,294.39/- to INR 2,17,58,323/-. The opening balance of loan from DEE Development Engineers Limited was INR 1,19,25,409. Further Loan of INR 3,21,00,000/- and repayment during the year was INR 3,69,25,409/-. The current outstanding as on 31st March 2023 was INR 71,00,000/-.

This subsidiary company has transferred its entire profit for the year to the 'Retained Earnings'.

During the Financial year this company has replaced the busbar connector links of 11/0.433KV transformer to maintain ease for inspection & cleaning to reduce time period during overhauling. Also, 66KV SF6 gas breaker bushing connecting link replaced with new technology type links to reduce corona loss at breaker terminals. Maintaining the Power Factor (PF) of Generator above 0.9 led to reduction of the power losses. 66KV Transmission line tower structure was welded to minimize the structure theft losses. Also, Oil dehydration of Power & Auxiliary Transformers was done regularly to reduce losses.

The Company also complied with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 in promoting Education and Rural Development. The Company spends Rs. 11,00,000/- on CSR projects which is over and above the Total CSR obligation as computed under the various provisions of the Act i.e. Rs. 10,88,000. This subsdiary company was not required to constitute the CSR Committee.

Apart from above, this subsidiary company spends regularly to adopt best technology of its segment and increase its efficiency by continual improvement of its processes.

The Working capital facility, Term Loan and Vehicle Loan availed by Malwa Power Private Limited from Bank of India, SME Branch, Faridabad is guaranteed by your Company. The balance of WCDL facility ,Term loan and Vehicle Loan facility as on 31 March 2023 was INR 681.07 Lakhs, 265.64 Lakhs and 8.22 Lakhs respectively.

DEE PIPING SYSTEMS (THAILAND) CO., LIMITED (Wholly owned Subsidiary)

During the year under review, this subsidiary company has closed its revenue at INR 6410.78 Lakhs. They have executed orders for various international MNC customers like with mix of job work and fabrication. Like every year this year also they have added new logos to their customer portfolio.

As a strategy, this subsidiary company is now focusing more on job work basis where material is supplied by Customer. The plant is near the seaport which is an advantage for customer and therefore reduces freight cost. This subsidiary company is doing aggressive bidding for the domestic market as there are multiple upcoming projects in the Oil & Gas. The plant is fully operational and if required, can reach to its full potential capacity of 14500 MT by adding a limited Capex. The Thailand facility also got rated from Dun & Bradstreet.

DEE FABRICOM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)

During the year, this subsidiary company's PAT was impacted from INR 2238.37 Lakhs to INR 2041 Lakhs. It is in the process of developing strategies and effective implementation of these process to enhance the productivity of the Company to increase the profits. The borrowing of this subsidiary on the beginning of the year from your Company was INR 1162.96 Lakhs. A further loan of INR 97.04 Lakhs was given by your Company and current outstanding as on 31st March 2023 was 1260.00 Lakhs.

This subsidiary has implemented following new measures for the effective growth:

Continuous Monitoring and Reporting: real-time monitoring and reporting of energy consumption enables it to track each progress, identify areas for improvement and make informed decisions to optimize energy usage.

Employee Awareness and Training: The company recognizes that employees play a pivotal role in energy conservation. Through regular training sessions and awareness programs, workforce has been trained to identify energy-saving opportunities, encouraging a culture of responsible energy usage.

ATUL KRISHAN BANSAL FOUNDATION (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)

Your Company has decided to undertake all its CSR activities though AtulKrishan Bansal Foundation, a Section 8 Company registered. Your Company has transferred all ongoing projects to said Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation. During the year, Income of this subsidiary from donations is Rs. 53.20 Lacs which Rs. 106.53 lacs in previous financial year. There was no adverse or disclaimer comment given by Auditor in their Audit report.

Form AOC 1 is attached as per "Annexure V".

DETAILS OF TRANSFER TO RESERVES

Your Directors do not propose to transfer any amount to the general reserve and entire amount of profit for the year forms part of the 'Retained Earnings'.

DIVIDEND

Ensuring internal requirement of fund, your directors propose no dividend for the FY 2022-23.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the Financial Year 2022-23, there were no changes which have taken place in the Board of Directors of your Company. During the FY 2023-24, Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda and Mr. Satish Kumar (Independent Director) resigned from the Board of the Company on 20.04.2023.

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Prabhakar, Mr. Bhisham Kumar Gupta and Mrs. Shilpi Barar was appointed as new Independent Director on the Board of the Company from 12.07.2023.

DETAILS ABOUT KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

During the Financial Year 2022-23, Mr. Gaurav Narang resigned from the post of Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from 03rd March, 2023 and Mr. Sameer Aggarwal was appointed as Chief Financial Officer in his place with effect from 04th March, 2023.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ("CSR")

CSR Vision:

To be a responsible corporate citizen working towards a better tomorrow.

CSR Mission:

To sincerely & effectively discharge company's responsibility in the identified CSR thrust areas and other areas listed out in the Companies Act, 2013.

The CSR projects of the Company are focused on communities that are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized. The Company strives to contribute positively to improve their standard of living, through its interventions in water & sanitation, heath, education and skill development.

The Company's CSR Policy framework details the mechanisms for undertaking various programs in accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Schedule VII for the benefit of the community. On 22/01/2021 the Company has incorporated its own Section 8 Wholly Owned Subsidiaries with name Atul Krishan Bansal. Your Company has decided to spend its CSR budget through Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation. Total amount spent on CSR activities during FY 2022-23 was INR 50.69 Lakhs, out of this INR 42.20 Lakhs was spent through Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation. The Company earmarked activities as given in Annexure III. Going forward new initiatives will be taken up.

The Chief Financial Officer of the Company has certified that CSR funds so disbursed for the projects have been utilized for the purposes and in the manner as approved by the Board.

STATUTORY AUDITOR

M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP (FRN: 301003E/E300005), Chartered Accountants, was appointed as the Statutory Auditors for a period of Five years commencing from the 29th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 34th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

COST AUDITOR AND REPORT THEREOF

The Company has made and maintain cost accounts and records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Pursuant to section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors on recommendation of the Audit Committee appointed M/s JSN & Co, Cost Accountants, M-11, Shastri Nagar, near Inderlok Metro Station Delhi-110052 for the Financial Year 2022-23. The Cost Auditors' Report for the FY 2022-23 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

Your company has received consent from M/s. JSN & Co., Cost Accountants, to act as the Cost Auditors for conducting audit of the cost records for the financial year 2022-23 along with a certificate confirming their appointment is within the limits and also certified that they are free from any disqualifications. The Audit Committee has also received a certificate from the Cost Auditors certifying their independence and arm's length relationship with the Company.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

In accordance with the provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and to follow the passion of good governance, the Company has appointed Mrs. Abha Nanda, Practicing Company Secretaries, to undertake Secretarial Audit for the financial year FY 2022-2023. But during the Financial Year 2023-24, Ms. Abha Nanda resigned from the post of Secretarial Auditor of the Company with effect from 29th April, 2023 and M/s Pragnya Pradhan & Associates (COP No. 12030) were appointed in place of outgoing auditor with effect from 07th May, 2023. The Secretarial Audit report for FY 2022-23 is annexed as Annexure -VI.

The report of the Secretarial Auditors does not contain any adverse remark /qualification requiring explanation from the Directors.

DEPOSITS DURING THE YEAR

During the year, the Company has not received any deposits from general public.

During the Year, Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal Chairman and Managing Director of the Company has provided an unsecured loan of Rs. 12,49,65,000/- to your Company and Mrs. Ashima Bansal Whole Time Director has also provided an unsecured loan of Rs. 30,00,000/.

The Directors had also provided declarations in respect of Loans provided to the Company and confirmed that the Loans provided by the Directors are not being given out of funds acquired by him by borrowing or accepting loans or deposits from others.

DETAILS OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS

During the year, no such fraud reported by the Auditor under Sub-section (12) of Section 143.

GOING CONCERNS

There were no orders passed by Regulators, Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has adequate internal financial control vis-à-vis the size of the Company. The Internal Control Systems are regularly being reviewed by the Company's Internal Auditors with a view to evaluate the efficacy and adequacy of Internal Control Systems in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies at all locations of the Company and to ensure that these are working properly and wherever required, are modified/ tighten to meet the changed business requirements. In addition to above the Board closely supervise the internal control functions at regular interval.

REMUNERATION OF EMPLOYEES

During the year under review, there was no employee in the Company who was in receipt of remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed under the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

Name	Designation	Annual Gross Remuneration	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Experience (Yrs.)	Date of Appointment	Age (Yrs.)	Last employment held
Mr. KrishanLalit Bansal	Chairman & Managing Director	186.60 Lakhs	Permanent	B.Sc. Engineering (Mechanical)	46	21-03-1988	68	EIL
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Whole-time Director	82.09 Lakhs	Permanent	B.Sc	27	01-10-2018	67	Malwa Power Pvt. Ltd.
Mrs. Shikha Bansal	Whole-time Director	106.44 Lakhs	Permanent	B.Com	16	01-12-2020	40	DEE Development EngineersLtd.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors place on record their appreciation for the continuing support extended during the year by the Company's customer, business associates, supplier, bankers, investors, government authorities etc. They also place on record their appreciation for the dedication and value-added contributions made by all the employees.

Your Directors would also like to thank you all the shareholders for continuing to repose faith in the Company and its future.

For and on behalf of

DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal

Chairman and Managing Director

Annexure I

FORM NO. MGT 9

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31/03/2023

I REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

I	CIN	U74140HR1988PLC030225
Ii	Registration Date	March 21, 1988
Iii	Name of the Company	DEE Development Engineers Limited
Iv	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares/Indian Non-Govt. Companies
v	Address of the Registered office & contact details	House No 1255, Sector-14, Faridabad, Haryana-121002
	Telephone (with STD Code) :	+91-127-5248345
	Fax Number:	+91-127-5248314
	Email Address:	ranjank.sarangi@deepiping.com
	Website, if any:	www.deepiping.com
Vi	Whether listed company	N.A
vii	Name and Address and contact detail of the Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTA), if any:-	
	Name	MAS Services Limited
	Address	T-34,2nd Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-2 New Delhi-110010
	Telephone	+91-011-26387281,82,83
	Fax Number	N.A
	Email Address	www.masserv.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated :-

Sl. No.	ion of main products /services	NIC Code of the Product / service	turnover of thecompany
1	Pre-fabrication of Pipes and Pipe fittings	3419	90.20
2	Electricity	3603	7.91
3	Sale of Service	8990	1.89

PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES -

No. of Companies for which information is being filled	**Four**

S. No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY	CIN/GLN	HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY /ASSOCIATE/ JOINT VENTURE	% of shares held	Applicable Section of CompaniesAct, 2013
1	Malwa Power Private Limited	U40107HR2002PTC067195	Whole-owned Subsidiary	100	2(87)
2	DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co., Ltd	0105557148913	Whole-owned Subsidiary	100	2(87)
3	DEE Fabricom India Private Limited	U28990HR2018PTC076325	Whole-owned Subsidiary	100	2(87)
4	Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation	U85300DL2021NPL376061	Whole-owned Subsidiary	100	2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

***i.* Category-wise Share Holding**

Category of Shareholders	Shares held at the beginning of the year(As on 1st April, 2022)				Shares held at the end of the year(As on 31st March, 2023)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter s									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	91,01,273	-	91,01,273	85.80%	91,01,263	-	91,01,263	85.79%	0.1%
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
d) Bodies Corp.	15,06,555	-	15,06,555	14.20%	15,06,545	-	15,06,545	14.20%	0%
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
f) Any other	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
Sub-total (A)(1):	**1,06,07,828**	**-**	**1,06,07,828**	**100%**	**1,06,07,818**	**-**	**1,06,07,818**	**100%**	**0%**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI - Individual/	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
b) Other - Individual/	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
e) Any Others	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
Sub-total (A)(2):	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A(1) +	**1,06,07,828**	**-**	**1,06,07,828**	**100%**	**1,06,07,818**	**-**	**1,06,07,818**	**100%**	**0.1%**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
g) FIIs	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	**0%**

2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	-	-	-	0.00%	10	-	10	0.00%	0%
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
b) Individuals			-				-		0%
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0%
Sub-total (B)(2):-	**-**	**-**	**-**	0.00%	**10**	**-**	**10**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**10**	**-**	**10**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**0%**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**1,06,07,828**	**-**	**1,06,07,828**	**100.00 %**	**1,06,07,828**	**-**	**1,06,07,828**	**100%**	**0.00%**

ii *Shareholding of Promoters and Promoter group*

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Sharesof the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	74.74%	-	79,27,837	74.74%	0%	0%
2	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,990	8.29%	0%	8,79,980	8.29%	0%	0%
3	Mrs. Shikha Bansal	100	0%	0%	2,93,426	2.67%	0%	2.67%
4	Mrs. Charu Agarwal	10	0%	0%	10	0%	0%	0%
5	DDE Piping Components Private Limited	15,06,555	14.20%	0%	15,06,555	14.20%	0%	0%
6	Shruti Aggarwal	10	0%	0%	10	0%	0%	0%
7.	Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal	2,93,326	3%	0%	-	-	-	100%
	TOTAL	**1,06,07,828**	**100%**		**1,06,07,818**	**100%**	**100%**	

iii *change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)*

Sl No.	Name	Shareholding		Date	Increase/ (Decrease) in shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of share atthe beginning 01.04.2022	of total share ofthe Company				No. of shares as on 31.03.2023	% of total shares of the company
1	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	74.74%	01.04.2022				
		79,27,837	74.74%	**31-03-2023**			**79,27,837**	**74.74%**
2	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,980	8.29%	01.04.2022				
		8,79,990	**8.29%**	**31-03-2023**	**Decrease in 10 Shares**	**Sale of Shares**	**8,79,980**	**8.29%**
3	Mr. Atul Krishan Lalit Bansal	2,93,326	3%	01.04.2022	Decrease in 2,93,326 shares	Transmission due to death	-	-
		2,93,326	**3%**	**31-03-2023**	**-**		**2,93,326**	**1.87%**
4	Mrs. Shikha Bansal	100	0.00%	01.04.2022	Increase in 293326 shares	Transmission of shares from Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal	2,93,426	2.67%

		100	**0.00%**	**31-03-2023**	-		**100**	**0.00%**
5	Mrs. Charu Agarwal	-	0.00%	01.04.2022	Increase in 10 shares	Purchase of shares	10	0%
		-	**0.00%**	**31-03-2023**	-		**10**	**0.00%**
6	DDE Piping Components Private Limited	15,06,555	14.20%	01.04.2022				
		15,06,555	**14.20%**	**31-03-2023**	-		**15,06,555**	**14.20%**
7.	Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	10	0%	01.04.2022			10	0.00%
		10	0%	**31-03-2023**				

iv Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S.No	Name	Shareholding No. of share atthe beginning (01/04/2022) / ending of the year (31/03/2023)	of total share ofthe Company	Date	Increase/ (Decrease) in shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	74.74%	01.04.2022				
		79,27,837	74.74%	**31-03-2023**	-		79,27,837	74.74%
2	Mrs. Shikha Bansal	100	0%	01.04.2022	Increase in shares 293326	Transmission of shares	2,93,426	2.67%
		100	0%	**31-03-2023**	-	-	2,93,326	1.87%
3	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,990	8.29%	01.04.2022	Sale of shares	Sale of share		
		8,79,990	8.29%	**31-03-2023**	-	-	8,79,980	8.29%

INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits (Rs. in Lakhs)	Unsecured Loans (Rs. inLakhs)	Deposits	Total Indebtness (Rs.in Lakhs)
i) Principal Amount	19,293.39	1,830.87	-	**21,124.27**
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**19,293.29**	**1,830.87**	-	**21,124.27**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year	**Secured Loans excluding deposits**	**Unsecured Loans**	**Deposits**	**Total Indebtness**
* Addition	5,072.41	1590.27	-	**6,662.68**
* Reduction	-978.71	-	-	**-978.71**
Net Change	**4093.70**	**1590.27**	-	**5,683.93**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	**Secured Loans excluding deposits**	**Unsecured Loans**	**Deposits**	**Total Indebtness**
i) Principal Amount	23387.09	3421.14	-	**26802.67**
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**23387.09**	**3421.14**	-	**26802.67**

VI I. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. REMUNERATION TO MANAGING DIRECTOR, WHOLE-TIME DIRECTORS AND/OR MANAGER:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager			Total Amount
		Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Mrs. Shikha Bansal*	
1	Gross salary	1,86,59,592	82,08,831	1,06,43,574	3,75,11,997
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-taxAct, 1961	-	-		-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
2	Stock Option	-	-		-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-		-
4	Commission	-			-
	- as % of profit	-	-		-
	- others, specify	-	-		-
5	Others, please specify	-	-		-
	Total (A)	**1,86,59,592**	**82,08,831**	**1,06,43,574**	**3,75,11,997**

B. REMUNERATION TO OTHER DIRECTORS:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors		
		A	B	Total Amount
	Independent Directors	Mr. Satish Kumar	Mr. A.K. Marchanda	
1	Fee for attending Board committee meetings	2,50,000	2,50,000	5,00,000
	Commission	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-
	Total (1)	**2,50,000**	**2,50,000**	**5,00,000**

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total
		Company Secretary	CFO		
		Mr. Ranjan K. Sarangi	Mr. Gaurav Narang Resigned during the Year	Mr. Sameer Agarwal Appointed during the Year	
1	Gross salary	16,24,346	41,90,948	3,16,129	61,31,423
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-taxAct, 1961	-	-		-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-		-
2	Stock Option	-	-		-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-		-
4	Commission	-	-		
	- as % of profit	-	-		-
	- others, specify...	-	-		-
5	Others, please specify	-	-		-
	Total	**16,24,346**	**41,90,948**	**3,16,129**	**61,31,423**

VII I. **PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:**

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

ANNEXURE II

Policy on Nomination and Remuneration Of

DEE Development Engineers Limited

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

PREAMBLE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with applicable rules thereto and Regulation 19 read with Part D of Schedule II of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 27th day of July, 2023 re-constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (hereinafter referred to as committee) of the Board of Directors and also stipulated terms of reference in line with the Companies Act, 2013. in order to recommend the persons to be appointed as Director of the Company and one level below the Board of Directors, and functional heads and to pay equitable remuneration to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company, the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination and remuneration Committee, formulated and approved this Nomination and Remuneration Policy ("Policy") in its duly convened and held meeting of the Board ("Board"), dated 07th day of September, 2023.

OBJECTIVE

1) To lay down the criteria for identifying the persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management and recommending to the Board of Directors of the Company their appointment and removal.
2) To formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, competencies, positive attributes and independence for appointment of a Director.
3) To formulate the policy relating to remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.
4) To formulate the criteria for evaluation of performance of all the Directors on the Board.
5) To devise a policy on diversity of Board of Directors of the Company.
6) To carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board from time to time and / or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modifications as may be applicable.
7) Implementing and administration of ESOP Policy

This Policy is divided in to two parts:

Part A	**A covers the matters to be dealt with and recommended by the Committee to the Board;**
Part B	**Policy for Appointment and Removal of Director, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management;**
Part C	**Policy for Remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management**

PART A
A COVERS THE MATTERS TO BE DEALT WITH AND RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD;

The following matters shall be dealt with by the Committee:

a) Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the Directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;

b) Formulation of criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board;

c) Devising a policy on Board diversity;

d) Identify persons who qualify to become Directors or who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of every Director's performance. The company shall disclose the remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria in its annual report;

e) Analysing, monitoring and reviewing various human resource and compensation matters;

f) Determining our Company's policy on specific remuneration packages for Executive Directors including pension rights and any compensation payment, and determining remuneration packages of such Directors;

g) Implementation and administration of decisions regarding allotment of ESOP Shares

PART B
POLICY FOR APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTOR, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

1. TITLE

This policy shall be called the "policy for appointment and removal of Director, key managerial personnel and senior management"

2. PREAMBLE

Section 178(2) of the companies Act, requires the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal.

3. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Policy the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them hereunder:

(a) **"Board"** means the board of Directors of the Company;

(b) **"Policy for appointment and removal of Director, key managerial personnel and senior management"** means this policy, as amended from time to time;

(c) "**Key Managerial Personnel**" means

- the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer;
- the Whole Time Director;
- the Chief Financial Officer and
- the Company Secretary;

(d) "**Senior Management**" means officers/personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors comprising all members of management Grade Eight below the Executive Directors, including the functional heads and shall specifically include company secretary and chief financial officer.

(e) **"Committee"** means the nomination and remuneration committee of the Board;

(f) **"Companies Act"** means the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rules thereunder, as amended;

(g) "**Director"** means a member of the Board; and

(h) **"Company**" means Dee Development Engineers Limited.

Words and expressions used and not defined in this Policy shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, as amended, the Depositories Act, 1996, as amended, or the Companies Act and rules and regulations made thereunder

4. APPOINTMENT

1. The Committee shall identify and ascertain the person for appointment as Director, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management based on the following parameters:
   i. Integrity;
   ii. Qualification;
   iii. Knowledge and Competency and
   iv. Experience
2. The Committee to decide suitability of the qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a person for the concerned position.
3. The Committee shall recommend the appointment to the Board of Directors of the Company.
4. The appointment of Managing Director and Independent Director of the Company shall be strictly in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and any other applicable law for the time being in force.
5. The Committee to impart training to the person appointed as Director of the Company, on matters related to the Company viz. profile, the core business, its area of operations and work mechanism etc.

5. TERM/TENURE

1. The tenure for the Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors shall be governed by the terms defined in the Act and SEBI (LODR).
2. The tenure of the Key Managerial Personnel (except Managing Director and Executive Directors) and Senior Management will be governed by the general rules and regulations governing Human resources /employees of the company.

6. REMOVAL

1. Subject to the applicable provisions of the Act and SEBI (LODR), the Committee may recommend the removal of any of the Board of Directors of the Company if he has incurred disqualification under Section 164 of the Act or as per Section 167 or Section 169 of the Act. The reason for removal needs to be recorded in writing, subject to the provisions and compliance of the said Act, rules and regulations and forwarded it to the Board of Directors for their consideration.
2. The removal of the Key Managerial Personnel (except Managing Director/ Executive Director) shall be as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Senior Management will be governed by general rules and regulations/ Policy governing Human resources /employees of the company.

7. RETIREMENT

The Managing Director/ Whole-time Directors (WTD), Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013/ prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the WTD, Key Managerial Personnel and the Senior Management Personnel in the same position/ remuneration or otherwise, even after attaining the retirement age for the benefit of the Company.

8. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The Committee will review the Policy as and when required, which will include an assessment of the effectiveness of the Policy.

9. EFFECTIVE DATE

The Board Diversity Policy shall come into effect on 07.09.2023.

PART C

POLICY FOR REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND OTHER EMPLOYEES

(Under section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013)

1. TITLE

This policy shall be called the "Policy for remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees"

2. **PREAMBLE**

Section 178(3) o the companies Act, requires the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for the Directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

3. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Policy for performance evaluation of board of Directors, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them hereunder:

(a) **"Board"** means the board of Directors of the Company;

(b) **"Policy for remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management"** means this policy, as amended from time to time;

(c) "**Key Managerial Personnel**" in terms of sub-section (51) of section 2 of the Act means-

- the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager;
- the Whole Time Director;
- the Chief Financial Officer and
- the Company Secretary;

(d) "**Senior Management**" means officers/personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors comprising all members of management one level below the Executive Directors, including the functional heads and shall specifically include company secretary and chief financial officer.

(e) "**Remuneration**" means any money or its equivalent given or passed to any person for position occupied in the Company and responsibility being vested on him and includes perquisites as defined under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(f) **"Committee"** means the nomination and remuneration committee of the Board;

(g) **"Companies Act"** means the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rules thereunder, as amended;

(h) **"Director"** means a member of the Board; and

(i) **"Company"** means Dee Development Engineers Limited.

Words and expressions used and not defined in this Policy shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, as amended, the Depositories Act, 1996, as amended, or the Companies Act and rules and regulations made thereunder

4. REMUNERATION TO MANAGING DIRECTOR/ WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR

1. The remuneration to Managing Director of the Company shall be governed by section 197, and Schedule V of the companies Act, 2013/ any other enactment for the time being in force.
2. The Committee may make such recommendations as it may consider appropriate in connection with the remuneration to Managing Director/ Whole-time Director to the Board of Directors of the Company

5. REMUNERATION TO NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS /INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

1. The Non-Executive Directors, independent Directors of the Company may be remunerated either monthly or annually by way of fixed sum or as percentage of net profit as decided by the Board on the recommendations of the committee in accordance with all applicable provisions of companies Act, 2013. In addition to remuneration so paid, they are eligible to get sitting fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee, if the Board so deems fit and approves subject to the provisions of Section 197 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time.
2. An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option of the Company unless otherwise permitted in terms of the Act and SEBI (LODR), as amended from time to time.

6. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEES

6.1 The remuneration of key managerial personnel and senior management shall involve a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short- and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals

6.2. The fixed compensation of all employees including key managerial personnel and Senior Management will be determined on the basis of size and scope of the job typically as reflected by the level or grade of the job, trends in the market value of the job and the skills, experience and performance of the employee. Fixed compensation will include basic salary, housing allowance, leave travel allowance and such other allowance

6.3. The annual incentive (variable pay) of all employees, if any will be linked directly to the performance of the Company.

6.4. Employees will also be eligible for work related facilities and perquisites as may be determined through human resources policies issued from time to time based on the grade of the employee.

6.5. The annual increment of all of all employees, including key managerial personnel and Senior Management will be on the basis of formal annual performance evaluation. Annual increases in fixed and variable compensation of individual executives will be directly linked to the performance ratings of individual employees.

7. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The Committee will review the Policy as and when required, which will include an assessment of the effectiveness of the Policy.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

The Board Diversity Policy shall come into effect on 07th day of September, 2023

Annexure III: Annual Report on CSR Activities

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

DEE Development Engineers Limited is committed to ensuring the social wellbeing of the communities in the vicinity of its business operations through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives (CSR).

DEE Development Engineers Limited shall engage with the community by undertaking the following principles and activities: • Consult pro-actively with the community and other key stakeholders for understanding needs and designing initiatives for the social wellbeing of the community.

Main heading under which CSR activities of the Company will be carried as under:

A. Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty;

B. Promoting of education;

C. Promoting gender equality and empowering women;

D. Ensuring environmental sustainability;

E. Social Business Projects in Infrastructural Supports;

F. Contributing to Prime Minister Relief Funds or any other fund setup by Central Government;

G. Rural Development Projects;

H. Swachh Bharat Scheme;

I. Beti bachao beti padao

2. Composition of CSR Committee as on 31st March,2023

Sr. No	Name of Director	Designation
1.	Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda	Chairperson (Independent Director)
2.	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Member
3.	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Member

Composition of CSR Committee as on date

Sr. No	Name of Director	Designation
1.	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Chairperson
2.	Mrs. Shilpi Barar	Member
3.	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Member

3. Average Net Profit of the Company for the last three financial years: Rs. 2533.01 Lakhs.

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (i.e. 2% of Average Net Profit) Computed to Rs. 50.66 Lakhs

5. Hence. The Company has decided to undertake all its CSR activities through M/s Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation, a Section 8 Company registered in remembrance of Late Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal, Son of Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Chairman and Managing Director of the Company.

6. Spending during the year is Rs. 50.69 Lakhs.

7. Amount Unspent is Nil

8. Excess CSR to be carried forward of this year is Rs. 0.03 Lakhs.

Details of the amount spend during the year is detailed below.

Sr. No	CSR Projects of identified activity	Sector in which project is Covered	Area, Stata and district in which CSR is undertaken	Direct or through Section 8 Company	Expenditure on reporting date	Amount spend directly or through implementing agency
1.	Rural Development Projects	Expenditure on maintenance and Cleanliness of roads	Village Jatola and Tatarpur, Dist. Palwal, Haryana	Direct Expenses	Rs. 5,83,519.44	Directly
2.	Social Projects	Granting Donations/Financial Assistance for upliftment of society	Donation to Anchal Chhaiya Education and Rehabilitation Society	Indirect Expenses	Rs. 5,000	Through Anchal Chhaiya Education and Rehabilitation Society
3.	Eradicating Hunger and Poverty	Feeding the poor with food	Village Jatola and Tatarpur, Dist. Palwal, Haryana	Direct Expenses	Rs. 2,60,390.50	Directly
4.	Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation	Donation and Grant to Wholly owned Subsidiary	Donation and Grant to Wholly owned Subsidiary	Through Section 8 Company	Rs. 42,20,000	Through Section 8 Company
			Total		**Rs. 50,68,909.94**	

It is hereby Stated that the implementation and monitoring of CSR policy is in compliance with objectives of the Company and Company's Policy.

Krishan Lalit Bansal

(Chairperson of Committee)

(Chairperson & Managing Director of the Company)

ANNEXURE IV

FORM NO. AOC.2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: NO

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions
(c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, ifany
(e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions
(f) Date of approval by the Board
(g) Amount paid as advances, if any:
(h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as requiredunder first proviso to section 188

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

A.

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: **Malwa Power Private Limited**
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: **Sale of Goods**
(c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions: **On going**
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, ifany: **Rs. 2,53,582**
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: **NA**
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any: **NA**

B.

(g) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Limited
(h) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Sale of goods
(i) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions: On going
(j) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: Rs. 13,39,31,772
(k) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: NA
(l) Amount paid as advances, if any: **NA**

C.

(m) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Limited
(n) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Purchase of goods
(o) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions: On going
(p) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: Rs. 10,19,35,945
(q) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: NA
(r) Amount paid as advances, if any: NA

D.

(s) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: DEE Fabricom India Private Limited
(t) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Sale of goods
(u) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions: On going
(v) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: Rs. 2,18,000
(w) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: NA
(x) Amount paid as advances, if any: NA

E.

(y) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: DEE Fabricom India Private Limited
(z) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Purchase of goods
(aa) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions: On going
(bb) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: Rs. 22,58,384
(cc) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: NA
(dd) Amount paid as advances, if any: NA

Annexure V

Form AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries (Amount in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary	Date of Acquisition	Financial Year ended	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Shareholding	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Total Assets
1.	Malwa Power Private Limited	22.01.2016	31.03.2023	India	100%	INR	1220.97	1026.61	4207.55
2.	DEE Fabricom India Private Limited	09.10.2018	31.03.2023	India	100%	INR	900.00	(917.06)	4427.95
3.	DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Limited	07.10.2014	31.03.2023	Thailand	100%	INR	5021.31	(5736.24)	14340.16
4.	Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation	22.01.2021	31.03.2023	India	100%	INR	1	46.79	48.69

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before Tax	Profit after Tax	Proposed Dividend
1.	Malwa Power Private Limited	4207.55	NIL	3399.60	333.73	217.57	NIL
2.	DEE Fabricom India Private Limited	4427.95	NIL	2041.00	(268.58)	(196.15)	NIL
3.	DEE Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Limited	14340.16	NIL	6410.78	(566.37)	(566.37)	NIL
4.	Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation	48.69	NIL	53.20	(23.10)	(23.10)	NIL

a. Company has no associates and Joint Venture Company.

b. No new Subsidiary Company was acquired during the year and no subsidiary Company was liquidated during the Year.

For and on behalf of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 01125121

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST March 2023
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure requirements), Regulations, 2015, as amended]

To,

The Members,

M/S Dee Development Engineers Limited,
1255, Sector-14, Faridabad,
Haryana, India,

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/S Dee Development Engineers Limited CIN No.U74140HR1988PLC030225**(hereinafter called 'the Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit **I hereby report that** in my opinion ,the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March 2023**('the Audit period') , complied with the statutory provisions listed here under and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books ,forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on the 31st March 2023 , according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013(the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under (not applicable to the Company during the Audit period);

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act,1999 and the rules and regulations made there

Pragnya Pradhan & Associates New Delhi C.P. No.-12030 Company Secretaries under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') (not applicable to the Company during the Audit period):-

(a)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

(b)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations,2015;

(c)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,2018;

(d)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;

(e)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

(g)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;

(h)The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy back of Securities) Regulations, 1998; and

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

vi) We have relied on the representations made by the Company and its officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company under the following heads;

1) Factories Act, 1948

2) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

3) Labour Laws and other Allied Laws

4) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

5) Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and the rules made there under

6) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the rules made there under

Pragnya Pradhan & Associates
New Delhi
P. No.-12030
Company Secretaries

7)The Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

8) Indian Contract Act, 1872;

9) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

10) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

We have not examined compliance with applicable financial laws like Direct and Indirect Tax Laws, since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and tax audit.

We have examined compliances of the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. as mentioned above.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act. Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, and agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All the decisions of the Board Meetings were carried through by majority and it was informed that there were no dissenting views of the members and hence not captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that

On review of compliance mechanism established by the Company we are of the opinion that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

As informed, the Company has responded appropriately to notices received from various statutory/ regulatory authorities including initiating actions for corrective measures, wherever found necessary. We further report that during the period under review:

Pragnya Pradhan & Associates New Delhi C.P. No.-12030 Company Secretaries

• The Company has Increased the overall remuneration beyond limits mentioned in Section 197 of Companies Act, 2013 including adoption of New set of MOA and AOA by passing Special Resolution at EGM held on 6th April,2022.

Place: New Delhi
Date : 09-06-2023

Pragnya Pradhan & Associates
New Delhi
P. No.-12030
Company Secretaries

For Pragnya Pradhan & Associates
Company Secretaries

(Pragnya Parimita Pradhan)
ACS No. 32778 C P No.: 12030
UDIN: A032778E000473702
PR No: 1564/2021

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure: A forms an integral part of this report.

"Annexure A"

To
The Members,
M/S Dee Development Engineers Limited,
1255, Sector-14, Faridabad,
Haryana, India,

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

(1) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
(2) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure the correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
(3) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
(4) Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
(5) The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
(6) The Secretarial Audit report is neither as assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: New Delhi
Date : 09-06-2023

Pragnya Pradhan & Associates * New Delhi C.P. No.-12030 * Company Secretaries

For Pragnya Pradhan & Associates
Company Secretaries

(Pragnya Parimita Pradhan)
ACS No. 32778 C P No.: 12030
UDIN: A032778E000473702
PR No: 1564/2021

4th Floor, Office 405
World Mark - 2, Asset No. 8
IGI Airport Hospitality District, Aerocity
New Delhi - 110 037, India
Tel : +91 11 4681 9500

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of DEE Development Engineers Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of DEE Development Engineers Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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, 2023, 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 standalone Ind AS 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 Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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. 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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

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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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS 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 Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS 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.

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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 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 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 standalone Ind AS 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 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;

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32(B) to the standalone Ind AS 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 persons or entities, including foreign 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;

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b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, , no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRWS2010
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 22/09/2023

Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: DEE Development Engineers 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.

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

(i)(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were not physically verified by the management in the current year. However, the Company has regular programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(i)(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 standalone Ind AS financial statements are held in the name of the Company. These immovable properties are pledged with the banks and their title deeds are not available with the Company. The same has been independently confirmed by the banks.

(i)(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, 2023.

(i)(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) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedures for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2023 and no discrepancies were noticed. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noted on physical verification of inventories.

(ii)(b) As disclosed in note 11(B) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 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 account of the Company and the details are as follows:

(Amount in lakhs)

Quarter ended	Value per books of account (A)	Value per quarterly return/statement (B)	Discrepancy (A-B)
Inventories			
- June 30, 2022	19,933.51	19,181.19	752.32
- September 30, 2022	19,950.19	18,651.69	1,298.50
- December 31, 2022	23,930.35	23,036.50	893.85
- March 31, 2023	24,259.70	24,458.29	(198.59)
Trade Receivables			
- June 30, 2022	11,140.85	11,116.89	23.96
- September 30, 2022	13,237.07	12,785.67	451.40
- December 31, 2022	12,643.32	12,694.35	(51.03)
- March 31, 2023	13,679.56	13,113.06	566.50

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

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(iii)(a) During the year the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
- Subsidiaries	9,474.69		1,075.77	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Subsidiaries	4,971.75	-	8,471.99	-

During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to Limited Liability Partnerships, firms or any other parties.

(iii)(b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(iii)(c) The Company has granted loan(s) and / or advance in the nature of loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted loan(s) and / or advances in the nature of loans to firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(iii)(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(iii)(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

(iii)(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.

(iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by 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) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of prefabricated pipings and fittings, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(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, duty of excise, 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.

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(vii)(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount involved (Rs. in Lacs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in lacs)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Wrong availment of exemption and notification of excise duty for clearance of goods	32.86	Nil	2002-03	Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax liability on reimbursement of expenses	6.50	Nil	2014-15	CESTAT, Chandigarh
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax including interest on disallowance of expenses and transfer pricing adjustments	185.10	Nil	2017-18	ITAT, Delhi

(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.

(ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(ix)(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(ix)(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.

(ix)(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associate or joint venture.

(ix)(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (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.

(x)(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 fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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(xi)(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ 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.

(xi)(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii)(a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii)(b) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii)(c) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of 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.

(xiv)(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 directors 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 (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(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 and 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 41 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.

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NEW DELHI

(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 (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 25(b) to the financial statements.

(xx)(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 Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 25(b) to the financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRWS2010
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 22/09/2023

ANNEXURE '2' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMTED

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements of DEE Development Engineers Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI *

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRWS2010
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 22/09/2023

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	23,640.70	20,954.83
Capital work-in-progress	3	258.81	426.48
Intangible assets	4	259.40	183.08
Right of use assets	38	850.16	239.52
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	6,820.12	6,820.12
(ii) Loans	6(B)	8,400.99	7,140.77
(iii) Other financial assets	6(E)	2,100.08	1,732.68
Other non-current assets	7	957.62	542.23
Total non-current assets		43,287.88	38,039.71
Current assets			
Inventories	8	24,899.47	21,081.35
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6(A)	13,679.56	12,766.90
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6(C)	42.78	17.75
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	6(D)	3,080.01	2,484.32
(iv) Loans	6(B)	71.00	119.25
(v) Other financial assets	6(E)	699.14	69.18
Other current assets	7	4,998.59	4,450.90
Total current assets		47,470.55	40,989.65
Total assets		90,758.43	79,029.36
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1,060.78	1,060.78
Other equity	10	46,364.73	44,571.75
Total equity		47,425.51	45,632.53
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11(A)	2,240.13	1,648.55
(ii) Lease liabilities	13	713.82	214.42
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17(C)	1,822.83	1,940.24
Other non-current liabilities	16	209.09	95.92
Total non-current liabilities		4,985.87	3,899.13
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11(B)	24,568.12	19,475.71
(ii) Lease liabilities	13	192.84	59.73
(iii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	411.30	449.86
- total outstanding dues of creditors otherthan micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	10,846.72	7,946.14
(iv) Other financial liabilities	12	755.83	321.45
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	14	229.66	186.76
Other current liabilities	16	1,050.81	1,054.64
Liabilities for current tax (net)	15	291.77	3.41
Total current liabilities		38,347.05	29,497.70
Total equity and liabilities		90,758.43	79,029.36
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company Secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR lacs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from contracts with customers	19	50,269.61	37,032.68
	Other income	20	2,280.05	1,768.15
	Total Income (I)		52,549.66	38,800.83
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of raw materials consumed	21	21,503.46	17,902.69
	Purchases of traded goods		288.98	113.52
	(Increase) in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work-in-progress	22	(3,231.18)	(1,853.40)
	Employee benefit expenses	23	8,165.99	5,755.34
	Finance costs	26	2,433.87	1,899.72
	Depreciation and amortization expense	24	2,422.25	2,215.21
	Other expenses	25	18,411.53	11,216.55
	Total expense (II)		49,994.90	37,249.63
III	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		2,554.76	1,551.20
IV	**Tax expense:**			
(1)	Current tax		794.99	536.95
(2)	Adjustment of tax related to earlier years		(3.41)	(29.84)
(3)	Deferred tax (credit)		(95.36)	(186.84)
	Total tax expense (IV)		696.22	320.27
V	**Profit for the year (III-IV)**		1,858.54	1,230.93
VI	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**	27		
	Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans		(87.61)	14.42
	Income tax effect		22.05	(3.63)
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VI)		(65.56)	10.79
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)**		1,792.98	1,241.72
	Earnings per equity share [nominal value of shares INR 10 each (Previous year INR 10 each)]:	28		
	- Basic earnings per share		3.50	2.29
	- Diluted earnings per share		3.50	2.29
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company Secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR lacs)

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A. Operating activities			
Profit before tax		2,554.76	1,551.20
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		2,422.25	2,215.21
(Profit)/ loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)		(171.02)	6.02
Finance income		(771.79)	(576.82)
Liabilities no longer required written back		(362.06)	-
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange (net)		(780.97)	(239.28)
Amortization of deferred revenue		(16.55)	-
Finance costs		2,433.87	1,899.72
Sundry balances written off		140.45	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		5,448.94	4,856.05
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables		(550.60)	5,299.11
(Increase) in inventories		(3,818.12)	(4,467.48)
(Increase) in financial assets		(1,288.24)	-
(Increase) in other assets		(686.72)	(1,399.91)
Increase in trade payables		2,862.02	1,839.82
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		42.90	(35.00)
Increase in financial liabilities		433.74	79.16
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		109.33	(92.66)
Cash generated from operations		2,553.25	6,079.09
Income tax paid (net of refund)		(498.42)	(519.10)
Net cash flows from operating activities	A.	2,054.83	5,559.99
B. Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets		(5,186.26)	(2,371.42)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		243.82	15.68
Loans given to related party		(1,037.09)	(78.98)
Loan repayment from related party		369.25	200.00
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary company		-	(1,108.10)
Investments in bank deposits		(2,634.78)	(1,325.22)
Proceeds from redemption/ maturity of bank deposits		2,246.25	865.22
Interest received		771.79	631.14
Net cash flows used in investing activities	B.	(5,227.02)	(3,171.68)
C. Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		1,657.21	1,595.29
Repayment of long term borrowing		(973.12)	(1,003.47)
Proceeds from short term borrowings		4,999.89	3,658.40
Interest paid		(2,321.22)	(1,891.91)
Principle repayment of lease liabilities		(100.35)	(43.63)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(65.19)	(24.32)
Buyback of equity shares		-	(5,034.04)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	C.	3,197.22	(2,743.68)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		25.03	(355.37)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		17.75	373.12
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (refer note 6(C))		42.78	17.75

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

Cash and cash equivalents comprise (refer note 6(C)) :

(Amount in INR lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	5.84	2.82
Balance with banks	36.94	14.93
Total	42.78	17.75

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Ankit Yadav**
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

K.L. Bansal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company Secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR lacs)

A. Equity share capital:

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	No. in lacs	INR lacs
For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2022	106.08	1,060.78
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	106.08	1,060.78
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2023	106.08	1,060.78
For the year ended 31 March 2022		
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2021	156.93	1,569.27
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	156.93	1,569.27
Buyback of equity share capital (refer note 10)	(50.85)	(508.49)
At 31 March 2022	106.08	1,060.78

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Securities Premium	General reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	23,255.11	44,571.75
Changes in accounting policies or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	23,255.11	44,571.75
Add/ (less):					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,858.54	1,858.54
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(65.56)	(65.56)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	25,048.09	46,364.73
Balance as at 1 April 2021	16,730.93	4,585.71	-	26,538.94	47,855.58
Changes in accounting policies or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	16,730.93	4,585.71	-	26,538.94	47,855.58
Add/ (less):					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,230.93	1,230.93
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	10.79	10.79
Adjustment on account of buyback of shares (refer note 10)	-	(508.49)	508.49	(4,525.55)	(4,525.55)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	23,255.11	44,571.75

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

per Ankit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company Secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

1. Corporate Information

DEE Development Engineers Limited ("the Company") is a Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act. The Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing of Pre-fabricated Engineering Products, Pipe Fittings, Piping Systems and Biomass based Power Generation. It has manufacturing facilities at Tatarpur (Haryana), Barmer (Rajasthan) and Power Generation Plant at Abohar (Punjab).
The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on September 22, 2023.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of preparation

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

.

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:
(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
(ii) Defined benefit plan- plan assets measured at fair value and
(iii) Derivative financial instruments.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise stated.

b. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between actual result and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialise.

c. Current vs Non Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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.

d. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's funcional currency.

Transaction 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 statement of profit and 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 OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

e. **Revenue from contract with customer**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are 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 collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.
In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) 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 goods 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.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from erection and services and revenue from job work is recognised as per the contractual terms and as and when services are rendered. The Company collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

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.

Sale of Electricity

Revenue from sales of electricity is billed on the basis of recording of supply of electricity through installed meters. Revenue from sales of electricity is accounted for on the basis of billing to customers based on billing cycles followed by the Company.

f. **Contract balances**

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to 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 (p) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract

g. **Government Grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as an income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grant for non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to Profit or Loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

h. Taxation

Current income 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.

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 establishes provisions where appropriate.

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 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

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 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.

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.

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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity

Deferred tax includes Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have any convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefit of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax asset or liabilities if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday period ends.

i. Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. All the property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and

j. Investment property
Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2016.
Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.
The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.
The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates the building 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.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

i. **Expenditure on new projects , substantial expansion and during construction period**

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure incurred during the construction period, which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss. Income earned during construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

All direct capital expenditure on expansion is capitalised. As regards indirect expenditure on expansion, only that portion is capitalised which represents the marginal increase in such expenditure involved as a result of capital expansion. Both direct and indirect expenditure are capitalised only if they increase the value of the asset beyond its originally assessed standard of performance.

Expenditure during construction/ installation period is included under capital work-in-progress and the same is allocated to respective Fixed Assets on the completion of its construction.

j. **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, if any.

Amortisation of the finite intangible assets is allocated on systematic basis over the best estimate of their useful life and accordingly softwares are amortised on straight line basis over the period of six years or license period which ever is lower.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. The Company has no intangible assets with an indefinite life.

k. **Borrowing Cost**

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

l. **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.

(a) Right-of-use asset

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 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:

Particulars	Useful life (years) As per Management
Leasehold Land	5-10
Computer and data processing equipment	4
Plant and machinery	5

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 (2.n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(b) 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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(c) 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 (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). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. 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.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

m. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:-

Raw materials, Stores, Spares, Packing materials and Traded Goods	Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other supplies 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. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
Finished goods	Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis.
Work in Progress	Work in Progress is valued at the lower of actual cost incurred or net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and proportionate overheads. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis.

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.

n. 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. 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 Company's 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.

o. Provisions

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

p. Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) 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.

(ii) Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and provision is being made on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the year end using projected unit credit method, and is contributed to the Gratuity fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

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 recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

▶ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

▶ 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 recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

▶ Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

▶ Net interest expense or income

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 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 year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

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q. 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

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, 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.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ▶ Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- ▶ Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt Instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) 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).

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the 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 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. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.
Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

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Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company 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 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 financial assets. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

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 reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

► All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

► Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of Profit and Loss.

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, trade and other payables. 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 cash credit and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and 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/ loss 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 Statement of profit and loss.

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.

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r. Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

s. 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's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the management 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. The management 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.

t. Contingent liability

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

u. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors identified as chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Segments are organised based on type of services delivered or provided. Segment revenue arising from third party customers is reported on the same basis as revenue in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. Segment results represent profits before unallocated corporate expenses and taxes. "Unallocated Corporate Expenses" include expenses that relate to costs attributable to the Company as a whole and are not attributable to segments.

v. 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, which are 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 as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

w. Dividend Distributions

The Company recognises a liability to make cash 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.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

x. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share when applicable are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares which would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares when applicable are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

2.1 New and amended Standard

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated March 23, 2022, to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from April 01, 2022.

(i)Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2022. This amendment had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(ii)Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to Ind AS 103

The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's "Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard" without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application).

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

(iv) Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply the exemption in paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101 to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations in its financial statements using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to Ind AS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also available to an associate or joint venture that uses exemption in paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 but do not apply to the Company as it is not a first-time adopter.

(v)Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the Standalone financial statements of the Company as there were no modifications of the Companies' financial instruments during the year.

(vi)Ind AS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of Ind AS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of Ind AS 41.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The amendments had no impact on the Standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

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2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 01 April 2023.

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

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(Amount in INR Lacs)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Furniture & fittings	Plant & machinery	Electrical installations and equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computers and data processing equipment	Ropeway Structure	Roads	Moulds & dies	Hydraulic works and pipelines	Total	Capital work-in- progress
Gross block														
As at 01 April 2021	2,598.15	7,888.85	578.88	15,675.86	851.21	134.12	674.98	654.24	37.39	125.28	702.94	157.94	30,079.84	144.80
Additions	-	442.05	127.10	1,243.42	46.52	7.19	34.64	102.80	-	-	-	-	2,003.72	745.93
Disposal/transfer	-	-	-	(28.70)	(12.29)	(0.80)	(16.84)	(16.72)	-	-	-	-	(75.35)	(464.25)
As at 31 March 2022	2,598.15	8,330.90	705.98	16,890.58	885.44	140.51	692.78	740.32	37.39	125.28	702.94	157.94	32,008.21	426.48
Additions	433.72	1,140.24	133.21	2,545.67	142.58	106.35	222.50	180.65	-	60.84	-	-	4,965.76	1,219.87
Disposal/transfer	-	(57.75)	(13.05)	(1.26)	-	(18.71)	(47.56)	(68.84)	-	-	-	-	(207.17)	(1,387.54)
As at 31 March 2023	3,031.87	9,413.39	826.14	19,434.99	1,028.02	228.15	867.72	852.13	37.39	186.12	702.94	157.94	36,766.80	258.81
Accumulated depreciation														
As at 01 April 2021	-	1,518.39	323.11	5,423.71	508.54	95.78	322.93	394.89	12.84	67.79	272.64	66.61	9,007.23	-
Charge for the year (refer note 24)	-	378.14	60.05	1,258.58	97.80	12.04	77.60	115.79	2.66	13.55	70.68	13.12	2,100.01	-
Disposal	-	-	-	(21.37)	(11.30)	(0.34)	(7.50)	(13.35)	-	-	-	-	(53.86)	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	1,896.53	383.16	6,660.92	595.04	107.48	393.03	497.33	15.50	81.34	343.32	79.73	11,053.38	-
Charge for the year (refer note 24)	-	348.87	75.07	1,394.82	79.13	13.01	82.08	122.96	2.66	13.58	66.33	13.04	2,211.55	-
Disposal	-	(7.54)	(10.73)	(1.09)	-	(17.34)	(39.01)	(63.12)	-	-	-	-	(138.83)	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	2,237.86	447.50	8,054.65	674.17	103.15	436.10	557.17	18.16	94.92	409.65	92.77	13,126.10	-
Net Block:														
As at 31 March 2022	2,598.15	6,434.37	322.82	10,229.66	290.40	33.03	299.75	242.99	21.89	43.94	359.62	78.21	20,954.83	426.48
As at 31 March 2023	3,031.87	7,175.53	378.64	11,380.34	353.85	125.00	431.62	294.96	19.23	91.20	293.29	65.17	23,640.70	258.81

Notes:

i) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2015), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Capital work-in-progress
Capital work-in progress is comprised of expenditure on buildings under course of construction in respect of factory buildings and expenditure on plant and machinery.

iii) Property plant and equipment pledged as security
Refer note 11(A) and 11(B) for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings by the Company.

iv) Assets lying with third parties
Plant and machinery includes gross block of INR Nil, net block of INR Nil (31 March 2022: gross block of INR 97.88 lacs, net block of INR 34.28 lacs) lying with third parties.

v) Contractual obligations
Refer note 32(A) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

vi) Capitalised borrowing cost
No borrowing cost are capitalised during the current year and previous year.

vii) Assets held in the name of the Company
The title deeds of all immovable properties (i.e. land and building) are held in the name of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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viii) Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Projects in progress#	258.81	-	-	-	258.81
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	258.81	-	-	-	258.81

As at 31 March 2022

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Projects in progress#	358.39	23.10	44.99	-	426.48
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	358.39	23.10	44.99	-	426.48

There are no projects where activity has been suspended. Also there are no projects as on the reporting date where completion is overdue or which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount In INR Lacs)

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2021	**634.52**	**634.52**
Additions	23.76	23.76
Disposal	(0.24)	(0.24)
As at 31 March 2022	**658.04**	**658.04**
Additions	169.26	169.26
Disposal	(52.00)	(52.00)
As at 31 March 2023	775.30	775.30
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2021	**414.46**	**414.46**
Charge for the year (refer note 24)	60.70	60.70
Disposal	(0.20)	(0.20)
As at 31 March 2022	**474.96**	**474.96**
Charge for the year (refer note 24)	88.47	88.47
Disposal	(47.53)	(47.53)
As at 31 March 2023	**515.90**	**515.90**
Net Block:		
As at 31 March 2022	**183.08**	**183.08**
As at 31 March 2023	**259.40**	**259.40**

Note to the Intangible assets:
On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2015), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all intangible assets measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

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(Amount in INR Lacs)

5 Investments

Particulars	Non current As at 31 March 2023	Non current As at 31 March 2022
Investments at cost:		
Unquoted:		
Investment in equity shares of subsidiary companies		
a. In Malwa Power Private Limited - 122,09,680 (31 March 2022: 122,09,680) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	897.80	897.80
b. In Dee Fabricom India Private Limited - 90,00,000 (31 March 2022: 90,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	900.00	900.00
c. In Dee Piping Systems Thailand Co. Ltd # - 4,96,63,300 (31 March 2022: 496,63,300) equity shares of THB 5/- each THB fully paid up	5,021.32	5,021.32
d. In Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation* - 10,000 (31 March 2022: 10,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Total investments	6,820.12	6,820.12
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	6,820.12	6,820.12

The Company has made strategic investment in its subsidiary "Dee Piping Systems Thailand Co., Ltd" to have wider market spread and overall growth of group. The subsidiary company is in initial stage of its operation and therefore it is incurring losses, which are envisaged. Based on the future business plans and financial projections as approved by the Board of Directors, the subsidiary company will be profitable in future years. The Company has assessed the recoverability of its investments (including loans and interest thereon) considering discounted cash flow method and has concluded that there is no impairment of its investments

* The Company has made investment in its wholly owned subsidiary, which is a non profit making company formed under the provisions of section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.

6 Financial assets

(A) Trade receivables

Particulars	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	13,150.49	12,766.90
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 31(C))	529.07	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Total receivables	13,679.56	12,766.90

-No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies, respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member other than those disclosed in note 31

-For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 31

-Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed							
- Considered good	11,306.84	1,947.00	305.11	55.71	21.64	3.26	13,639.56
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	40.00
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11,306.84	1,947.00	305.11	55.71	21.64	43.26	13,679.56

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed							
- Considered good	9,735.80	2,035.90	304.87	21.64	423.02	-	12,521.23
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	245.67	245.67
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9,735.80	2,035.90	304.87	21.64	423.02	245.67	12,766.90

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(B) Loans
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets carried at amortised cost:				
Inter corporate loan to a related parties (refer note 31(C))	8,400.99	7,140.77	71.00	119.25
Total loans	8,400.99	7,140.77	71.00	119.25

i) The Company has not granted loans during the current year to related parties, where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated. During the previous year, the Company has granted loans to its subsidiaries amounting to INR 8,150.50 lacs (including interest) which were repayable on demand and constitute 100% of the outstanding.

ii) Loans are non derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company and are measure at amortised cost. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties

(C) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash on hand	5.84	2.82
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	21.31	14.07
On cash credit accounts	15.63	0.86
Total cash and cash equivalents	42.78	17.75

(D) Other bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Bank deposits with		
- Original maturity for more than 3 month but remaining maturity of less than 12 months*	3,080.01	2,484.32
- Original maturity for more than 3 month and remaining maturity of more than 12 months*	555.77	762.93
	3,635.78	3,247.25
-Less: amount disclosed under other financial assets (refer note 6(E))	(555.77)	(762.93)
Total other bank balances	3,080.01	2,484.32

* Deposits given as margin money against non fund based facilities (letter of credit, buyer's credit, bank guarantee) and collateral security

As at 31 March 2023, the Company has INR 1,896.00 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 1,169.49 lacs) of undrawn borrowing facilities from various banks

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
This section sets out an analysis of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for each of the periods presented:

Particulars	Buyback of equity shares (a)	Lease liabilities (b)	Non current Borrowing including current maturities (c)	Current Borrowing (d)	Total (e=a+b+c+d)
As at 1 April 2021	-	253.48	1,871.07	15,002.98	17,127.53
Cash flows	(5,034.04)	(67.95)	591.82	3,658.40	(851.77)
Addition	5,034.04	62.81	-	-	5,096.85
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	(10.24)	(10.24)
Interest expenses	-	24.32	100.63	1,732.83	1,857.78
Interest paid	-	-	(100.63)	(1,791.28)	(1,891.91)
Transaction cost adjustment		-	-	68.69	68.69
As at 31 March 2022	-	272.66	2,463.89	18,661.38	21,396.93

Particulars	Lease liabilities (a)	Non current Borrowing including current maturities (b)	Current Borrowing (c)	Total (d=a+b+c)
As at 1 April 2022	272.66	2,462.89	18,661.38	21,396.93
Cash flows	(165.56)	684.09	4,999.89	5,518.42
Addition	732.87	-	-	732.87
Foreign exchange adjustments	-		(0.81)	(0.81)
Interest expenses	65.20	411.97	1,956.70	2,433.87
Interest paid	-	(411.97)	(1,909.25)	(2,321.22)
Transaction cost adjustment	-	-	(46.65)	(46.65)
Net debt as at 31 March 2023	905.17	3,146.98	23,661.26	27,713.41

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(E) Other financial assets
(Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Non-current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets classified at amortised cost:				
Bank deposits with remaining maturity beyond 12 months*	555.77	762.93	-	-
Interest receivable	1,457.15	890.48	11.97	0.98
Security deposits	87.16	79.27	37.48	10.48
Recoverable from customers**	-	-	649.69	-
Financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts (refer note below)	-	-	-	57.72
Total other financial assets	2,100.08	1,732.68	699.14	69.18

* Deposits given as margin money against non fund based facilities (letter of credit, buyer's credit, bank guarantee) and collateral security

** Recoverable from customer towards freight and other charges reimbursement

Note:
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales and purchases.

Breakup of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	Non-Current As at 31 March 2023	Non-Current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables (refer note 6(A))	-	-	13,679.56	12,766.90
Loans (refer note 6(B))	8,400.99	7,140.77	71.00	119.25
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6(C))	-	-	42.78	17.75
Other bank balances (refer note 6(D))	-	-	3,080.01	2,484.32
Other financial assets (refer note 6(E))	2,100.08	1,732.68	699.14	69.18
	10,501.07	8,873.45	17,572.49	15,457.40

7 Other assets

Particulars	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Non-current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated				
Capital advances	845.48	428.68	-	-
Prepaid expenses	112.14	113.55	338.33	349.95
Income tax recoverable			31.47	31.47
Advance to suppliers	-	-	505.30	638.41
Export entitlement receivable	-	-	19.95	383.51
Advance to employees	-	-	24.30	12.55
Balance with government authorities	-	-	4,079.24	3,035.01
Total other assets	957.62	542.23	4,998.59	4,450.90

8 Inventories
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Particulars	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials (In transit of INR 191.83 lacs (31 March 2022: INR. 678.96 lacs))	13,108.88	13,068.89
Finished goods	1,297.66	1,746.01
Traded goods	31.60	30.14
Work in progress	7,928.11	4,250.04
Stores and spares	2,053.57	1,628.23
Packing materials	479.65	358.04
Total inventories	24,899.47	21,081.35

During the year ended 31 March 2023, INR Nil (31 March 2022: INR Nil) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

9 Equity share capital

(A) Authorised share capital:*

Particulars	Equity shares No. in lacs	Equity shares INR lacs	Compulsorily convertible preference shares No. in lacs	Compulsorily convertible preference shares INR lacs
As at 1 April 2021	187.50	1,875.00	62.50	625.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	187.50	1,875.00	62.50	625.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	187.50	1,875.00	62.50	625.00

* Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2023, the authorized equity share capital was increased from 187.5 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 1,875 lakhs to 687.5 lakhs equity shares of INR 10 each amounting to Rs. 6,875 lakhs which was duly approved by the Board of directors at their meeting held on July 27, 2023, and by the shareholders of the Company by means of an ordinary resolution dated July 27, 2023

(B) i) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend except interim dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii) Terms/ rights attached to preference shares
Each convertible preference share has a par value of INR 10 per share and is convertible at the option of the shareholders into Equity shares of the Company. The preference shares rank ahead of the equity shares in the event of a liquidation. The Company has not issued the preference share capital.

(C) Issued and paid up equity share capital #

Particulars	No. in lacs	INR lacs
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 01 April 2021	156.93	1,569.27
Increase/ (decrease) during the year (refer note 10)	(50.85)	(508.49)
As at 31 March 2022	106.08	1,060.78
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	106.08	1,060.78

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 7, 2023, had approved the bonus issue of four new equity share for every one share held on record date which was approved by the shareholders by means of a special resolution dated September 7, 2023. Through a Board resolution dated September 7, 2023, the Company has allotted 42,431,312 equity shares of Rs.10 each as bonus shares to the existing equity shareholders of the Company.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. in lacs	% of holding	No. in lacs	% of holding
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79.28	74.74%	79.28	74.74%
DDE Piping Component Pvt. Ltd	15.07	14.20%	15.07	14.20%
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8.80	8.30%	8.80	8.30%

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

(E) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date. (Also refer note 28)
- During the previous year, the Company has concluded the buyback of 5,084,891 equity shares of face value of INR 10/- each at a price of INR 99 per equity share ("Buyback") for an aggregate amount of INR 5,034.04 lacs, as approved earlier by the Board of Directors on May 07, 2021 and approval of shareholders through special resolution passed in extra ordinary general Meeting dated May 08, 2021

(F) Promoter shareholding :

Details of shares held by Promoters/Promoter Group
As at 31 March 2023

S. No.	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
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	Promoter					
	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	-	79,27,837	74.74%	-
	Promoter Group					
	DDE Piping Component pvt Ltd	15,06,555	-	15,06,555	14.20%	-
	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,990	(10)	8,79,980	8.30%	-
	Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal	2,93,326	(2,93,326)	-	0.00%	(100.00%)
	Mrs. Shikha Bansal	100	2,93,326	2,93,426	2.77%	293326.00%
	Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	10	-	10	0.0001%	-
Total		1,06,07,818	(10)	1,06,07,808	100.00%	

As at 31 March 2022

S. No.	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
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	Promoter					
	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	-	79,27,837	74.74%	-
	Promoter Group					
	DDE Piping Component pvt Ltd	14,93,811	12,744	15,06,555	14.20%	0.85%
	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,990	-	8,79,990	8.30%	-
	Mr Atul Krishan Bansal	2,93,326	-	2,93,326	2.77%	-
	Mrs Shikha Bansal	100	-	100	0.0009%	-
	Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	10	-	10	0.0001%	-
Total		1,05,95,074	12,744	1,06,07,818	100.00%	

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

10 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Securities premium		
Opening balance	16,730.93	16,730.93
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
Closing balance	16,730.93	16,730.93
(B) General reserve		
Opening balance	4,077.22	4,585.71
Increase/ (decrease) during the year#	-	(508.49)
Closing balance	4,077.22	4,077.22
(C) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	508.49	-
Increase/ (decrease) during the year#	-	508.49
Closing balance	508.49	508.49
(D) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	23,255.11	26,538.94
Add: Profit for the year	1,858.54	1,230.93
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year*	(65.56)	10.79
Less : Buyback of equity shares#	-	(4,525.55)
Closing balance	25,048.09	23,255.11
Total reserves	46,364.73	44,571.75

* The disaggregation of changes in OCI by each type of reserves in equity is disclosed in note 27.

#Buyback of Equity shares
During the previous year, the Company has concluded the buyback of 5,084,891 equity shares of face value of INR 10/- each at a price of INR 99 per equity share ("Buyback") for an aggregate amount of INR 5,034.04 lacs, as approved earlier by the Board of Directors on May 07, 2021 and approval of shareholders through special resolution passed in extra ordinary general Meeting dated May 08, 2021 Buyback was done at record date of May 08, 2021 and the equity shares bought back were extinguished on May 17, 2021. Total outflow of INR 5,034.04 lacs had been utilised from the share capital, general reserves and retained earnings, in line with the requirement under the Companies Act 2013. Additionally, Capital Redemption Reserve of INR 508.49 lacs (equivalent to nominal value of the equity shares bought back) had been created out of retained earnings, in line with the requirement under the Companies Act 2013. Consequent to extinguishment of shares so bought back, the paid-up equity share capital had been reduced by INR 508.49 lacs.

Nature and purpose of reserves :

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

General reserve
Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

Capital redemption reserve
The Capital redemption reserve has been created in accordance with provision of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to buy back of equity shares from the market during the previous year

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

11 Borrowings

(A) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	Non-current portion As at 31 March 2023	Non-current portion As at 31 March 2022	Current maturities As at 31 March 2023	Current maturities As at 31 March 2022
Secured				
Term Loan				
a. From Banks (refer note (a) and (b) below)	2,057.22	1,559.79	850.18	778.12
b. Vehicle Loan from Banks (refer note (c) below)	182.91	88.76	56.67	36.22
	2,240.13	1,648.55	906.85	814.34
Less: current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed under current borrowings - refer note 11(B)	-	-	(906.85)	(814.34)
Total non-current borrowings	2,240.13	1,648.55	-	-

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Repayment Schedule of long term borrowing : non-current portion

Particulars	Tenure	As at 31 March 2023 Amount	Remaining repayment Instalments	As at 31 March 2022 Amount	Remaining repayment Instalments
(i) 1 YR MCLR of 7.25% + Business Strategy Spread ('BSS') of 0.30% +Credit Risk premium ('CRP') of 0.40% presently effectively 7.95% p.a. (31 March 2022 , 1 YR MCLR of 7.25% + BSS of 0.20% +CRP of 1 20% effectively 8.65% p.a. (refer note a)	June 2024	45.00	1 equal quarterly instalments	225.00	5 equal quarterly instalments
(ii) 3 Month TB + 2.46% presently effectively 9.53% p.a. (refer note b)	July, 2027	1,049 93	14 equal quarterly instalments	-	-
(iii) 1 Year MCLR + 1%, presently 8.25% effectively with monthly rest (31 March 2022: 1 Year MCLR + 1%, - 8.25% effectively with monthly rest) (refer note a)	October, 2026	962.29	31 equal monthly instalments	1,334.79	43 equal monthly instalments
(iv) 8.35% to 10.15%, (31 March 2022: 8.35% to 10.15%.) (Refer Note c)	June, 2027	182.91	19-48 equal monthly instalments	88.76	1-20 equal monthly instalments
		2,240.13		1,648.55	

i) **Security clauses**

a) Term loan of Rs. 2,907.40 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 2,337.91lacs) is secured by way of
i) first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets and current assets of the Piping Unit of the Company ii) exclusive charges on the current assets of the 8 MW power plant, of the Company iii) first pari-passu charges on the Land & Building situated at plant No-1 and 2, Tatarpur Road, District. Palwal iv) first pari-passu charge on the property situated at Jatola Road, Tatarpur Industrial Area Maidapur, Tehsil & Distt. Palwal measuring 1,770.00 sq. Yards, v) first pari-passu charge on the fixed deposit of Rs. 350 lacs,
vi) second pari-passu charge on the basis of equitable mortgage over residential house situated at 1255, sector 14 Faridabad, ownership in the name of Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal [(Chairman and Managing Director) (area 500 Sq. yards)], vii) first pari-passu charges basis on net block of the 8 MW power unit at Gaddadhob, Tehsil - Abohar, Distt - Firozpur, Punjab viii) first pari-passu charge on the property situated at Unit 11 and Unit 12, First Floor, Block No: II SIDCO Electronic Complex, Thiru VI Ka Industrial Estate, Gundy, Chennai, measuring 2,053 Sq. ft. in the name of the Company

b) Further, term loan are secured by irrevocable and unconditional, joint and several personal guarantee of the promoters and corporate guarantee of DEE Piping Components Private Limited.

c) **Vehicle loan**
Term loan of INR 239.58 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 124 98 lacs) is secured by way of charges on vehicle owned by the Company against which such loan is obtained.

ii) **Loan Covenants:**
Term loan contain certain debt covenants relating to security cover, debt-equity ratio and current ratio, Debt/EBITDA ratio, Total Outside Liability/Total Net worth and Adjusted Tangible Net Worth etc., the Company has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms of term loan.

iii) The Company has not defaulted on any loans payable.

iv) All term loans availed by the Company have been utilised for the purpose for which they have been obtained.

(B) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured		
a) Loans repayable on demands from banks (refer note a, b and c below)		
(i) Cash credit	6,000.13	4,356.04
(ii) Export packing credit	-	699.35
(iii) Working capital demand loan	14,240.00	11,775.11
b) Current maturities of long-term debts (refer note 11(A))	906.85	814.34
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demands from banks (refer note a and b)		
Buyer's credit from banks	3,421.14	1,830.87
Total	24,568.12	19,475.71

Notes:
i) **Security clauses**

a) The rate of interest banks from 6 50 % p.a. to 10.45% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 5 95% p.a. to 12.00% p.a)

b) Cash credit facilities, Working Capital Demand Loan, Buyer credit and Export Packing Credit of INR 20,240.13 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 16,830.50 lacs) is secured by way of
i) first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets and current assets of the Piping Unit of the Company ii) exclusive charges on the current assets of the 8 MW power plant, of the Company iii) first pari-passu charges on the Land & Building situated at plant No-1 and 2, Tatarpur Road, District. Palwal iv) first pari-passu charge on the property situated at Jatola Road, Tatarpur Industrial Area Maidapur, Tehsil & Distt Palwal measuring 1,770.00 sq. Yards, v) first pari-passu charge on the fixed deposit of INR 350 lacs,
vi) second pari-passu charge on the basis of equitable mortgage over residential house situated at 1255, sector 14 Faridabad, ownership in the name of Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal [(Chairman and Managing Director) (area 500 Sq yards)], vii) first pari-passu charges basis on net block of the 8 MW power unit at Gaddadhob, Tehsil - Abohar, Distt - Firozpur, Punjab viii) first pari-passu charge on the property situated at Unit 11 and Unit 12, First Floor, Block No: II SIDCO Electronic Complex, Thiru VI Ka Industrial Estate, Gundy, Chennai, measuring 2,053 sq. ft. in the name of the Company

c) Further, Cash credit and WCDL are secured by Irrevocable and unconditional, joint and several personal guarantee of the promoters and corporate guarantee of DEE Piping Components Private Limited.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

ii) Detail of quarterly statement/ returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks and reconciliation with the books of accounts

31 March 2023

Quarter ended	Name of the Bank	Amount as per books (A)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement (B)	Amount of difference (A-B)	Reason for material discrepancies
Inventory	Bank of India				
June-2022		19,933.51	19,181.19	752.32	Variance is on account of timing difference in reporting to the banks and routine book closure process of the Company
September-2022		19,950.19	18,651.69	1,298.50	
December-2022		23,930.35	23,036.50	893.85	
March-2023*		24,259.70	24,458.29	(198.59)	
Trade receivable					
June-2022		11,140.85	11,116.89	23.96	
September-2022		13,237.07	12,785.67	451.40	
December-2022		12,643.32	12,694.35	(51.03)	
March-2023*		13,679.56	13,113.06	566.50	

* The Statement submitted for quarter ended March 2023 is based on amount as on March 29, 2023 in accordance with timeline for submission with Bank. However, amount in column B is based on statement as on March 29, 2023 adjusted up to March 31, 2023

31 March 2022

Quarter ended	Name of the Bank	Amount as per books (A)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement (B)	Amount of difference (A-B)	Reason for material discrepancies
Inventory	Bank of India				
June-2021		17,009.00	16,895.00	114.00	Variance is on account of timing difference in reporting to the banks and routine book closure process of the Company
September-2021		18,910.00	19,083.00	(173.00)	
December-2021		18,924.00	18,787.00	137.00	
March-2022*		21,081.00	20,952.00	129.00	
Trade receivable					
June-2021		15,509.00	16,465.00	(956.00)	
September-2021		11,965.00	11,889.00	76.00	
December-2021		11,239.00	11,146.00	93.00	
March-2022*		12,767.00	12,767.00	-	

* The Statement submitted for quarter ended March 2022 is based on amount as on March 29, 2022 in accordance with timeline for submission with Bank. However, amount in column B is based on statement as on March 29, 2022 adjusted up to March 31, 2022.

Breakup of Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current borrowings including current maturities (Refer note 11(A))	2,240.13	1,648.55	906.85	814.34
Lease liabilities (refer note 13)	713.82	214.42	192.84	59.73
Current borrowings (refer note 11(B))	-	-	23,661.27	18,661.37
Trade payable (refer note 18)	-	-	11,258.02	8,396.00
Other financial liabilities (refer note 12)	-	-	585.42	321.45
Total	2,953.95	1,862.97	36,604.40	28,252.89

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR Lacs)

12 **Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	170.41	-
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:		
Creditors for capital goods	397.31	199.43
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	69.64	22.20
Others payable**	118.47	99.82
Total other financial liabilities	755.83	321.45

Foreign exchange forward contracts
While the Company entered into other foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

** liability for customer claim

13 **Lease Liabilities**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Lease Liabilities (refer note 38)	713.82	214.42	192.84	59.73
Total lease liabilities	713.82	214.42	192.84	59.73

14 **Net employee defined benefit liabilities**

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provisions for gratuity	58.17	94.37
Provisions for compensated absences	171.49	92.39
Total employee defined benefit liabilities	229.66	186.76

15 **Liabilities for current tax (net)**

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for current tax (Net of advance tax and TDS receivable)	291.77	3.41
Total liabilities for current tax	291.77	3.41

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

(Amount in INR Lacs)

16 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	-	-	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory dues	-	-	144.43	119.87
Deferred revenue	209.09	95.92	-	-
Contract liabilities- Advance received from customers (refer note 19)	-	-	906.38	934.77
Total other liabilities	209.09	95.92	1,050.81	1,054.64

17 Income tax

(A) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
a) Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss		
Current income tax:		
- Current income tax charge	794.99	536.95
- Adjustment of tax related to earlier years	(3.41)	(29.84)
Deferred tax:		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(95.36)	(186.84)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss section:	696.22	320.27
b) Other comprehensive Income section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income section		
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	22.05	(3.63)
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income	22.05	(3.63)

(B) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Accounting profit before tax	2,554.76	1,551.20
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2022: 25.168%)	642.99	390.41
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Adjustment of tax related to earlier years	(3.41)	(29.84)
Tax impact of expenses not deductible under Income-tax Act, 1961	18.63	20.62
Others	38.01	(60.92)
Income tax expense	696.22	320.27
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	696.22	320.27

(C) Deferred tax

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Movement in deferred tax balances

As at March 31, 2023

	As at 31 March 2022	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits	47.00	(11.25)	22.05	57.80
Deferred tax assets (A)	47.00	(11.25)	22.05	57.80
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets - depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(1,973.61)	50.09	-	(1,923.52)
Others	(13.63)	56.52	-	42.89
Deferred tax liabilities (B)	(1,987.24)	106.61	-	(1,880.63)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) (A - B)	(1,940.24)	95.36	22.05	(1,822.83)

As at March 31, 2022

	As at 31 March 2021	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for employee benefits	56.83	(6.20)	(3.63)	47.00
Deferred tax assets (A)	56.83	(6.20)	(3.63)	47.00
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets - depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(2,168.76)	195.14	-	(1,973.61)
Others	(11.52)	(2.11)	-	(13.63)
Deferred tax liabilities (B)	(2,180.28)	193.03	-	(1,987.24)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) (A - B)	(2,123.45)	186.84	(3.63)	(1,940.24)

The Company offsets tax assets and 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 tax authority.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount in INR Lacs)

18 Trade Payables

Particulars	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables		
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises #	411.30	449.86
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *	10,846.72	7,946.14
Total trade payables	11,258.02	8,396.00

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	411.30	-	-	-	411.30
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	472.90	10,368.40	5.42	-	-	10,846.72
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	472.90	10,779.70	5.42	-	-	11,258.02

As at 31 March 2022	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	449.86	-	-	-	449.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	750.31	7,161.03	34.80	-	-	7,946.14
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	750.31	7,610.89	34.80	-	-	8,396.00

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0 to 75 days terms
- For terms and conditions relating to related party payables, refer to note 31(E).
- For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to note 36.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
* Includes following :		
- Acceptances	3,436.46	1,059.44
- For payable to related parties, refer to note 31(C)	55.19	45.73

 # Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	411.30	449.86
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	411.30	449.86
Interest due on above	-	-
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	-	-
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.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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	-	-

(Amount in INR Lacs)

19 **Revenue from contracts with customers**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of products:		
Sale of finished goods	29,551.33	26,377.71
Sale of traded goods	444.79	166.06
Sale of electricity	3,976.32	4,032.30
Sale of service:		
Job work	15,350.52	5,635.15
Erection and Design services	193.90	158.57
Other Operating Income:		
Sale of Scrap	713.05	615.63
Export Incentive	39.70	47.26
Total revenue from contracts with customers	50,269.61	37,032.68
Within India	27,462.57	22,517.29
Outside India	22,807.04	14,515.39
Total revenue from contracts with customers	50,269.61	37,032.68
Timing of revenue recognition		
Revenue recognition over a period of time	193.90	158.57
Revenue recognition at a point of time	50,075.71	36,874.11
Total revenue from contracts with customers	50,269.61	37,032.68

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables from contracts under Ind AS 115 (refer note 6(A))	13,679.56	12,766.90
Contract Assets	-	-
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 16)	906.38	934.77

Contract liabilities include amount received from customers as per the terms of sales order to deliver goods. Once the goods are completed and control is transferred to customers the same is adjusted accordingly.

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Movement of contract liability		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	934.77	1,053.62
Performance obligations satisfied during the year	(934.77)	(1,053.62)
Amount received/ adjusted against contract liability during the year	906.38	934.77
		-
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	906.38	934.77

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	50,269.61	37,032.68
Adjustments		
Sales return	-	-
Discount	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	50,269.61	37,032.68

Performance obligation

Information about the Company's performance obligations for material contracts are summarised below:

The performance obligation of the Company in case of sale of products is satisfied once the goods are transported as per terms of order and control is transferred to the customers.

The customer makes the payment for contracted price as per terms stipulated under customers purchase order.

Information about the Company's performance obligations for electricity supply contract are summarised below:
The performance obligation of the Company in case of sale of electricity is based on supply of electricity through installed meters. Revenue from sales of electricity is accounted for on the basis of billing to customer based on billing cycles followed by the Company.

The customer makes the payment for electricity supplied during the billing cycle at contracted price as per terms stipulated under agreement.

There is no remaining performance obligation as on year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

(Amount in INR Lacs)

20 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income		
- from Bank	149.63	132.59
- from loan to related parties (refer note 31)	622.16	444.23
Gain on foreign exchange (net)	676.44	613.93
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	171.02	-
Rental income	10.00	12.00
Amortization of deferred revenue	215.03	490.12
Liabilities no longer required written back*	362.06	-
Miscellaneous income	73.71	75.28
Total other income	2,280.05	1,768.15

* During the year, the Company has written back excess liabilities pertaining to one of its customer pursuant to settlement agreement reached with the customer.

21 Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	13,068.89	11,191.44
Add: Purchase during the year	21,543.45	19,780.14
	34,612.34	30,971.58
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	13,108.88	13,068.89
Cost of raw materials consumed	21,503.46	17,902.69

22 Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work in progress

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening stock		
- Work-in-progress	4,250.04	3,464.55
- Finished goods	1,746.01	683.39
- Traded goods	30.14	24.85
Less: Closing stock		
- Work-in-progress	7,928.11	4,250.04
- Finished goods	1,297.66	1,746.01
- Traded goods	31.60	30.14
Total change in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work in progress	(3,231.18)	(1,853.40)

23 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	7,674.94	5,379.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	188.40	169.20
Gratuity expense (refer note 30)	90.27	75.16
Staff welfare expenses	212.38	131.72
Total employee benefit expenses	8,165.99	5,755.34

24 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on tangible assets (refer note 3)	2,211.55	2,100.01
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	88.47	60.70
Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 38)	122.23	54.50
Total depreciation and amortization expense	2,422.25	2,215.21

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount in INR Lacs)

25 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Consumption of stores and spare parts	3,728.05	1,822.55
Packing material consumed	1,568.90	1,413.44
Fabrication and job charges	4,431.70	2,915.84
Repair and maintenance:		
- Buildings	62.29	65.66
- Plant and machinery	389.58	354.38
- Other	76.80	64.02
Office and factory maintenance	69.76	68.88
Rent	192.13	81.33
Equipment hire charges	460.88	143.02
Rates and taxes	171.29	82.65
Insurance	171.99	107.32
Power, fuel and water charges	1,249.05	943.66
Radiography and inspection	597.47	400.64
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 25 (a) below)	27.84	27.41
Selling commission and other selling expenses	573.67	219.50
Freight and forwarding (net of recovery)	1,122.20	592.87
Claims and deductions	247.06	65.70
Legal and professional	948.66	642.67
Travelling & Conveyance	737.85	254.44
Bank charges	434.77	267.39
Sundry balances written off	140.45	-
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	6.02
Donation	0.93	3.66
Security and servicing charges	262.58	186.31
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 25 (b) below)	50.69	71.83
Directors 'sitting fees	5.00	7.50
Miscellaneous	689.94	407.86
Total other expenses	**18,411.53**	**11,216.55**

25 (a)

Payment to auditors :	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor:		
- Statutory audit fee	25.00	25.00
In other capacity:		
- Other services (certification fees)	1.00	1.00
- Reimbursement of expenses	1.84	1.41
Total	**27.84**	**27.41**

25 (b) Details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure:

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year		50.66	71.63
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year		50.66	71.63
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(c) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2023			
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	50.69	-	50.69
(d) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2022			
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	71.83	-	71.83

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(e) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:		
(i) Contribution to charitable trust #	42.20	64.02
(f) Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project		
In case of S. 135(5) **(Other than ongoing project)**		
Opening balance	-	-
Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	50.66	71.63
Amount spent during the year	(50.69)	(71.83)
Closing Balance	(0.03)	(0.20)

#The Company has contributed its obligation towards CSR activities amounting to INR 53.20 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 64.03 lacs) to Atul Krishan Bansal foundation (AKB Foundation) in relation to CSR expenditure. Against the total contribution made by the Company to the charitable trust as at year end, INR 46.48 lacs (31 March 2022: Rs 73.36 lacs) remains unspent and will be utilised by the trust for carrying out CSR activities in subsequent years.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

(Amount in INR Lacs)

26 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest Expense		
- on term loans	222.57	100.63
- on others	1,956.69	1,583.56
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 38)	65.20	24.32
Other borrowing cost	107.23	149.28
Exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	82.18	41.93
Total finance costs	**2,433.87**	**1,899.72**

27 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Retained Earnings		
Re-measurement gain/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(87.61)	14.42
Less: Tax impact of above items	22.05	(3.63)
Total	(65.56)	10.79

28 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders 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.

Subsequent to year end, on September 7, 2023, Company has issued 42,431,312 equity shares of Rs.10 each as bonus shares in ratio of 4:1 to the existing equity shareholders. This has been approved by Board and Shareholders on September 7, 2023. Impact of the same has been considered in the calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS for the year ended 31 March 2023 and Basic and Diluted EPS for 31 March 2022 have been retrospectively adjusted.

Calculation of EPS after giving effect of bonus issue:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company (A)	1,858.54	1,230.93
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS* (B)	5,30,39,140	5,36,79,976
Earnings per share (A/B)		
- Basic earnings per share	3.50	2.29
- Diluted earnings per share	3.50	2.29
- Face Value per share	10.00	10.00

EPS prior to issue of bonus shares:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Earnings per share (A/B)		
- Basic earnings per share	17.52	11.04
- Diluted earnings per share	17.52	11.04
- Face Value Per Share	10.00	10.00

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

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29 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.

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:

Classification of leases –

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

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 leased asset).

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.

Valuation of Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. At each balance sheet date, the management assesses the indicators of impairment of such investments. This requires assessment of several external and internal factor including capitalisation rate, key assumption used in discounted cash flow models (such as revenue growth, unit price and discount rates) or sales comparison method which may affect the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries.

- 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.

- Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

- Defined benefit plans (gratuity)

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. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds with term that correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. 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.

Further details about gratuity are given in Note 30

- 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 34 for further disclosures.

- Useful Lives of Property Plant and Equipment

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates plant and machineries of piping division over estimated useful lives of 10 to 25

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount in INR Lacs)

30 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

A. Defined benefit plans - general description

The Company has a defined gratuity benefit plan. Every employee who completes service of five years or more gets a gratuity of 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The obligation towards gratuity is being measured using projected credit line method. The Company has funded its gratuity liability.
The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan (based on actuarial valuation) :

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Service cost	83.50	65.29
Net interest cost	6.77	9.87
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**90.27**	**75.16**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in the year	87.61	(14.42)
Expenses/(income) recognised in the other comprehensive income	**87.61**	**(14.42)**

Balance sheet

Benefit asset/ liability

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the year	775.15	620.25
Less : Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	716.98	525.88
Net present value of defined benefit obligation	**58.17**	**94.37**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	620.25	556.80
Service cost	83.50	65.29
Interest cost	44.53	37.86
Benefits paid	(43.03)	(25.53)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation	69.90	(14.17)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**775.15**	**620.25**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	525.88	411.58
Expected return on plan assets	37.76	27.99
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(17.71)	0.24
Contribution by the employer	214.08	111.60
Benefits paid	(43.03)	(25.53)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**716.98**	**525.88**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
The scheme is funded through a trust and funds are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India	100%	100%

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR Lacs)

B. The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity are as follows:

(a) Economic assumptions

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.36%	7.18%
Average salary escalation rate	7.00%	6.00%
Attrition at ages	Withdrawal rate %	Withdrawal rate %
Up to 30 years	3.00	3.00
From 31 to 44 years	2.00	2.00
Above 44 years	1.00	1.00

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

C. Demographic assumptions

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality table	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)

D. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2023 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Sensitivity Level	Impact on defined benefit obligation
Discount rate:		
31 March 2023	Increase of 0.50%	(43.34)
	Decrease of 0.50%	47.44
31 March 2022	Increase of 0.50%	(34.13)
	Decrease of 0.50%	37.36
Future salary:		
31 March 2023	Increase of 0.50%	47.20
	Decrease of 0.50%	(43.67)
31 March 2022	Increase of 0.50%	37.61
	Decrease of 0.50%	(34.65)

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 period. Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not disclosed.

E. The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	93.68	54.49
Between 2 and 5 years	82.17	95.20
Beyond 5 years	599.30	470.56
Total expected payments	775.15	620.25

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.15 years (31 March 2022: 17.63 years)

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR Lacs)

31 Related party transactions

(A) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
(i) Subsidiary Companies:	Malwa Power Private Limited Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd. Dee Fabricom India Private Limited Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation
(iii) Key management personnel:	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal (Chairman and Managing Director) Mrs. Ashima Bansal (Director) Mrs. Shikha Bansal (Whole-time Director) Mr. Gaurav Narang (Chief Financial Officer upto 03-03-2023) Mr. Sameer Agarwal (Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. 04-03-2023) Mr. Ranjan Sarangi (Company secretary)
(iv) Relative of key management personnel	Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal (daughter of Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal) Mrs. Charu Agarwal (spouse of Mr. Sameer Agarwal)
(v) Independent Director	Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda Mr. Satish Kumar

(B) The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Name of related party	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) with subsidiary company		
(a) Malwa Power Pvt. Ltd.		
Sales of product	2.54	3.29
Sales of property, plant and equipment	-	1.65
Interest income	5.64	14.10
Interest expenses	12.45	
Loan given	321.00	78.98
Repayment of loan given	369.25	200.00
Loan taken	1,150.00	-
Repayment of loan taken	1,150.00	-
Corporate guarantee	1,253.00	850.00
(b) Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd.		
Investment in Equity Shares	-	1,108.10
Sales of product	1,339.32	2.09
Sales of property, plant and equipment	0.18	5.92
Interest income	500.23	313.83
Purchase of product	1,019.36	797.20
Loan given	619.06	-
Corporate guarantee/SBLC accepted	8,221.69	-
(c) Dee Fabricom India Pvt. Ltd.		
Sales of product	2.18	36.95
Sales of property, plant and equipment	-	0.75
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	216.57
Purchase of traded goods	22.58	9.81
Job charges	198.37	225.00
Rent paid	12.00	4.50
Interest income	116.29	116.30
Loan given	97.04	-
Corporate guarantee	2,442.80	2,704.10
(d) Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation		
Contribution towards CSR Expenditure	42.20	106.53

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount In INR Lacs)

(ii) With Key management personnel and their relatives:

Name	Nature of transaction	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Short-term employee benefits			
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Remuneration	82.09	81.00
Mrs. Shikha Bansal	Remuneration	106.44	98.13
Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	Remuneration	66.45	42.00
Mr. Gaurav Narang	Remuneration	41.91	40.00
Mr. Ranjan Sarangi	Remuneration	16.24	13.99
Mr. Sameer Agarwal	Remuneration	3.16	-
Mrs. Charu Agarwal	Remuneration	2.22	-
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Remuneration	186.60	256.20
Loans			
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Loan Received	1,249.65	-
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Loan Repayment	(1,249.65)	-
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Loan Received	30.00	-
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Loan Repayment	(30.00)	-
Others			
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Rent Payment	0.60	0.60
Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda	Sitting fees	2.50	3.75
Mr. Satish Kumar	Sitting fees	2.50	3.75

(C) Following are the balances outstanding as at year end:

Name of related party	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) With wholly owned subsidiary companies		
(a) Malwa Power Pvt. Ltd.		
Loans given	71.00	119.25
Corporate guarantee	771.07	732.06
(b) Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd.		
Loans given	7,140.99	5,977.81
Interest receivable	1,352.48	785.81
Corporate guarantee	4,200.68	2,274.94
Trade receivable	529.07	-
Advance given	-	402.46
(c) Dee Fabricom India Pvt. Ltd.		
Loans given	1,260.00	1,162.96
Interest receivable	104.67	104.67
Corporate guarantee	1,949.35	2,161.49
Advance given	85.51	26.10
(ii) With Key management personnel and their relatives:		
Account payable:		
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	22.27	25.94
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	4.41	4.39
Mrs. Shikha Bansal	10.42	7.85
Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	3.52	4.09
Mr. Gaurav Narang	3.06	2.71
Mr. Ranjan Sarangi	1.33	0.75
Mr. Sameer Agarwal	6.35	-
Mrs. Charu Agarwal	3.83	-

Apart from above, Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Mrs. Ashima Bansal and Mrs. Shikha Bansal have given personal guarantees as a collateral for securing borrowings from the banks.

In the opinion of the Board of directors, the current assets, investments, loan and advances have the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet, if realised in the ordinary course of business and provisions for all known liabilities have been adequately made in the accounts.

(D) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Name of related party	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Short-term employee benefits	505.10	531.32
Post-employment gratuity and medical benefits	5.22	6.88
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	510.32	538.20

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

(E) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free other than unsecured loan .

For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount in INR Lacs)

(F) **Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013**

Included in loan and advance are certain inter corporate deposits the particulars of which are disclosed below as required by Sec 186 (4) of Companies Act 2013:

Name of the party	Rate of Interest	Due Date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Malwa Power Pvt. Ltd.				
- Unsecured loan	10% per annum	September 30,2023	71.00	119.25
- Investment made	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	897.80	897.80
Dee Fabricom India Pvt. Ltd.				
- Investment made	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	900.00	900.00
- Unsecured loan	10% per annum	June 20,2024	1,260.00	1,162.96
Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd				
- Investment made	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	5,021.32	5,021.32
- Unsecured loan	7.00% per annum (31 March 2022: 5.25% per annum)	June 25,2024	7,140.99	5,977.81
Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation				
- Investment made	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1.00	1.00

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR Lacs)

32 Commitments and Contingencies

A. Commitments

Capital Commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances paid INR 845.48 lacs) (31 March 2022: INR 428.68 lacs)	1,263.47	490.96

For lease commitments, refer note 38

B. Contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
- Demand by Income Tax Department *	199.91	187.61
- Demand by Excise Authorities **	39.35	39.35
b) Custom duty liability which may arise if obligations for exports are not fulfilled***	17.95	999.63
c) Export obligation on account of duty free import	206.43	11,495.73

*The Income Tax Authorities have raised demands on account of various disallowances pertaining to different assessment years. The Company is contesting these demands, which are pending at various appellate levels. Based on the advice from independent tax experts and the development on the appeals, the management is confident that additional tax so demanded with reference to these cases will not be sustained on completion of the appellate proceedings and accordingly, pending the decision by the appellate authorities, no provision has been made in these standalone financial statements.

**The Excise Authorities have raised demands on account of various matters. The Company is contesting these demands, which are pending at various appellate levels. Based on the advice from independent experts and the development on the appeals, the management is confident that the demands raised by Excise Authorities is not tenable and accordingly no provision is required in respect of these cases.

d) The Company is currently involved in a legal dispute with Hyundai Merchant Marine India Private Limited (HMMIPL) relating to the import of raw materials in earlier years. The Company has raised claims of INR 127.89 lakhs against HMMIPL and in response, HMMIPL has lodged counterclaims amounting to INR 178.49 lakhs. Currently in ongoing litigation, the Company is confident in its legal position based on evaluations and advice, and believes that there will be no outflow of the Company economic resources and accordingly no provision has been considered in the financial statements.

e) The company had received a show-cause notice from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), demanding payment of customs duty of INR 815.09 lacs. This demand was made due to alleged non-compliance with pre-import and physical export conditions related to raw materials imported in previous years. The group disputed the validity and merits of this notice, and the matter was put on hold, pending resolution with the authorities. Recently, the Supreme Court issued a judgment in the case of Cosmos Films, affirming the validity of the pre-import conditions. As a result, the matter concerning has been take out from the call book of the authorities.

The management has evaluated the basis of demand and believes that the Company has fulfilled the pre import conditions and based on the expert advise is confident that the demand raised by DRI is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been considered in the financial statements.

f) On May 19, 2023, the Enforcement Directorate issued a notice in accordance with FEMA regulations, requesting specific information related to the Company's operations and financial transactions. The Company duly furnished the required information to the relevant authority on September 9, 2023, ensuring compliance with FEMA regulations.

C. Guarantees

The Company has given corporate guarantee for loans taken by subsidiary companies, to the extent loan amount outstanding as on balance sheet date. The carrying amounts of the related financial guarantee contracts were INR 6,921.10 lacs at 31 March 2023 and INR 5,168.49 lacs 31 March 2022 respectively.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount in INR Lacs)

33 Segment information

On the basis of nature of businesses, the company has two reportable segments, as follows:
- The piping segment which is mainly engaged in manufacturing of pre-fabricated engineering products, pipe fittings, piping systems.
- The power segment, which is engaged in biomass based power generation

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

The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the standalone financial statements.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

A. Segment Disclosures

Year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Piping division	Power division	Total Segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Net
Revenue					
External customers	46,278.42	3,991.19	50,269.61	-	50,269.61
Segment Revenue	46,278.42	3,991.19	50,269.61	-	50,269.61
Income/(Expenses)					
Cost of raw materials consumed	16,296.14	1,976.14	18,272.28	-	18,272.28
Purchases of traded goods	288.98	-	288.98	-	288.98
Employee benefit expenses	7,366.55	374.02	7,740.57	425.42	8,165.99
Finance costs	2,341.56	92.31	2,433.87	-	2,433.87
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,226.49	195.76	2,422.25	-	2,422.25
Other expenses	17,391.66	853.03	18,244.69	166.84	18,411.53
Other Income	(1,657.89)	-	(1,657.89)	(622.16)	(2,280.05)
Total	44,253.49	3,491.26	47,744.75	(29.90)	47,714.85
Net Segment profit before tax	2,024.93	499.93	2,524.86	(29.90)	2,554.76
Segment assets	68,931.45	5,046.26	73,977.70	16,780.73	90,758.44
Segment liabilities	39,105.19	2,041.83	41,147.03	2,185.90	43,332.92
Other disclosures					
Capital Expenditure	5,509.50	358.41	5,867.91	-	5,867.91

Year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Piping division	Power division	Total Segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Net
Revenue					
External	32,971.21	4,061.47	37,032.68	-	37,032.68
Segment Revenue	32,971.21	4,061.47	37,032.68	-	37,032.68
Income/(Expenses)					
Cost of raw materials consumed	14,412.49	1,636.80	16,049.29	-	16,049.29
Purchases of traded goods	113.52	-	113.52	-	113.52
Employee benefit expenses	4,553.54	322.25	4,875.79	879.55	5,755.34
Finance costs	1,834.76	64.96	1,899.72	-	1,899.72
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,069.70	145.51	2,215.21	-	2,215.21
Other expenses	10,149.87	884.47	11,034.34	182.21	11,216.55
Other Income	(1,322.44)	(1.48)	(1,323.92)	(444.23)	(1,768.15)
Total	31,811.44	3,052.51	34,863.95	617.53	35,481.48
Net Segment profit before tax	1,159.77	1,008.96	2,168.73	(617.53)	1,551.20
Segment assets	59,508.85	4,518.42	64,027.27	15,002.09	79,029.36
Segment liabilities	30,034.89	1,343.89	31,378.79	2,018.05	33,396.83
Other disclosures					
Capital Expenditure	2,086.70	10.60	2,097.30	-	2,097.30

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

(Amount in INR Lacs)

B. Reconciliations to amounts reflected in the financial statements

a. Reconciliation of profit

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Segment profit	2,524.86	2,168.73
Interest income from loan to related parties	622.16	444.23
Salaries, wages and bonus	(425.42)	(879.55)
Unallocable other expenses	(166.84)	(182.21)
Profit before tax	2,554.76	1,551.20

b. Reconciliation of assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Segment operating assets	73,977.71	64,027.27
Investments	6,820.12	6,820.12
Income tax recoverable	31.47	31.47
Loans (including Interest receivable)	9,929.14	8,150.50
Total assets	90,758.44	79,029.36

c. Reconciliation of liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Segment operating liabilities	41,147.02	31,378.78
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,822.83	1,940.24
Provision for income tax (net)	291.77	3.41
Trade payable	71.30	74.40
Total liabilities	43,332.92	33,396.83

Geographic information

a) Revenue from external customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contract with customers	27,462.57	22,517.29
Outside India	22,807.04	14,515.39
Total revenue as per standalone statement of profit and loss	50,269.61	37,032.68

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

b) **Trade Receivable**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
With in India	9,147.29	8,451.29
Outside India	4,532.27	4,315.61
Total	13,679.56	12,766.90

All operating assets other than Trade Receivables and non operating assets are located in India.

List of major customer whose revenue more than 10% of total entity revenue

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
JGC Fluor BC Lng Joint Venture	8,221.65	1,657.46
% of Revenue	16.36%	4.48%
Larsen & Turbo Limited	6,180.80	4,600.10
% of Revenue	12.30%	12.42%
General Electric	4,735.10	4,779.04
% of Revenue	9.42%	12.90%
Punjab State Electricity Board	3,976.32	4,032.30
% of Revenue	7.91%	10.89%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	859.61	4363.44
% of Revenue	1.71%	11.78%

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

34 Fair values

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

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Financial assets				
Non-current				
Investments	6,820.12	6820.12	6,820.12	6,820.12
Security deposits	87.16	79.27	87.16	79.27
Inter corporate loan to a related party	8,400.99	7,140.77	8,400.99	7,140.77
Interest receivables	1,457.15	890.48	1,457.15	890.48
Bank deposits with original maturity beyond 12 months	555.77	762.93	555.77	762.93
Current				
Trade receivables*	13,679.56	12,766.90	13,679.56	12,766.90
Cash and cash equivalents*	42.78	17.75	42.78	17.75
Other bank balances*	3,080.01	2,484.32	3,080.01	2,484.32
Security deposits*	37.48	10.48	37.48	10.48
Inter corporate loan to a related party*	71.00	119.25	71.00	119.25
Recoverable from customers*	649.69	-	649.69	-
Interest receivable*	11.97	0.98	11.97	0.98
Foreign exchange forward contracts*	-	57.72	-	57.72
Total financial assets	34,893.68	31,150.97	34,893.68	31,150.97
(B) Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	2,240.13	1,648.55	2,240.13	1,648.55
Lease liabilities	713.82	214.42	713.82	214.42
Current				
Borrowings*	24,568.12	19,475.71	24,568.12	19,475.71
Trade payables*	11,258.02	8,396.00	11,258.02	8,396.00
Lease liabilities	192.84	59.73	192.84	59.73
Other financial liabilities*	585.42	321.45	585.42	321.45
Foreign exchange forward contracts*	170.41	-	170.41	-
Total financial liabilities	39,728.76	30,115.86	39,728.76	30,115.86

Note:-

* The management assessed that fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, inter corporate loan to related party, other short-term financial assets, short-term borrowings, trade payables and other short-term 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:

a. Security deposits- The fair value of security deposits and inter-corporate loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the market rate of

a. Term deposits- The fair value of term deposits is equal to carrying value since they are carrying market interest rates as per the banks.

b. Foreign exchange forward contracts- Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing.

c. Non-current borrowings - The fair value of non-current borrowings is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The carrying value and fair value of the borrowings has been considered the same since the existing interest rate

d. Others- For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED ★ PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lac

35 Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

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

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

A. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Security deposits	87.16	-	-	87.16
Inter corporate loan to a related party	8,400.99	-	-	8,400.99
Interest receivables	1,457.15	-	-	1,457.15
Bank deposits with original maturity beyond 12 months	555.77	-	-	555.77
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Non-current borrowings	2,240.13	-	-	2,240.13
Non current lease liabilities	713.82	-	-	713.82
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	170.41	-	170.41	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

B. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Security deposits	79.27	-	-	79.27
Inter corporate loan to a related party	7,140.77	-	-	7,140.77
Interest receivables	890.48	-	-	890.48
Bank deposits with original maturity beyond 12 months	762.93	-	-	762.93
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	57.72	-	57.72	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Non-current borrowings	1,648.55	-	-	1,648.55
Non current lease liabilities	214.42	-	-	214.42

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

(Amount in INR Lacs)

36 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits given, loan to related party, employee advances, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts.
The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2023.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:
The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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 obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company borrows funds at floating interest rates. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management. The Company regularly monitors the market rate of interest to mitigate the risk exposure. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ (decrease) in interest rate(%)	Effect on profit before tax
31 March 2023		
INR loans	+0.50%	92.59
	-0.50%	(92.59)
31 March 2022		
INR loans	+0.50%	(78.32)
	-0.50%	78.32

The assumed movement in interest rates for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by purchasing foreign currency forward contracts for purchase transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month forecasted period. The following tables demonstrate the unhedged foreign currency exposure and sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2023		Impact on profit before tax	
		Foreign Currency	Indian Rupees	5% Increase	5% Decrease
Trade payables	USD	0.87	71.14	(3.56)	3.56
	EURO	0.04	3.92	(0.20)	0.20
	CHF	0.08	6.78	(0.34)	0.34
Loan to Subsidiary	USD	86.86	7,140.99	357.05	(357.05)
Buyers Credit from banks	EURO	1.59	142.11	(7.11)	7.11
	USD	35.23	2,896.73	(144.84)	144.84
Trade receivables	USD	35.48	2,916.65	145.83	(145.83)
Interest Receivable	USD	16.45	1,352.48	67.62	(67.62)
Balance with Banks	USD	0.000287	0.02	-	-
Cash on hand	THB	0.054	0.13	0.01	(0.01)
	USD	0.004	0.35	0.02	(0.02)
	YEN	0.190	0.12	0.01	(0.01)
	GBP	0.002	0.20	0.01	(0.01)

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2022		Impact on profit before tax	
		Foreign Currency	Indian Rupees	5% Increase	5% Decrease
Trade payables	USD	0.60	45.21	(2.26)	2.26
	EGP	0.72	3.00	(0.15)	0.15
	CHF	0.11	9.25	(0.46)	0.46
Loan to Subsidiary	USD	78.86	5,977.81	298.89	(298.89)
Buyers Credit from banks	USD	20.41	1,547.29	(77.36)	77.36
Trade receivables	EURO	0.27	22.43	1.12	(1.12)
Interest Receivable	USD	10.37	785.81	39.29	(39.29)
Cash on hand	USD	0.01	0.76	0.04	(0.04)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities including trade receivables, deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not have any significant potential credit risk for the Company as the business of the Company is majorly cash based. An impairment analysis is performed by the management at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks 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 key management personnel 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 for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in note 6(A).

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.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credits and bank loans. Approximately 28% of the Company's long-term borrowings will mature in less than one year at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: 33%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	<12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
As at 31 March 2023				
Non-current borrowings	-	2,716.88	-	2,716.88
Current borrowings	24,884.96	-		24,884.96
Trade payables	11,258.02	-	-	11,258.02
Lease liabilities	225.06	655.12	347.38	1,227.56
Other financial liabilities	585.42	-	-	585.42
Foreign exchange forward contracts	170.41	-	-	170.41
	37,123.87	3,372.00	347.38	40,843.25
As at 31 March 2022				
Non-current borrowings	-	2,104.54	-	2,104.54
Current borrowings	19,698.28	-	-	19,698.28
Trade payables	8,396.00	-	-	8,396.00
Lease liabilities	72.00	229.88	79.02	380.90
Other financial liabilities	321.45	-	-	321.45
	28,487.73	2,334.42	79.02	30,901.17

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

37 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise 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. 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, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's gearing ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings including current maturities and interest accrued	26,877.89	21,146.46
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(42.78)	(17.75)
Net debt* (A)	26,835.11	21,128.71
Total equity	47,425.51	45,632.53
Total capital (B)	47,425.51	45,632.53
Total capital and net debt (C) = (A) + (B)	74,260.62	66,761.24
Gearing ratio (A)/(C) (%)	36.14%	31.65%

* Excluding lease liabilities

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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

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(Amount in INR Lacs)

38 Company as a lessee

i) The Company's leased assets primarily consists of lease for factory lands, computers, data processing equipment and plant and machinery having lease term of 5-10 years.

The Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset at an amount equal to lease liability adjusted for previously recognised prepaid or accrued lease payments. Further, lease arrangements where the Company is lessor, lease rentals are recognized on straight line basis over the non-cancellable period.

The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.
The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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

	Factory Land	Computer and data processing equipment	Plant & Machinery	Total
As at 1 April 2021	165.50	64.22	-	229.72
Additions	38.96	-	25.34	64.30
Deletion	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense (refer note 24)	34.45	19.76	0.29	54.50
As at 31 March 2022	**170.01**	**44.46**	**25.05**	**239.52**
Additions	436.65	-	296.22	732.87
Deletion	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense (refer note 24)	78.46	19.76	24.01	122.23
As at 31 March 2023	**528.20**	**24.70**	**297.26**	**850.16**

iii) Set-out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements during the period:

	Factory Land	Computer and data processing equipment	Plant & Machinery	Total
As at 1 April 2021	186.85	66.63	-	253.48
Additions	37.46	-	25.35	62.81
Accretion of interest (refer note 26)	18.40	5.71	0.21	24.32
Payments	42.23	23.86	0.37	66.46
Disposal	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**200.48**	**48.48**	**25.19**	**274.15**
Current	**34.51**	**19.12**	**6.10**	**59.73**
Non- current	**165.97**	**29.36**	**19.09**	**214.42**
Additions	436.65	-	296.22	732.87
Accretion of interest (refer note 24)	49.60	3.71	11.89	65.20
Payments	90.47	23.86	51.23	165.56
Disposal	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**596.26**	**28.33**	**282.07**	**906.66**
Current	**103.20**	**16.78**	**72.86**	**192.84**
Non- current	**493.06**	**11.55**	**209.21**	**713.82**

iv) The maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flow-: -

As at March 31, 2023

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 year
Factory Land	138.36	440.60	347.38
Computer and data processing equipment	23.86	5.96	-
Plant & Machinery	62.84	208.56	-
	225.06	**655.12**	**347.38**

As at March 31, 2022

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 year
Factory Land	41.71	156.83	79.02
Computer and data processing equipment	23.86	47.72	-
Plant & Machinery	6.43	25.33	-
	72.00	**229.88**	**79.02**

v) The following are the amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (refer note 24)	122.23	54.50
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 26)	65.20	24.32
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses) (refer note 25)	192.13	81.33
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**379.56**	**160.15**

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(Amount in INR Lacs)

vi) Impact on statement of cash flows (increase/(decrease)):

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Operating lease payments*	165.56	66.46
Net cash flows used in operating activities	165.56	66.46
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	100.36	42.14
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	65.20	24.32
Net cash flows used in financing activities	165.56	66.46

* Composed of different line items in the indirect reconciliation of operating cash flows.

39 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. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/ interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

40 Other statutory information:

(i) The Company do not have any Benami Property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security, or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(viii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

41 ACCOUNTING RATIOS

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Change	Reason for variance more than 25%
Current Ratios (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.24	1.39	(10.9%)	Not applicable
Debt- Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt	Shareholder equity	0.57	0.46	22.1%	Not applicable
Debt Service Coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service =Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	2.18	1.95	11.3%	Not applicable
Return on Equity ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	3.99%	2.59%	54.2%	Increase on account of higher Profit after tax in current year as compared to previous year.
Inventory Turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	0.81	0.86	(5.9%)	Not applicable
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	3.80	2.40	58.3%	Increase in revenue in current year as compared to previous year.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Purchases	Average trade payables	2.82	2.92	(3.5%)	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	4.88	2.58	89.2%	Increase in revenue in current year as compared to previous year.
Net Profit ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from operations	3.70%	3.32%	11.2%	Not applicable
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earning before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed	6.91%	4.97%	39.0%	Increase Earning before interest and taxes in current year as compared to previous year.
Return on Investment (%) #	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	NA	NA	-	

The Company do not have investment except wholly owned subsidiaries which are stated as cost as per Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'.

42 Following regroupings/ reclassifications have been made in the comparative financial information of standalone financial statements, wherever required, in order to bring them in line with the accounting policies and classification as per the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 prepared in accordance with Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, requirements of Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' and other applicable Ind AS principles.

Particulars	Note	March 31 2022 (reported)	March 31 2022 (restated)	Change	Nature
Standalone balance sheet					
Bank with Original maturity for more than 3 month but remaining maturity of less than 12 months					
Other financial assets	6(E)	2,484.32	-	2,484.32	Reclassification
Bank balances other than (ii) above	6(D)	-	2,484.32	(2,484.32)	
Standalone cash flow statement					
Buy back of equity shares					
Financing activities			(5,034.04)	5,034.04	Reclassification
Investing activities		(5,034.04)		(5,034.04)	

The above reclassification in the previous year's issued numbers have been made for better presentation in the standalone financial statements and to confirm to the current year's classification/disclosure. This does not have any impact on the equity, ratio and profit and hence, no change in the basic and diluted earning per share of previous year.

43 **Event occurred after the Balance Sheet Date**

Subsequent to year end, on September 7, 2023, the Company has allotted 42,431,312 equity shares of Rs.10 each as bonus shares in ratio of 4:1 to the existing equity shareholders. This has been approved by the Board of directors and Shareholders in their meeting held on September 7, 2023, (also refer note 9).

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company Secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

4th Floor, Office 405
World Mark - 2, Asset No. 8
IGI Airport Hospitality District, Aerocity
New Delhi - 110 037, India
Tel : +91 11 4681 9500

]INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of DEE Development Engineers Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of DEE Development Engineers Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including the consolidated statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2023, their consolidated profit, including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated Ind AS 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 Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity of the Group 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. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 Holding 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

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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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 3 subsidiaries, whose financial statements include total assets of Rs. 22,975.66 lakhs as at March 31, 2023, and total revenues of Rs. 11,851.38 lakhs and net cash inflows of Rs. 122.97 lakhs for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the report(s) of such other auditors.

Our opinion above on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

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, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   (a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon 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 of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

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(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS 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 of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(g) In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

   i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32(B) to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2023;

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2023.

   iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively 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 Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign 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 respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries 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 the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries companies incorporated in India.

v. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable only w.e.f. April 1, 2023 for the Holding Company and its subsidiaries companies incorporated in India, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGKRWT6973
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 22/09/2023

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI *

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE '1' REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

Re: DEE Development Engineers 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, and based on the consideration of report of the respective auditors of the subsidiary companies incorporated in India, we state that:

Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements are:

S. No.	Name	CIN	Holding Co. /Subsidiary	Clause No of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
1	DEE Development Engineers Limited	U74140HR1988PLC030225	Holding	Clause 3 ii(b)
2	Malwa Power Private Limited	U40107HR2002PTC067195	Subsidiary	Clause 3 vii(a)

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRWT6973
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 22/09/2023

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI

ANNEXURE '2' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMTED

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of DEE Development Engineers Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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 respective 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 Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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, 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 control with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements includes those

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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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 Group, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31,2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to these two subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries incorporated in India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRWT6973
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 22/09/2023

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	36,475.55	34,539.18
Capital work-in-progress	3	349.14	426.48
Goodwill	3(a)	271.18	271.18
Other intangible assets	3(a)	265.05	185.58
Right of use assets	39	1,040.85	434.09
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	1.00	1.00
(ii) Other financial assets	5(D)	738.48	927.28
Deferred tax assets (net)	15(C)	319.73	248.03
Other non-current assets	6	965.61	543.01
Total non-current assets		40,426.59	37,575.83
Current assets			
Inventories	7	28,918.17	24,203.23
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5(A)	17,278.25	15,343.44
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5(B)	181.84	33.85
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	5(C)	3,097.57	2,493.31
(iv) Other financial assets	5(D)	809.52	69.65
Other current assets	6	5,913.95	4,820.49
Total current assets		56,199.30	46,963.97
Total assets		96,625.89	84,539.80
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	1,060.78	1,060.78
Other equity	9	41,303.50	40,137.37
Total equity		42,364.28	41,198.15
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10(A)	6,181.91	4,682.15
(ii) Lease liabilities	11A	881.68	404.17
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15(C)	1,970.56	2,029.73
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	12	14.82	13.66
Other non current liabilities	14	209.09	95.92
Total non-current liabilities		9,258.06	7,225.63
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10(B)	29,080.26	23,853.76
(ii) Lease liabilities	11A	231.97	99.00
(iii) Trade payables			
- (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	434.12	449.86
- (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	12,773.45	9,913.12
(iv) Other financial liabilities	11	816.24	412.50
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	12	248.30	194.21
Other current liabilities	14	1,123.15	1,152.87
Liabilities for current tax (net)	13	296.06	40.70
Total current liabilities		45,003.55	36,116.02
Total equity and liabilities		96,625.89	84,539.80
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR Lacs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from contracts with customers	17	59,549.52	46,091.58
	Other income	18	1,882.45	992.34
	Total Income (I)		61,431.97	47,083.92
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of raw materials consumed	19	22,609.99	19,489.73
	Purchases of traded goods		288.98	113.52
	(Increase) in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work-in-progress	20	(3,876.74)	(2,420.99)
	Employee benefit expenses	21	11,094.68	7,929.82
	Finance costs	24	2,990.22	2,533.62
	Depreciation and amortization expense	22	3,772.72	3,589.93
	Other expenses	23	22,514.92	14,518.88
	Total expenses (II)		59,394.77	45,754.51
III	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		2,037.20	1,329.41
IV	**Tax expense:**	15		
	(1) Current tax		852.51	677.53
	(2) Adjustment of tax related to earlier years		(3.41)	(29.84)
	(3) Deferred tax (credit)		(109.12)	(137.96)
	Total tax expense (IV)		739.98	509.73
V	**Profit for the year (III-IV)**		1,297.22	819.68
VI	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**	25		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
	Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		(86.28)	13.10
	Income tax effect		21.75	(3.24)
	Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit or loss:			
	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	9(E)	(66.56)	(29.14)
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VI)		(131.09)	(19.28)
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+ VI)**		1,166.13	800.40
	Earnings per equity share [nominal value of shares INR 10 each (Previous year INR 10 each)]	26		
	- Basic earnings per share		2.45	1.53
	- Diluted earnings per share		2.45	1.53
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the Year ended 31 March, 2022
A. Operating activities			
Profit before tax		**2,037.20**	**1,329.41**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		3,772.72	3,589.93
Profit/ loss on sale /discard of property, plant and equipment (net)		(197.97)	6.02
Finance income		(153.12)	(134.81)
Liabilities no longer required written back		(362.06)	-
Unrealized (gain) on foreign exchange (net)		(642.09)	(268.41)
Amortization of deferred revenue		(16.55)	-
Finance costs		2,990.22	2,533.62
Sundry balances written off		140.45	(1.32)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**7,568.80**	**7,054.44**
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables		(2,128.84)	4,548.20
(Increase) in inventories		(4,714.92)	(5,764.66)
(Increase) in financial assets		(1,409.52)	(15.81)
(Increase) in other assets		(880.61)	(1,196.97)
Increase in trade payables		3,346.23	2,414.80
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		44.04	(30.66)
Increase in financial liabilities		417.36	416.33
(Decrease) in other liabilities		(258.14)	(74.66)
Cash generated from operations		**1,984.40**	**7,351.01**
Income tax paid (net of refund)		(590.51)	(636.28)
Net cash flows from operating activities	A.	**1,393.89**	**6,714.73**
B. Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets		(5,864.52)	(2,631.68)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		282.30	249.76
Investments in bank deposits		(2,643.34)	(1,331.66)
Proceeds from redemption/ maturity of bank deposits		2,246.25	865.22
Interest received		782.08	633.70
Net cash flows used in investing activities	B.	**(5,197.23)**	**(2,214.66)**
C. Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		9,260.84	2,584.37
Repayment of long term borrowings		(7,103.19)	(3,378.36)
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)		5,512.24	3,843.20
Interest paid		(3,507.91)	(2,870.42)
Principle repayment of lease liabilities		(125.40)	(67.61)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(85.25)	(48.69)
Buyback of equity shares		-	(5,034.04)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) financing activities	C.	**3,951.33**	**(4,971.55)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**147.99**	(471.48)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		33.85	505.33
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (refer note 5(B))		**181.84**	**33.85**

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Components of cash and cash equivalents :

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5 (B)):			
Cash on hand		8.30	5.30
Balance with banks		173.54	28.55
		181.84	33.85
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR Lacs)

A. Equity share capital:

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	No. in lacs	INR lacs
For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2022	106.08	1,060.77
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	106.08	1,060.77
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2023	106.08	1060.77
For the year ended 31 March 2022		
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2021	156.93	1,569.27
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	156.93	1,569.27
Buyback of equity share capital (refer note 9)	(50.85)	(508.49)
At 31 March 2022	106.08	1060.78

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	General reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	18,267.98	552.75	40,137.37
Changes in accounting policies or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April 2022	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	18,267.98	552.75	40,137.37
Add/ (less):						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,297.22	-	1,297.22
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(64.53)	-	(64.53)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(66.56)	(66.56)
Balance as at the 31 March 2023	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	19,500.67	486.19	41,303.50
Balance as at 01 April 2021	16,730.93	4,585.71	-	21,963.99	581.89	43,862.52
Changes in accounting policies or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01 April 2021	16,730.93	4,585.71	-	21,963.99	581.89	43,862.52
Add/ (less):						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	819.68	-	819.68
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	9.86	-	9.86
Adjustment on account of buyback of shares (refer note 9)		(508.49)	508.49	(4,525.55)		(4,525.55)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(29.14)	(29.14)
Balance as at the 31 March 2022	16,730.93	4,077.22	508.49	18,267.98	552.75	40,137.37

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 22, 2023

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Palwal
Date : September 22, 2023

(Amount in INR Lacs)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Furniture & fittings	Plant & machinery	Electrical installations and equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computers and data processing team	Ropeway structure	Roads	Moulds & dies	Hydraulic works and pipelines	Total	Capital work in Progress
Gross block														
As at 01 April 2021	4,032.30	15,407.16	657.20	24,205.10	1,028.19	275.41	1,079.05	831.25	37.39	125.28	702.94	157.94	48,539.21	200.18
Additions	-	695.17	136.60	1,215.21	60.71	10.93	48.08	127.41	-	-	-	-	2,294.11	745.93
Foreign exchange impact	(41.00)	(197.45)	(1.10)	(136.74)	(1.64)	(4.46)	(12.02)	(5.47)	-	-	-	-	(399.83)	-
Disposal	-	-	-	(78.88)	(12.29)	(0.80)	(31.77)	(16.73)	-	-	-	-	(140.47)	(519.63)
As at 31 March 2022	3,991.30	15,904.88	792.70	25,204.69	1,074.97	281.08	1,083.34	936.46	37.39	125.28	702.94	157.94	50,292.97	426.48
Additions	433.72	1,141.56	141.03	2,696.63	142.58	110.21	223.38	196.02	-	60.84	-	-	5,145.97	1,310.20
Foreign exchange impact	66.75	321.58	2.08	222.59	2.67	7.39	19.23	9.61	-	-	-	-	651.90	-
Disposal	-	(57.75)	(13.05)	(93.42)	-	(18.71)	(54.06)	(68.84)	-	-	-	-	(305.83)	(1,387.54)
As at 31 March 2023	4,491.77	17,310.27	922.76	28,030.49	1,220.22	379.97	1,271.89	1,073.25	37.39	186.12	702.94	157.94	55,785.01	349.14
Accumulated depreciation														
As at 01 April 2021	-	2,790.14	351.20	7,323.93	551.27	170.98	402.21	522.24	12.84	67.78	272.64	66.61	12,531.84	-
Charge for the year (refer note 22)	-	840.27	71.06	1,986.19	119.71	39.39	116.94	158.15	2.66	13.55	70.69	13.13	3,431.74	-
Foreign exchange impact	-	(39.47)	(0.77)	(92.25)	(0.99)	(2.86)	(2.47)	(4.57)	-	-	-	-	(143.38)	-
Disposal	-	-	-	(21.05)	(11.30)	(0.28)	(20.48)	(13.30)	-	-	-	-	(66.41)	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	3,590.94	421.49	9,196.82	658.69	207.23	496.20	662.52	15.50	81.33	343.33	79.74	15,753.79	-
Charge for the year (refer note 22)	-	823.37	86.95	2,115.71	101.95	38.03	120.94	141.79	2.66	13.58	66.33	13.04	3,524.35	-
Foreign exchange impact	-	89.75	1.81	100.57	2.37	6.62	6.70	8.90	-	-	-	-	216.72	-
Disposal	-	(7.54)	(10.73)	(46.18)	-	(17.28)	(40.59)	(63.08)	-	-	-	-	(185.40)	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	4,496.52	499.52	11,366.92	763.01	234.60	583.25	750.13	18.16	94.91	409.66	92.78	19,309.46	-
Net Block:														
As at 31 March 2022	3,991.30	12,313.94	371.21	16,007.87	416.28	73.85	587.14	273.94	21.89	43.95	359.61	78.20	34,539.18	426.48
As at 31 March 2023	4,491.77	12,813.75	423.24	16,663.57	457.21	145.37	688.64	323.12	19.23	91.21	293.28	65.16	36,475.55	349.14

Notes:

i) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2015), the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Capital work-in-progress
Capital work-in progress is comprised of expenditure on buildings under course of construction in respect of factory buildings and expenditure on plant and machinery.

iii) Property plant and equipment pledged as security
Refer note 10(A) and 10(B) for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings by the Group.

iv) Assets lying with third parties
Plant and machinery includes gross block of INR Nil, net block of INR Nil (31 March 2022: gross block of INR 97.88 lacs, net block of INR 34.28 lacs) lying with third parties.

v) Contractual obligations
Refer note 32(A) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

vi) Capitalised borrowing cost
No borrowing cost are capitalised during the current year and previous year

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

vii) Assets held in the name of the Group

The title deeds of all immovable properties (i.e.land and building) are held in the name of the Group as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 and are pledged with the banks against loan taken by the group.

viii) Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Projects in progress#	349.14	-	-	-	349.14
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	349.14	-	-	-	349.14

As at 31 March 2022

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
Projects in progress#	358.39	23.10	44.99	-	426.48
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	358.39	23.10	44.99	-	426.48

There are no projects where activity has been suspended. Also there are no projects as on the reporting date where completion is overdue or which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

3 (a) Intangible assets

Particulars	Goodwill*	Other intangible assets- Software	Total
Gross Block			
As at 1 April 2021	271.18	716.37	987.55
Additions	-	25.00	25.00
Foreign exchange impact	-	(2.70)	(2.70)
Disposal	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
As at 31 March 2022	271.18	738.42	1,009.60
Additions	-	173.90	173.90
Foreign exchange impact	-	4.51	4.51
Disposal	-	(52.00)	(52.00)
As at 31 March 2023	271.18	864.83	1,136.01
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at 1 April 2021	-	490.04	490.04
Charge for the year (refer note 22)	-	65.61	65.61
Foreign exchange impact	-	(2.61)	(2.61)
Disposal	-	(0.20)	(0.20)
As at 31 March 2022	-	552.84	552.84
Charge for the year (refer note 22)	-	90.09	90.09
Foreign exchange impact	-	4.38	4.38
Disposal	-	(47.53)	(47.53)
As at 31 March 2023	-	599.78	599.78
Net Block:			
As at 31 March 2022	271.18	185.58	456.76
As at 31 March 2023	271.18	265.05	536.23

Note to the intangible assets:
On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2015), the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all intangible assets measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

* Goodwill arising out of consolidation

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the Company's procedure for determining the recoverable value of such assets. The recoverable value was determined using value-in-use (VIU). The VIU is determined as the discounted value of future cash flows by using cash flow projections approved by the senior management for the next five years and is based on internal forecasts, considering the current economic conditions, growth rates and anticipated future economic conditions.
Appropriate terminal growth rates of 2% (31 March 2022 - 2%) and discount rate of 14.13% (31 March 2022 - 13.68%) are used to forecasted cash flows where the rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports and reflects the specific risks relating to the segment in which Company operate. Based on the above, no impairment was identified as of 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 as the recoverable value of the cash generating unit exceeded the carrying values.
The management believes that any possible changes in the key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of cash generating unit.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations:

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions: -

Gross margins – Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the three years preceding the beginning of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements.

Discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and is derived from its cost of equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. Company-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and risk premium.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

1. Corporate Information

DEE Development Engineers Limited ("the DEE" or Holding Company" or the "Parent Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and has its registered office at 1255, Sector 14, Faridabad, 121007, Haryana, India.

The Holding Company, its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entity (collectively referred as the "Group) are principally engaged in manufacturing of Pre-fabricated Engineering Products, Pipe Fittings, Piping Systems and Biomass based Power Generation. The Group has manufacturing facilities at Tatarpur (Haryana), Barmer (Rajasthan), , Gandhidham (Gujrat), Thailand and Power Generation plant at Abohar (Punjab), Muktasar (Punjab).

The consolidated summary statements was approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board on September 22, 2023.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by ministry of corporate affairs under section 133 of Companies Act 2013 (Act) read with 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, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Consolidated Financial statement.

The financial statements of the group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:
(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
(ii) Defined benefit plan- plan assets measured at fair value.
(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise stated.

b. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the holding Co., its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entity as at 31 March 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:
- ► Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- ► Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- ► The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
- ► The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- ► Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- ► The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- ► The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent group, i.e., year ended on 31 March.

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

Consolidation procedures are:

(i) Subsidiaries

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

ii)Investment in jointly controlled entity

A jointly controlled entity is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the jointly controlled entity. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its jointly controlled entity are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a jointly controlled entity is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the jointly controlled entity since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the jointly controlled entity is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the jointly controlled entity. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the jointly controlled entity, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the jointly controlled entity are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the jointly controlled entity.

If Group's share of losses of a jointly controlled entity equals or exceeds its interest in the jointly controlled entity (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form
part of the Group's net investment in the jointly controlled entity), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the jointly controlled entity. If the jointly controlled entity subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a jointly controlled entity is shown on the face of the Restated Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Summary Statements of the jointly controlled entity are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its jointly controlled entity. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the jointly controlled entity is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the jointly controlled entity and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of a jointly controlled entity in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the joint control over the jointly controlled entity, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the jointly controlled entity upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment less cost to sell is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group discontinue the use of equity method from the date the investment is classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations and measures the interest in associate and jointly controlled entity held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

c. Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

d. Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful debts and advances, future obligations under employee retirement benefit plans, useful lives of fixed assets, contingencies, etc. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between actual result and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialise.

e. Current vs Non Current Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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 Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

f. Foreign currencies

The Group financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Group's functional currency. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. For the purpose of consolidation into the financial statement of ultimate parent Group, these financial statements are presented in INR, being the functional and presentation currency of ultimate parent Group . The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which 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 recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

g. **Revenue from contract or services with customer**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Group. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.
In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods 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.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from erection service and job work is recognised as per the contractual terms and as and when services are rendered. The Group collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Group. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

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 group 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.

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

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Sale of Electricity
Revenue from sales of electricity is billed on the basis of recording of supply of electricity through installed meters. Revenue from sales of electricity is accounted for on the basis of billing to customers based on billing cycles followed by the group.

h. Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Group's right to 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 (w) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract

i. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

j. Taxation
Current Income 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 the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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 establishes provisions where appropriate.

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 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

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 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.

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.

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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax includes Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Group reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have any convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefit of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax asset or liabilities if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday period ends.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

k. Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. All the property, plant and equipment is 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 equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates plant and machineries of piping division over estimated useful lives of 15 to 25 years 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.

In case of other assets, depreciation has been provided on straight line method on the economic useful life prescribed by Schedule II to the Companies Act'2013. Depreciation on addition to or on disposal of Fixed Asset is calculated on pro rata basis. Addition, to Fixed Assets costing less than or equal to Rs. 5,000 are depreciated fully in the year of purchase.

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.

l. 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.. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation of intangible assets is allocated on systematic basis over the best estimate of their useful life and accordingly software's are amortised on straight line basis over the period of six years or license period which ever is lower.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. The Group has no intangible assets with an indefinite life.

m. Borrowing Cost

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

n. Leases

The Group 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.

Group as lessee

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

(a) Right-of-use asset

The Group 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 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:

Particulars	Useful life (years) As per Management
Leasehold Land	5-10
Computer and data processing equipment	4
Plant & Machinery	5

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group 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 (2.n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(b) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group 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 insubstance 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group 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 Group 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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (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). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. 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.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

o. Inventories

Inventories

Raw materials, Stores, Spares, Other Materials and Traded Goods	Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other supplies 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. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
Finished goods	Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty, wherever applicable.
Work in Progress	Work in Progress is valued at the lower of actual cost incurred or net realizable value. Net realisable value is determined after deducting estimated cost expected to be incurred for completion of work. Cost includes direct materials, labour and proportionate overheads. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis.

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.

p. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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. 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 group 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.

q. Provisions

A provision is recognised when Group has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

r. **Retirement and Other Employee Benefits**

(i) Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group 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.

(ii) Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and provision is being made on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the year end using projected unit credit method, and is contributed to the Gratuity fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

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 recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group 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 Group 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 year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

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

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, 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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) 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).

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. 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. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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 Group's balance sheet) when:

► The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

► The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets. The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

► All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the Group is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

► Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Profit and Loss.

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, trade and other payables. 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including cash credit and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

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 Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
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/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group 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 Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

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.

s. Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.
Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

t. Fair Value

The Group 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 Group.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. The management 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 Group 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.

u. Contingent liability

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

v. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors identified as chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Segments are organised based on type of services delivered or provided. Segment revenue arising from third party customers is reported on the same basis as revenue in the group Ind AS financial statements. Segment results represent profits before unallocated corporate expenses and taxes. "Unallocated Corporate Expenses" include expenses that relate to costs attributable to the Group as a whole and are not attributable to segments.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

w. **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, which are 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 as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

x. **Dividend Distributions**

The Group recognises a liability to make cash to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. 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.

y. **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after Tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of holding Co. by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after Tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of holding Co. by the weighted average number of equity shares which would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

2.1 New and amended Standard

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated March 23, 2022, to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from April 01, 2022.

(i)Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2022. This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group

(ii)Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to Ind AS 103

The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's "Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard" without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Goup applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application).

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented

(iv) Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply the exemption in paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101 to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations in its financial statements using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to Ind AS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also available to an associate or jointly controlled entity that uses exemption in paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 but do not apply to the Group as it is not a first-time adopter.

(v)Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Group applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of Initial application). These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no modifications of the Group's financial instruments during the year.

(vi)Ind AS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of Ind AS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of Ind AS 41.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL *

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 01 April 2023.

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Group is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED * PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

4 Investments

Particulars	Non current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investments at cost:		
Unquoted		
Investment in foundation		
Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation *	1.00	1.00
- 10,000 (31 March 2022: 10,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up		
Total Investment	1.00	1.00
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	1.00	1.00

* The Company has made investment in its wholly owned subsidiary, which is incorporated under Section 8 of Companies Act 2013 with the objective of carrying out charitable and non-profit activities. The Company is not having control on the activities of the subsidiary company and is not entitled for any variable returns for subsidiary company and thus any surplus or profit generated by the subsidiary company is not for the purpose of distribution among the members. Accordingly, the same has not be considered for consolidation.

In the previous year, the Company in its Board of Directors meeting held on September 20, 2021 passed a resolution approving winding up of its jointly controlled entity DEE fabricom LLC, Dubai and accordingly, initiated the completion of closure formalities. Accordingly; company had completed the completion formalities and trade licence had been deregistered as per UAE, laws on March 29, 2021 Further subsequent to deregistration of trade licence, VAT number had also been De-registered and Closure certificate is issued by the Federal Tax Authority dated 13th January, 2022 Thus, the jointly controlled entity stands closed and the same had been reported by the Company with RBI.

5 **Financial assets**

(A) **Trade receivables**

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade receivables	17,278.25	15,343.44
Total trade receivables	17,278.25	15,343.44

-No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member

-No trade receivables are due from related party

-Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Not due	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							
- Considered good	11,814.35	4,542.74	797.16	57.75	22.99	3.26	17,238.25
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	40.00
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11,814.35	4,542.74	797.16	57.75	22.99	43.26	17,278.25

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not due	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							
- Considered good	11,246.38	2,731.09	530.56	166.74	423.00	-	15,097.77
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	245.67	245.67
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11,246.38	2,731.09	530.56	166.74	423.00	245.67	15,343.44

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

(B) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Cash on hand	8.30	5.30
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	157.91	27.69
On cash credit accounts	15.63	0.86
Total cash and cash equivalents	181.84	33.85

(C) Other bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Bank deposits with		
- Original maturity for more than three month but remaining maturity of less than 12 months*	3,097.57	2,493.31
- Original maturity for more than three months and remaining maturity of more than 12 months*	555.77	762.93
	3,653.34	3,256.24
Less: amount disclosed under other financial assets [refer note 5(D)]	(555.77)	(762.93)
Total other bank balances	3,097.57	2,493.31

* Deposits given as margin money against non fund based facilities (letter of credit, buyer's credit, bank guarantee) and collateral security.

As at 31 March 2023, the Group has available INR 1,973.40 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 1,336.13 lacs) of undrawn borrowing facilities from various banks.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
This section sets out an analysis of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for each of the periods presented

Particulars	Buyback of equity shares	Lease liabilities (a)	Non current Borrowing including current maturities (b)	Current Borrowing (c)	Total (d=a+b+c)
As at 1 April 2021	-	500.69	8,515.51	17,201.11	26,217.31
Cash flows	(5,034.04)	(67.61)	(793.99)	3,843.20	(2,052.44)
Additions	5,034.04	79.17	-	-	5,113.21
Deletions	-	(9.08)	-	-	(9.08)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	(10.24)	(10.24)
Interest expenses	-	48.69	633.52	1,851.40	2,533.61
Interest paid	-	(48.69)	(633.52)	(2,236.90)	(2,919.11)
Transaction cost adjustment	-	-	0.52	165.32	165.84
As at 31 March 2022	-	503.17	7,722.04	20,813.89	29,039.10

Particulars	Lease liabilities (a)	Non current Borrowing including current maturities (b)	Current Borrowing (c)	Total (d=a+b+c)
As at 1 April 2022	503.17	7,722.04	20,813.89	29,039.10
Cash flows	(125.40)	2,157.65	5,512.24	7,544.49
Additions	884.23	-	-	884.23
Deletions	(148.35)	-	-	(148.35)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	(863.74)	-	(863.74)
Interest expenses	85.26	755.50	2,149.46	2,990.22
Interest paid	(85.26)	(755.50)	(2,752.40)	(3,593.16)
Transaction cost adjustment	-	(79.90)	602.94	523.04
As at 31 March 2023	1,113.65	8,936.05	26,326.13	36,375.83

(D) Other financial assets
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Non-current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets classified at amortised cost:				
Bank deposits with original maturity beyond 12 months *	555.77	762.93	-	-
Interest receivable	0.00	-	12.29	1.01
Security deposits	182.71	164.35	37.78	10.92
Recoverable from customers **	-	-	759.45	-
Financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts (refer note below)	-	-	-	57.72
Total	738.48	927.28	809.52	69.65

* Deposits given as margin money against non fund based facilities (letter of credit, buyer's credit, bank guarantee) and collateral security.

** Recoverable from customer towards freight and other charges reimbursement

Note:
Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales and purchases.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

Breakup of financial assets carried at amortised cost

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Non-current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables (refer note 5(A))	-	-	17,278.25	15,343.44
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5(B))	-	-	181.84	33.85
Other bank balances (refer note 5(C))			3,097.57	2,493.31
Other financial assets (refer note 5(D))	738.48	927.28	809.52	69.65
	738.48	927.28	21,367.18	17,940.25

6 Other assets

Particulars	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Non-current As at 31 March 2022	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated				
Capital advances	853.47	429.46	-	-
Prepaid expenses	112.14	113.55	666.24	395.37
Income tax recoverable	-	-	128.74	91.25
Advance to suppliers	-	-	515.09	346.83
Export entitlement receivable	-	-	19.95	383.51
Advance to employees	-	-	44.67	14.52
Balance with government authorities	-	-	4,539.26	3,589.01
Total other assets	965.61	543.01	5,913.95	4,820.49

7 Inventories
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Particulars	Current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials (In transit of INR 344.96 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 678.96 lacs))	14,820.55	14,474.29
Finished goods	1,598.77	1,999.39
Traded goods	31.60	52.72
Work in progress	9,314.46	5,015.98
Stores and spares	2,650.22	2,279.45
Packing materials	502.57	381.40
Total inventories	28,918.17	24,203.23

During the year ended 31 March 2023, INR Nil (31 March 2022: INR Nil) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

8 Equity share capital

(A) Authorised share capital: *

Particulars	Equity shares No. in lacs	Equity shares INR In Lacs	Compulsorily convertible preference shares No. in lacs	Compulsorily convertible preference shares INR In Lacs
As at 01 April 2021	187.50	1,875.00	62.50	625.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	187.50	1,875.00	62.50	625.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	187.50	1,875.00	62.50	625.00

* Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2023, the authorized equity share capital was increased from 187.5 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 1,875 lakhs to 687.5 lakhs equity shares of INR 10 each amounting to Rs. 6,875 lakhs which was duly approved by the Board of directors at their meeting held on July 27, 2023, and by the shareholders of the Company by means of an ordinary resolution dated July 27, 2023.

(B) i) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend except interim dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii) Terms/ rights attached to preference shares
Each convertible preference share has a par value of INR 10 per share and is convertible at the option of the shareholders into equity shares of the Company. The preference shares rank ahead of the equity shares in the event of a liquidation. The Company has not issued the preference share capital

(C) Issued and paid up equity share capital #

Particulars	No. in lacs	INR In Lacs
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid:		
As at 01 April 2021	156.93	1,569.27
Increase/ (decrease) during the year (refer note 9)	(50.85)	(508.49)
As at 31 March 2022	106.08	1,060.78
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	106.08	1,060.78

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 7, 2023, had approved the bonus issue of four new equity share for every one share held on record date which was approved by the shareholders by means of a special resolution dated September 7, 2023. Through a Board resolution dated September 7, 2023, the Company has alloted 42,431,312 equity shares of Rs.10 each as bonus shares to the existing equity shareholders of the Company.

(D) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Group:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 No. in lacs	As at 31 March 2023 % of holding	As at 31 March 2022 No. in lacs	As at 31 March 2022 % of holding
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79.28	74.74%	79.28	74.74%
DDE Piping Component Pvt. Ltd.	15.07	14.20%	15.07	14.20%
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8.80	8.30%	8.80	8.30%

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

(E) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date. (Also refer note
- During the previous year, the Company has concluded the buyback of 5,084,891 equity shares of face value of INR 10/- each at a price of INR 99 per equity share ("Buyback") for an aggregate amount of INR 503.40 millions, as approved earlier by the Board of Directors on May 07, 2021 and approval of shareholders through special resolution passed in extra ordinary general Meeting dated May [illegible], 2021.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

(F) Promoter shareholding :

Details of shares held by promoters
As at 31 March 2023

S.No.	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
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	**Promoter**					
	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	-	79,27,837	74.74%	-
	Promoter Group					
	DDE Piping Component P Ltd.	15,06,555	-	15,06,555	14.20%	-
	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,990	(10)	8,79,980	8.30%	-
	Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal	2,93,326	(2,93,326)	-	0.00%	(100.00%)
	Mr. Shikha Bansal	100	2,93,326	2,93,426	2.77%	293326.00%
	Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	10	-	10	0.0001%	-
Total		1,06,07,818	(10)	1,06,07,808	100.00%	

As at 31 March 2022

S.No.	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
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	**Promoter**					
	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	79,27,837	-	79,27,837	74.74%	-
	Promoter Group					
	DDE Piping Component P Ltd.	14,93,811	12,744	15,06,555	14.20%	0.85%
	Mrs. Ashima Bansal	8,79,990	-	8,79,990	8.30%	-
	Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal	2,93,326	-	2,93,326	2.77%	-
	Mrs. Shikha Bansal	100	-	100	0.0009%	-
	Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	10	-	10	0.0001%	-
Total		1,05,95,074	12,744	1,06,07,818	100.00%	

9 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Securities premium		
Opening balance	16,730.93	16,730.93
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
Closing balance	16,730.93	16,730.93
(B) General reserve		
Opening balance	4,077.22	4,585.71
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	(508.49)
Closing balance	4,077.22	4,077.22
(C) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	508.49	-
Increase/ (decrease) during the year #	-	508.49
Closing balance	508.49	508.49
(D) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	18,267.98	21,963.99
Add: Profit for the year	1,297.22	819.68
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year*	(64.53)	9.86
Less : Buyback of equity shares #	-	(4,525.55)
Closing balance	19,500.67	18,267.98
(E) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	552.75	581.89
Add : Changes during the year	(66.56)	(29.14)
Closing balance	486.19	552.75
Total reserves	41,303.50	40,137.37

* The disaggregation of changes in OCI by each type of reserves in equity is disclosed in note 25.

#Buyback of Equity shares
During the previous year, the Company has concluded the buyback of 5,084,891 equity shares of face value of INR 10/- each at a price of INR 99 per equity share ("Buyback") for an aggregate amount of INR 5,034.04 lacs, as approved earlier by the Board of Directors on 07 May 2021 and approval of shareholders through special resolution passed in extra ordinary general Meeting dated 08 May 2021. Buyback was done at record date of 08 May 2021 and the equity shares bought back were extinguished on 17 May 2021. Total outflow of INR 5,034.04 lacs had been utilised from the share capital, general reserves and retained earnings, in line with the requirement under the Companies Act 2013. Additionally, Capital Redemption Reserve of INR 508.49 lacs (equivalent to nominal value of the equity shares bought back) had been created out of retained earnings, in line with the requirement under the Companies Act 2013. Consequent to extinguishment of shares so bought back, the paid-up equity share capital had been reduced by INR 508.49 lacs.

Nature and purpose of reserves :

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

General reserve
Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

Capital redemption reserve
The Capital redemption reserve has been created in accordance with provision of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to buy back of equity shares from the market during the previous year.

Foreign currency translation reserve
Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Group has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

10 Borrowings

(A) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	Non-current portion As at 31 March 2023	Non-current portion As at 31 March 2022	Current maturities As at 31 March 2023	Current maturities As at 31 March 2022
Secured				
Term Loan				
a. From Banks [refer note (i) to (vii)]	5,196.56	4,483.17	2,142.73	2,693.28
b. Vehicle Loan from Banks [refer note (viii) to (ix)]	249.29	198.98	100.53	80.83
Unsecured				
a. From directors (refer (x))	325.00	-	305.35	-
b. From relative of directors (refer (xi)	328.84	-	-	-
c. Banyan Tree	-	-	205.53	265.77
d. Other loans (refer (ix))	82.22	-	-	-
	6,181.91	4,682.15	2,754.14	3,039.88
Less: current maturities of long term debts disclosed under 'short term borrowings' (refer note 10(B))	-	-	(2,754.14)	(3,039.88)
Total non-current borrowings	6,181.91	4,682.15	-	-

Repayment schedule of non-current borrowing :

Particulars	Tenure	As at 31 March 2023 Amount	As at 31 March 2023 Repayment Instalments	As at 31 March 2022 Amount	As at 31 March 2022 Repayment Instalments
Secured					
(i) 1 YR MCLR of 7.25% + BSS of 0.30% +CRP of 0.40% presently effectively 7.95% p.a. (31 March 2022 : 1 YR MCLR of 7.25% + BSS of 0.20% +CRP of 1.20% effectively 8.65%-8.95% p.a. (refer note a)	June 2024	45.00	1 equal quarterly instalments	225.00	5 equal quarterly instalments
(ii) 3 Month TB + 2.46% presently effectively 9.53% p.a. (refer note a)	July, 2027	1,049.93	14 equal quarterly instalments	-	
(iii) 1 Year MCLR + 1%, presently 8.25% effectively with monthly rest (31 March 2022: 1 Year MCLR + 1%, = 8.25% effectively with monthly rest) (refer note a)	October, 2026	962.29	31 equal monthly instalments	1,334.79	43 equal monthly instalments
(iv) Presently 7.5% p.a to 10.35% p.a. (31 March 2022: 7.5% p.a to 10.35%) p.a. (refer note b)	June, 2025	159.45	2-15 Equal monthly instalments	165.79	14-27 Equal monthly instalments
(iv) Presently MLR- 0.25% p.a., (31 March 2022: 3M LIBOR plus 3.30% p.a. refer note d)	Feb, 2028	2,029.78	47 Equal monthly instalments	1,086.45	4 equal quarterly instalments
(v) Presently 8% to 8.6% (31 March 2022 : 8% to 8.60%) (refer note c)	Sep, 2026	794.54	5 equal quarterly instalments and 30 Monthly instalments	1,382.26	9 equal quarterly instalments and 42 Monthly instalments
(vi) Repo rate+3.60% presently 10.10% (refer note c)	May,2025	155.56	14 equal monthly instalments	288.88	26 Monthly instalments
(vii) Presently 8.35% to 10.15%, (31 March 2022: 8.35% to 10.15% p.a.) (Refer Note f)	June, 2027	188.43	19-48 equal monthly instalments	91.46	1-20 equal monthly instalments
(viii) Presently 4.18% to 6.52% - p.a., (31 March 2022: 4.18% to 6.52%) p.a. refer note f)	July, 2026	60.87	5- 28 equal monthly instalments	107.52	5- 28 equal monthly instalments
Unsecured					
(ix) Presently 14% - p.a., (31 March 2022: Nil) p.a.	December 2024	82.22	Annually	-	
(x) Interest free loans from directors	December 2024	325.00	Annually	-	
(xi) Presently 8% - p.a., (31 March 2022: Nil) p.a.	December 2024	328.84	Annually	-	
		6,181.91		4,682.15	

i) **Security clauses**

a) Term loan of INR 2,907.40 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 2,337.91 lacs) is secured by way of i) first pari-passu charge on the fixed assets and current assets of the piping unit situated at Palwal of the Group ii) exclusive charges on the current assets of the 8 MW power plant, of the Group iii) first pari-passu charges on the Land & Building situated at plant No-1 and 2, Tatarpur Road, District. Palwal iv) first pari-passu charge on the property situated at Jatola Road, Tatarpur Industrial Area Maidapur, Tehsil & Distt. Palwal measuring 1,770.00 sq. yards v) first pari-passu charge on the fixed deposit of INR 350 lacs vi) second pari-passu charge on the basis of equitable mortgage over residential house situated at 1255, sector 14 Faridabad, ownership in the name of Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal [(Chairman and Managing Director) (area 500 sq. yards)] vii) first pari-passu charges basis on net block of the 8 MW power unit at Gaddadhob, Tehsil - Abohar, Distt - Firozpur, Punjab viii) first pari-passu charge on the property situated at Unit 11 and Unit 12, First Floor, Block No: D SIDCO Electronic Complex, Thiru VI Ka Industrial Estate, Gundy, Chennai, measuring 2,053 sq. ft. in the name of the Group.

b) Term loan of INR 265.64 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 271.98 lacs) is secured by way of exclusive charges on fixed assets including property, plant and equipments, land and building and others moveable assets of 7.5MW power plant situated at village Gulabewala of the Group.

c) Term loan of INR 1,671.14 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 2,341.28 lacs) is secured by way of exclusive charge all existing and future movable fixed assets situated at Anjar, Gujrat.

d) Term loan outstanding for INR 2,495.11 (31 March 2022: INR 2,225.28) is secured by way of i) exclusive charge on land and building situated at Chachoengsao Thailand of the Group, ii) exclusive charges in fixed assets including plant and machinery of the Group.

e) Further, term loan are secured by irrevocable and unconditional, joint and several personal guarantee of the promoters.

f) Vehicle loan outstanding for INR 349.82 lacs (31 March 2022: 279.81 lacs) from bank secured by the vehicle of the Group financed under the scheme

g) **Loan Covenants:**
Term loan contain certain debt covenants relating to security cover, debt-equity ratio and current ratio, Debt/EBITDA ratio, Total Outside Liability/Total Net worth and Adjusted Tangible Net Worth etc., the Group has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms of term loan.

h) The group has not defaulted on any loans payable.

i) All term loans availed by the group have been utilised for the purpose for which they have been obtained.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

(B) Current borrowings

Particulars	Borrowing rate	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured			
a) Loans repayable on demands from banks (refer note a, b and c below)			
(i) Cash credit		8,664.98	6,508.54
(ii) Export packing credit		-	699.36
(iii) Working capital demand loan		14,240.00	11,775.11
b) Current maturities of long-term debts [refer note 10(A)]		2,754.14	3,039.88
Unsecured			
b) Loans repayable on demands from banks (refer note a and b below)			
i) Buyer's credit		3,421.14	1,830.87
Total		29,080.26	23,853.76

Notes:

a) The rate of interest banks from 6.50 % p.a. to 10.85% p.a. (March 31, 2022: 2.58 % p.a. to 12.00% p.a.).

b) Cash credit facilities, Working Capital Demand Loan and Export Packing Credit of INR 22,904.98 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 18,983.01 lacs) is secured by way of first pari-passu charge on the all the current assets of the piping unit and power unit of the Holding Company and all the current assets i.e. present and future stock of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, store & spares, book debts etc. of respective wholly owned subsidiary namely Malwa Power Private Limited, DEE Fabricom India Private Limited and DEE Piping System (Thailand) Co. Ltd. The Loan is further secured by corporate guarantee of the holding company and personal guarantee of Promoter - Directors.

c) Further, Cash credit and WCDL are secured by irrevocable and unconditional, joint and several personal guarantee of the promoters and corporate guarantee of DDE Piping Components Private Limited.

d) **Detail of Quarterly statement/ returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks and reconciliation with the books of accounts**

31 March 2023

Quarter ending	Name of the Bank	Amount as per books (A)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement (B)	Amount of difference (A-B)	Reason for material discrepancies
Inventory					
June-2022	Bank of India	19,933.51	19,181.19	752.32	Variance is on account of timing difference in reporting to the banks and routine book closure process of the Company
September-2022		19,950.19	18,651.69	1,298.50	
December-2022		23,930.35	23,036.50	893.85	
March-2023*		24,259.70	24,458.29	(198.59)	
Trade Receivable					
June-2022		11,140.85	11,116.89	23.96	
September-2022		13,237.07	12,785.67	451.40	
December-2022		12,643.32	12,694.35	(51.03)	
March-2023*		13,679.56	13,113.06	566.50	

* The Statement submitted for quarter ended March 2023 is based on amount as on March 29, 2023 in accordance with timeline for submission with Bank. However amount in column B is based on statement as on March 29, 2023 adjusted up to March 31, 2023.

31 March 2022

Quarter ending	Name of the Bank	Amount as per books (A)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement (B)	Amount of difference (A-B)	Reason for material discrepancies
Inventory					
June-2021	Bank of India	17,009.00	16,895.00	114.00	Variance is on account of timing difference in reporting to the banks and routine book closure process of the Company
September-2021		18,910.00	19,083.00	(173.00)	
December-2021		18,924.00	18,787.00	137.00	
March-2022*		21,081.00	20,952.00	129.00	
Trade Receivable					
June-2021		15,509.00	16,465.00	(956.00)	
September-2021		11,965.00	11,889.00	76.00	
December-2021		11,239.00	11,146.00	93.00	
March-2022*		12,767.00	12,767.00	-	

* The Statement submitted for quarter ended March 2022 is based on amount as on March 29, 2023 in accordance with timeline for submission with Bank. However amount in column B is based on statement as on March 29, 2022 adjusted up to March 31, 2022.

Breakup of Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current borrowings (Refer note 10(A))	6,181.91	4,682.15	-	-
Lease liabilities (refer note 11A)	881.68	404.17	231.97	99.00
Current borrowings (refer note 10(B))	-	-	29,080.26	23,853.76
Trade payable (refer note 16)	-	-	13,207.57	10,362.98
Other financial liabilities (refer note 11)	-	-	645.83	412.50
Total	7,063.59	5,086.32	43,165.63	34,728.24

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
PALWAL

11 Other financial liabilities (Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	170.41	-
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:		
Creditors for capital goods	398.01	216.52
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	127.20	45.15
Others payable**	120.62	150.83
Total other financial liabilities	816.24	412.50

Foreign exchange forward contracts
While the Group entered into other foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

** liability for customer claim

11A Lease Liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Lease Liabilities (refer note 39)	881.68	404.17	231.97	99.00
Total lease liabilities	881.68	404.17	231.97	99.00

12 Provision

Net employee defined benefit liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provisions for gratuity (refer note 30)	8.99	8.24	76.43	101.33
Provision for compensated absences	5.83	5.42	171.87	92.88
Total employee defined benefit liabilities	14.82	13.66	248.30	194.21

13 Liabilities for current tax (net)

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for current tax (net of advance tax and TDS receivable)	296.06	40.70
Total liabilities for current tax (net)	296.06	40.70

14 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory dues	-	-	210.58	212.29
Deferred revenue	209.09	95.92	-	-
Contract liabilities - Advance received from customers (refer note 17)	-	-	912.57	940.58
Total other liabilities	209.09	95.92	1,123.15	1,152.87

15 Income tax

(A) The major components of income tax expense for the period ended 31 March 2023 and year ended 31 March 2022 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Income tax expense reported in the profit or loss section		
Current income tax:		
- Current income tax charge	852.51	677.53
- Adjustments of tax related to earlier years	(3.41)	(29.84)
Deferred tax:		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(109.12)	(137.96)
Income tax expense reported in the profit or loss section	739.98	509.73
b) Other comprehensive income section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	(21.75)	3.24
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income section	(21.75)	3.24

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount In INR Lacs)

(B) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by holding company's rate for 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Accounting profit before tax	2,037.20	1,329.41
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2022: 25.168%)	512.72	334.59
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Adjustments of tax related to earlier years	(3.41)	(29.84)
Tax impact of expenses not deductible under Income-tax Act, 1961	18.63	20.62
Impact on account of utilisation of carry forward/current year losses	291.76	363.10
Impact on account of difference in tax rate	(28.29)	(69.28)
Others	(51.43)	(109.46)
Income tax expense	739.98	509.73
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	739.98	509.73

(C) Deferred tax

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Movement in deferred tax balances
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed business losses, depreciation and amortisation	390.68	62.26		452.94
Provision for employee benefits	1.56	(0.55)	(0.71)	0.30
Deferred tax assets (A)	392.24	61.71	(0.71)	453.24
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets - depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(144.21)	10.70		(133.51)
Deferred tax liabilities (B)	(144.21)	10.70	-	(133.51)
Deferred tax assets (net) (C) = (A - B)	248.03	72.41	(0.71)	319.73
(ii) Deferred tax liabilities				
Unabsorbed business losses, depreciation and amortisation	45.10	(45.10)	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	47.00	(11.65)	22.45	57.80
Expenditure allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	0.90	(0.90)	-	-
Deferred tax assets (D)	93.00	(57.65)	22.45	57.80
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets - depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(2,438.73)	12.37	-	(2,426.36)
Others	(14.53)	57.42	-	42.89
Deferred tax liabilities (E)	(2,453.26)	69.79	-	(2,383.47)
Subtotal (F) = (D - E)	(2,360.26)	12.13	22.45	(2,325.67)
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement (G)	330.53	24.58	-	355.11
Net Deferred tax libaility - (H) = (F + G)	(2,029.73)	36.71	22.45	(1,970.56)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - (C+H)	(1,781.70)	109.11	21.75	(1,650.83)

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed business losses, depreciation and amortisation	773.69	(383.01)	-	390.68
Provision for employee benefits	2.00	(0.44)	-	1.56
Deferred tax assets (A)	775.69	(383.45)	-	392.24
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets - depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(568.65)	424.44	-	(144.21)
Deferred tax liabilities (B)	(568.65)	424.44	-	(144.21)
Deferred tax assets (net) (C) = (A - B)	207.04	40.99	-	248.03
(ii) Deferred tax liabilities				
Unabsorbed business losses, depreciation and amortisation	-	45.10	-	45.10
Provision for employee benefits	56.83	(6.59)	(3.24)	47.00
Others	(175.71)	176.61	-	0.90
Deferred tax assets (D)	(118.88)	215.12	(3.24)	93.00
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets - depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(2,168.76)	(269.97)	-	(2,438.73)
Others	(26.75)	12.22	-	(14.53)
Deferred tax liabilities (E)	(2,195.51)	(257.75)	-	(2,453.26)
Subtotal (F) = (D + E)	(2,314.39)	(42.63)	(3.24)	(2,360.26)
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement (G)	190.95	139.58	-	330.53
Net Deferred tax libaility - (H) = (F + G)	(2,123.44)	96.95	(3.24)	(2,029.73)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - (C+H)	(1,916.40)	137.95	(3.24)	(1,781.70)

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Indian wholly owned subsidiaries has accumulated tax losses of INR 482.94 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 421.87 lacs) that are available for offsetting for eight years against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. Further, there is unabsorbed depreciation of INR 1,389.97 lacs (31 March 2022 INR 1,018.32 lacs) which can be set off with the future taxable profit . Majority of these accumulated losses will expire during assessment year 2028-29 to 2030-31 Based on future taxable projections the management is confident of utilising these losses against future taxable profits and deferred tax assets recognised on above is fully recoverable

Indian wholly owned subsidiary has paid Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) of INR 355.11lacs (31 March 2022: of INR 330.53 lacs) that are available for offsetting for fifteen years against future taxable profits under Income Tax Act, 1961 of the companies. Majority of these MAT Credit will expire during AY 2033-34 to 2038-39.

16 Trade Payables

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises #	434.12	449.86
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	12,773.45	9,913.12
Total trade payables	13,207.57	10,362.98

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	434.12	-	-	-	434.12
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	146.76	12,453.28	158.55	8.24	6.63	12,773.45
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	146.76	12,887.40	158.55	8.24	6.63	13,207.57

As at 31 March 2022	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	449.86	-	-	-	449.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	162.80	9,701.01	42.68	6.63	-	9,913.12
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	162.80	10,150.87	42.68	6.63	-	10,362.98

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0 to 75-day terms
- For terms and conditions relating to related party payables, refer to note 31
- For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer to note 36

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
* Includes following :		
Acceptances	3,505.16	1,090.79
For payable to related parties (refer note 31(C))	385.24	51.03

 # Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	434.12	449.86
Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	434.12	449.86
Interest due on above	-	-
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	-	-
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	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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	-	-

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

17 Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of products:		
Sale of finished goods (includes Job work)	28,361.86	28,063.64
Sale of traded goods	467.37	166.07
Sale of electricity	7,375.92	7,815.37
Sale of service:		
Job work	22,298.66	9,105.01
Erection and Design services	193.90	158.57
Other Operating Income:		
Sale of Scrap	812.11	735.67
Export Incentive	39.70	47.26
Total revenue from contracts with customers	59,549.52	46,091.58
Within India	32,690.37	29,276.76
Outside India	26,859.15	16,814.82
Total revenue from contracts with customers	59,549.52	46,091.58

Timing of revenue recognition

Revenue recognition over a period of time	193.90	158.57
Revenue recognition at a point of time	59,355.62	45,933.01
Total revenue from contracts with customers	59,549.52	46,091.58

Contract Balances

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Trade receivables from contracts under Ind AS 115 (refer note 5(A))	17,278.25	15,343.44
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 14)	912.57	940.58

Contract liabilities include amount received from customers as per the terms of sales order to deliver goods. Once the goods are completed and control is transferred to customers the same is adjusted accordingly.

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the year/period are as follows

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Movement of contract liability		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	940.58	1,113.73
Performance obligations satisfied during the year	(940.58)	(1,113.73)
Amount received/ adjusted against contract liability during the year	912.57	940.58
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	912.57	940.58

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	59,549.52	46,091.58
Adjustments		
Sales return	-	-
Discount	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	59,549.52	46,091.58

Performance obligation

Information about the group performance obligations for material contracts are summarised below:

The performance obligation of the Group in case of sale of Products is satisfied once the goods are transported as per terms of order and control is transferred to the customers.

The customer makes the payment for contracted price as per terms stipulated under customers purchase order.

Information about the group performance obligations for electricity supply contract are summarised below:

The performance obligation of the group in case of sale of electricity is based on supply of electricity through installed meters. Revenue from sales of electricity is accounted for on the basis of billing to customers based on billing cycles followed by the Group.

The customer makes the payment for electricity supplied during the billing cycle at contracted price as per terms stipulated under agreement.

There is no remaining performance obligation as on year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL ★

(Amount in INR Lacs)

18 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income		
- from Bank	153.12	134.81
Gain on foreign exchange (net)	471.02	-
Profit in sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	197.97	-
Rent income	146.19	111.17
Liabilities no longer required written back*	362.06	-
Amortization of deferred revenue	215.03	490.12
Insurance claim received	3.83	6.13
Miscellaneous income	333.23	250.11
Total other income	1,882.45	992.34

* During the year, the Company has written back excess liabilities pertaining to one of its customer pursuant to settlement agreement reached with the customer.

19 Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	14,474.29	12,042.10
Add: Purchase during the year	22,956.25	21,921.92
	37,430.54	33,964.02
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	14,820.55	14,474.29
Cost of raw materials consumed	22,609.99	19,489.73

20 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening stock		
- Work-in-progress	5,015.98	3,739.38
- Finished goods	1,999.39	882.86
- Traded goods	52.72	24.86
Less: Closing stock		
- Work-in-progress	9,314.46	5,015.98
- Finished goods	1,598.77	1,999.39
- Traded goods	31.60	52.72
Total change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	(3,876.74)	(2,420.99)

21 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	10,463.89	7,443.86
Contribution to provident and other funds	243.18	212.31
Gratuity expense (refer note 30)	105.10	89.90
Staff welfare expenses	282.51	183.75
Total employee benefit expenses	11,094.68	7,929.82

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

22 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on tangible assets (refer note 3)	3,524.35	3,431.74
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 3(a))	90.09	65.61
Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 39)	158.28	92.58
Total depreciation and amortization expense	3,772.72	3,589.93

23 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Consumption of stores and spare parts	5,323.30	3,088.21
Packing material consumed	1,616.78	1,458.27
Fabrication and job charges	5,212.51	3,620.01
Repair and maintenance:		
- Buildings	164.46	113.20
- Plant and machinery	653.60	555.88
- Other	97.40	82.27
Office & factory maintenance	82.64	85.60
Rent	230.67	130.82
Equipment hire charges	556.93	219.68
Rates and taxes	207.83	124.11
Insurance	256.18	170.78
Power, fuel and water charges	1,572.59	1,165.65
Radiography & inspection	869.48	517.36
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 23(a))	38.06	37.71
Selling commission & other selling expenses	590.48	225.15
Freight & forwarding (net of recovery)	1,165.22	612.06
Claims and deductions	265.34	68.09
Legal and professional	1,032.94	669.68
Travelling and conveyance expense	796.81	305.49
Bank charges	445.08	275.84
Loss on foreign exchange (net)	-	35.09
Sundry balances written off	140.45	0.26
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	13.42
Donation	0.98	3.72
Security and servicing charges	344.40	274.78
Corporate social respsonsibility expenses (refer note 23(b))	61.69	71.83
Directors' sitting fees	5.00	7.50
Miscellaneous	784.10	586.42
Total other expenses	22,514.92	14,518.88

23 (a) Payment to auditors :

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
As auditor:		
- Statutory audit fee	35.13	34.75
In other capacity:		
- Other services (certification fees)	1.09	1.00
- Reimbursement of expenses	1.84	1.96
Total	38.06	37.71

(Amount in INR Lacs)

23 (b) Details of Corporate social respsonsibility expenditure:

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year		61.66	71.63
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year		61.66	71.63
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(c) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2023			
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	61.69	-	61.69
(d) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2022			
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	71.83		71.83

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(e) Details related to spent/unspent obligations		
(i) Contribution to charitable trust #	53.20	64.03
(f) Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project		
In case of S. 135(5) (Other than ongoing project)		
Opening balance	-	-
Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	61.66	71.63
Amount spent during the year	61.69	71.83
Closing Balance	(0.03)	(0.20)

#The Group has contributed its obligation towards CSR activities amounting to INR 53.20 lacs (31 March 2022: INR 64.03 lacs) to Atul Kishan Bansal foundation (AKB Foundation) in relation to CSR expenditure. Against the total contribution made by the Group to the charitable trust as at year end, INR 46.48 lacs (31 March 2022: Rs 73.36 lacs), (2021: Rs 5.50 lacs) remains unspent and will be utilised by the trust for carrying out CSR activities in subsequent years.

24 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest Expense		
- on term loans	558.83	439.30
- on working capital loans	2,149.46	1,851.40
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 39)	85.26	48.69
Other Borrowing cost	114.49	152.30
Exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost	82.18	41.93
Total	2,990.22	2,533.62

25 Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(66.56)	(29.14)
Retained Earnings		
Re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	(86.28)	13.10
Less: Tax impact of above items	21.75	(3.24)
Total	(131.09)	(19.28)

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

26 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent 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.

Note :Subsequent to year end, on September 7, 2023, Company has issued 42,431,312 equity shares of Rs.10 each as bonus shares in ratio of 4:1 to the existing equity shareholders. This has been approved by Board and Shareholders on September 7, 2023. Impact of the same has been considered in the calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS for the year ended 31 March 2023 and Basic and Diluted EPS for 31 March 2022 have been retrospectively adjusted.

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

Calculation of EPS after giving effect of bonus issue:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company (A)	1,297.22	819.68
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS* (B)	5,30,39,140	5,36,79,976
Earnings per share (A/B)		
- Basic earnings per share	2.45	1.53
- Diluted earnings per share	2.45	1.53
- Face Value per share	10.00	10.00

Calculation of EPS prior to issue of bonus shares:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Earnings per share (A/B)		
- Basic earnings per share	12.23	7.12
- Diluted earnings per share	12.23	7.12
- Face Value per share	10.00	10.00

* There have been no transaction involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

27 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the grouping 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.

Judgements

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

Classification of leases –

The Group enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options (Group as lessee)-

The Group 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 Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group 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 Group 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 leased asset).

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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- 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 Group 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.

- Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

- Defined benefit plans (gratuity)

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. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds with term that correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. 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.

Further details about gratuity and long term compensated absences obligations are given in Note 30.

- 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. See Note 34 for further disclosures.

- Useful Life of Property Plant and Equipment

The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates plant and machineries of Group over estimated useful lives of 10 to 40 years 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.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

28 Interest in subsidiaries

The financial statements of the Group include group information, wherever required, pertaining to the holding company DEE Development Engineers Limited:

Subsidiary companies

Name of the Subsidiary / Principal Activity	Method used to account for investments	Place of Incorporation and Place of Operation	Proportion of Ownership Interest and Voting power held by the company	
			31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Malwa Power Private Limited Power generation	At cost	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dee Fabricom India Private Limited Heavy Fabrication Unit	At cost	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd. Pre-fabrication of piping and piping packages	At cost	Thailand	100.00%	100.00%

All the investments in the subsidiary companies are 100% and there is no non controlling interest.

29 Interest in jointly controlled entity

The Group had a 49% interest in DEE Fabricom LLC, a jointly controlled entity involved in the manufacture of some of the Group's main product lines in pre-fabrication of piping in UAE. The Group's interest in DEE Fabricom LLC is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements till December 21 , 2021.

In the previous year; the Company in its Board of Directors meeting held on September 20. 2021 passed a resolution approving winding up of its jointly controlled entity DEE fabricom LLC, Dubai and accordingly, initiated the completion of closure formalities. Accordingly; company had completed the completion formalities and trade licence had been deregistered as per UAE, laws on March 29, 2021 Further subsequent to deregistration of trade licence, VAT number had also been De-registered and Closure certificate is issued by the Federal Tax Authority dated 13th January, 2022 Thus, the jointly controlled entity stands closed and the same had been reported by the Company with RBI.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

30 Gratuity

A. Defined benefit plans - general description

The Group has a defined gratuity benefit plan. Every employee who completes service of five years or more gets a gratuity of 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The obligation towards gratuity is being measured using projected credit line method. The Company has funded its gratuity liability.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan (based on actuarial valuation) :

Amount recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Service cost	97.20	78.95
Net interest cost	7.90	10.95
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	105.10	89.90

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net actuarial loss/(gain) recognised in the year	86.28	(13.10)
Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income	86.28	(13.10)

Balance sheet

Benefit asset/ (liability)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the year	874.47	704.30
Less : Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	789.05	594.73
Net present value of defined benefit obligation	(85.42)	(109.57)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	704.30	622.51
Service cost	97.20	78.95
Interest cost	50.54	42.32
Benefits paid	(45.41)	(25.53)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation	67.84	(13.95)
Closing defined benefit obligation	874.47	704.30

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	594.73	461.56
Expected Return on plan Assets	42.64	33.80
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(18.37)	(0.56)
Mortality charges	-	(1.83)
Contribution by the employer	215.52	127.29
Benefits paid	(45.47)	(25.53)
Closing fair value of plan assets	789.05	594.73

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
The scheme is funded through a trust and funds are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India	100%	100%

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

B. The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity are as follows:

(a) Economic assumptions

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.36%	7.18%
Average salary escalation rate	5% - 7%	5% - 6%
Average remaining working life of the employees(years)		
Attrition at ages	Withdrawal rate %	Withdrawal rate %
Up to 30 years	3.00	3.00
From 31 to 44 years	2.00	2.00
Above 44 years	1.00	1.00

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

C. Demographic assumptions

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality table	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)

D. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March is as shown below:

Assumptions	Sensitivity Level	Impact on defined benefit obligation
Discount rate:		
31 March 2023	Increase of 0.50%	(47.48)
	Decrease of 0.50%	51.94
31 March 2022	Increase of 0.50%	(37.91)
	Decrease of 0.50%	41.48
Future salary:		-
31 March 2023	Increase of 0.50%	51.75
	Decrease of 0.50%	(47.90)
31 March 2022	Increase of 0.50%	41.76
	Decrease of 0.50%	(38.49)

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 period. Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these not disclosed.

E. The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	115.82	68.10
Between 2 and 5 years	100.33	114.51
Beyond 5 years	658.31	521.69
Total expected payments	**874.46**	**704.30**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.15 years (31 March 2022: 17.63 years)

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

31 Related party transactions

(A) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
(i) Subsidiary Companies:	Malwa Power Pvt. Ltd. Dee Fabricom India Pvt. Ltd. Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Company Ltd. Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation
(ii) Jointly controlled entity	Dee Fabricom LLC (Closed in FY 2022)
(iii) Key management personnel:	Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal (Chairman and Managing Director) Mrs. Ashima Bansal (Whole Time Director) Mrs. Shikha Bansal (Whole Time Director) Mr.Teerayut Golaka (Director in Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd.) (upto 08-03-2022) Mr. Krisanakorn Triwattanathongchai (Director in Dee Piping Systems (Thailand) Co. Ltd.) Mr. Gaurav Narang (Chief Financial Officer upto 03-03-2023) Mr. Sameer Agarwal (Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. 04-03-2023) Mr. Ranjan Sarangi (Company secretary)
(iv) Relative of Key Management Personnel	Mrs. Shruti Agarwal (Daughter of Mr. K.L. Bansal) Mrs. Sunita Aggarwal (Sister of Mr. K.L. Bansal) Mrs. Ravinder Aggarwal (Spouse of Mrs. Sunita Aggarwal) Mrs. Charu Agarwal (Spouse of Mr. Sameer Agarwal)
(v) Independent Director of holding company	Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda Mr. Satish Kumar

(B) The following table provides total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Name of related party		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) subsidiary company			
(a) Atul Krishan Bansal Foundation			
Contribution towards Corporate social responsibility Expenditure		42.20	106.53
(ii) With Key management personnel and their relatives:			
Short-term employee benefits			
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Remuneration	270.60	340.20
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Remuneration	82.09	81.00
Mrs. Shikha Bansal	Remuneration	154.31	140.68
Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	Remuneration	66.45	42.00
Mr.Teerayut Golaka	Remuneration	-	85.21
Mr. Krisanakorn Triwattanathongchai	Remuneration	92.52	75.13
Mr. Gaurav Narang	Remuneration	64.10	64.00
Mr. Ranjan Sarangi	Remuneration	16.24	13.99
Mr. Sameer Agarwal	Remuneration	3.16	-
Mrs. Charu Agarwal	Remuneration	2.22	-
Loans			
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Loan received	1,839.65	360.00
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Repayment of Loan	(1,514.65)	(360.00)
Mrs. Shikha Bansal	Loan received	305.35	-
Mrs. Sunita Aggarwal	Loan received	164.42	-
Mr. Ravinder Aggarwal	Loan received	164.42	-
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Loan received	30.00	-
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	Repayment of Loan	(30.00)	-
Others			
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	Rent Payment	1.44	1.44
Mr. Ajay Kumar Marchanda	Sitting fees	2.50	3.25
Mr. Satish Kumar	Sitting fees	2.50	3.75

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

(C) Following are the balances outstanding as at year end:

Name of related party	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(i) With Key management personnel and their relatives:		
Account payable:		
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	351.54	30.21
Mrs. Ashima Bansal	4.41	4.39
Mrs. Shikha Bansal	315.78	7.85
Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal	3.52	4.09
Mrs. Sunita Aggarwal	164.42	-
Mr. Ravinder Aggarwal	164.42	-
Mr. Sameer Agarwal	6.35	-
Mrs. Charu Agarwal	3.83	-
Mr. Gaurav Narang	-	3.74
Mr. Ranjan Sarangi	1.33	0.75

Apart from above, Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal, Mrs. Ashima Bansal, Mrs. Shikha Bansal and Mr. Krisanakorn Triwattanathongchai have given personal guarantees as a collateral for securing borrowings from the banks.

In the opinion of the Board of directors, the current assets, investments, loan and advances have the value at which they are stated in the balances sheet, if realised in the ordinary course of business and provisions for all known liabilities have been adequately made in the accounts.

(D) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

Name of related party	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Short-term employee benefits	751.69	842.21
Post-employment gratuity and medical benefits	13.26	8.79
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	764.95	851.00

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

(E) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

32 Commitments and Contingencies

A. Commitments

Capital Commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances paid INR 853.47 lacs) (31 March 2022: INR 429.47 lacs)	1,279.05	492.47

B. Contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
- Demand by Income Tax Department *	199.91	187.61
- Demand by Excise Authorities **	39.35	39.35
b) Custom duty liability which may arise if obligations for exports are not fulfilled***	17.95	999.63
c) Export obligation on account of duty free import	206.43	11,495.73

*The Income Tax Authorities have raised demands on account of disallowances of certain expenditures pertaining to different assessment years. The group is contesting these demands, which are pending at various appellate levels. Based on the advice from independent tax experts and the development on the appeals, the management is confident that additional tax so demanded with reference to these cases will not be sustained on completion of the appellate proceedings and accordingly, pending the decision by the appellate authorities, no provision has been considered in the financial statements.

**The Excise Authorities have raised demands on account of non payment of excise duty on certain goods. The Group is contesting these demands, which are pending at various appellate levels. Based on the advice from independent experts and the development on the appeals, the management is confident that the demands raised by Excise Authorities is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been considered in the financial statements.

d) The group is currently involved in a legal dispute with Hyundai Merchant Marine India Private Limited (HMMIPL) relating to the import of raw materials in earlier years. The group has raised claims of INR 12.78 million against HMMIPL and in response, HMMIPL has lodged counterclaims amounting to INR 17.84 million. Currently in ongoing litigation, the group is confident in its legal position based on evaluations and advice, and believes that there will be no outflow of the group economic resources and accordingly no provision has been considered in the financial statements.

e) The group had received a show-cause notice from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), demanding payment of customs duty of INR 81.50 million. This demand was made due to alleged non-compliance with pre-import and physical export conditions related to raw materials imported in previous years. The group disputed the validity and merits of this notice, and the matter was put on hold, pending resolution with the authorities. Recently, the Supreme Court issued a judgment in the case of Cosmos Films, affirming the validity of the pre-import conditions. As a result, the matter concerning has been take out from the call book of the authorities.

The management has evaluated the basis of demand and believes that the Company has fulfilled the pre import conditions and based on the expert advise is confident that the demand raised by DRI is not tenable and accordingly no provision has been considered in the financial statements.

f) On May 19, 2023, the Enforcement Directorate issued a notice in accordance with FEMA regulations, requesting specific information related to the group's operations and financial transactions. The group duly furnished the required information to the relevant authority on September 9, 2023, ensuring compliance with FEMA regulations.

C. Guarantees

The Holding Company has given corporate guarantee for loans taken by subsidiary companies, to the extent loan amount outstanding as on balance sheet date. The carrying amounts of the related financial guarantee contracts were INR 4,971.75 lacs and 5,168.49 lacs at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 respectively.

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

33 Segment Information

On the basis of nature of businesses, the Group has three reportable segments, as follows:
- The piping segment which is mainly engaged in manufacturing of pre-fabricated engineering products, pipe fittings, piping systems.
- The power segment, which is engaged in biomass based power generation
- The Heavy fabrication segment, which is engaged in Wind mill tower Manufacturing

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

The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

A. Segment Disclosures

Year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Piping division	Power division	Heavy Fabrication	Eminiation and adjustments	Total
Revenue					
External customers	52,912.33	7,403.65	1,817.88	(2,584.34)	59,549.52
Segment Revenue	52,912.33	7,403.65	1,817.88	(2,584.34)	59,549.52
Income/(Expenses)					
Cost of raw materials consumed	17,588.56	3,415.68	111.25	(2,382.24)	18,733.25
Purchases of traded goods	288.98	-	-	-	288.98
Employee benefit expenses	9,166.05	990.82	358.34	579.47	11,094.68
Finance costs	3,097.69	178.51	342.99	(628.97)	2,990.22
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,014.59	316.51	441.62	-	3,772.72
Other expenses	19,633.76	1,680.46	1,236.12	(35.41)	22,514.93
Other income	(2,330.68)	(11.99)	(180.75)	640.97	(1,882.45)
Total	50,458.95	6,569.99	2,309.57	(1,826.19)	57,512.32
Net Segment profit before tax	2,453.38	833.66	(491.69)	(758.15)	2,037.20
Other Information					
Segment assets	83,328.63	8,914.76	3,661.86	720.64	96,625.89
Segment liabilities	43,628.58	3,840.20	4,444.12	2,348.71	54,261.61
Other disclosures					
Capital Expenditure	6,238.32	438.34	183.86	-	6,860.52

Year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Piping division	Power division	Heavy Fabrication	Eminiation and adjustments	Total
Revenue					
External customers	37,069.63	7,857.94	2,238.36	(1,074.35)	46,091.58
Segment Revenue	37,069.63	7,857.94	2,238.36	(1,074.35)	46,091.58
Expenses					
Cost of raw materials consumed	14,517.96	3,158.23	214.42	(821.87)	17,068.74
Purchases of traded goods	113.52	-	-	-	113.52
Employee benefit expenses	6,127.37	885.93	376.44	540.08	7,929.82
Finance costs	2,418.27	156.22	403.36	(444.23)	2,533.62
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,900.27	264.32	425.34	-	3,589.93
Other expenses	11,803.63	1,586.67	1,201.90	(73.32)	14,518.88
Other income	(1,414.64)	(19.73)	(6.70)	448.73	(992.34)
Total	36,466.39	6,031.64	2,614.75	(350.61)	44,762.17
Net Segment profit before tax	603.24	1,826.30	(376.39)	(723.74)	1,329.41
Other Information					
Segment assets	72,015.71	7,866.89	4,045.74	611.46	84,539.80
Segment liabilities	33,906.95	2,803.36	4,483.36	2,147.98	43,341.65
Other disclosures					
Capital Expenditure	2,137.01	103.32	373.46	-	2,613.79

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DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

DEE Development Engineers Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in INR Lacs)

B. Reconciliations to amounts reflected in the financial statements

a. Reconciliation of profit

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Segment Profit	2,795.35	2,053.15
Salaries, wages and bonus	(579.47)	(540.08)
Unallocable other expenses	(179.68)	(183.66)
Profit before tax	2,036.20	1,329.41

b. Reconciliation of assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Segment operating assets	95,905.25	83,928.34
Non current investments	1.00	1.00
Income tax recoverable	128.73	91.25
Deferred tax assets	319.73	248.03
Goodwill	271.18	271.18
Total assets	96,625.89	84,539.80

c. Reconciliation of liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Segment operating liabilities	51,912.90	41,193.67
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,970.56	2,029.73
Provision for income tax (net)	296.06	40.70
Trade payable	82.09	77.55
Total liabilities	54,261.61	43,341.65

Geographic information

a) Revenue from external customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contract with customers		
India	32,690.37	29,276.76
Outside India	26,859.15	16,814.82
Total revenue as per consolidated statement of profit or loss	59,549.52	46,091.58

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

b) Non-current operating assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
In India	30,138.92	27,263.80
Outside India	7,991.67	8,321.53
Total	38,130.59	35,585.33

c) List of major customer whose revenue more than 10% of total entity revenue

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
JGC Fluor BC LNG jointly controlled entity (JFJV)	8,221.65	1,657.46
% of Revenue	13.81%	3.60%
Punjab State Electricity Board	7,375.92	7,815.37
% of Revenue	12.39%	16.96%
Larsen & Turbo Limited	6,180.80	4,600.10
% of Revenue	10.38%	9.98%
General Electric	4,735.10	4,779.04
% of Revenue	7.95%	10.37%

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

34 Fair values

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

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Financial assets				
Non-current				
Investment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Security deposits	182.71	164.35	182.71	164.35
Bank deposits with original maturity beyond 12 months	555.77	762.93	555.77	762.93
Current				
Trade receivables*	17,278.25	15,343.44	17,278.25	15,343.44
Cash and cash equivalents*	181.84	33.85	181.84	33.85
Other bank balances*	3,097.57	2,493.31	3,097.57	2,493.31
Security deposits*	37.78	10.92	37.78	10.92
Interest receivable*	12.29	1.01	12.29	1.01
Foreign exchange forward contracts*	-	57.72	-	57.72
Recoverable from Customer*	759.45	-	759.45	-
Total financial assets	22,106.66	18,868.53	22,106.66	18,868.53
(B) Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	6,181.91	4,682.15	6,181.91	4,682.15
Lease liabilities	881.68	404.17	881.68	404.17
Current				
Borrowings*	29,080.26	23,853.76	29,080.26	23,853.76
Trade payables*	13,207.57	10,362.98	13,207.57	10,362.98
Lease liabilities	231.97	99.00	231.97	99.00
Other financial liabilities*	645.83	412.50	645.83	412.50
Foreign exchange forward contracts*	170.41	-	170.41	-
Total financial liabilities	50,399.64	39,814.56	50,399.64	39,814.56

Note:-
* The management assessed that fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, recoverable from customers, other short-term financial assets, short-term borrowings, trade payables and other short-term 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:

a. Term deposits- The fair value of term deposits is equal to carrying value since they are carrying market interest rates as per the banks.

b. Foreign exchange forward contracts- Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing.

c. Non-current borrowings - The fair value of non-current borrowings is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The carrying value and fair value of the borrowings has been considered the same since the existing interest rate approximates its fair value.

d. Others- For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

35 Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

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

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

A. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2023:

		Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Security deposits	182.71	-	-	182.71
Bank deposits with original maturity beyond 12 months	555.77	-	-	555.77
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Non-current borrowings	6,181.91	-	-	6,181.91
Non current lease liabilities	881.68	-	-	881.68
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange forward contract	170.41	-	170.41	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

B. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2022:

		Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Security deposits	164.35	-	-	164.35
Term deposit accounts with maturity beyond 12 months	762.93	-	-	762.93
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Non-current borrowings	4,682.15	-	-	4,682.15
Non current lease liabilities	404.17	-	-	404.17
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange forward contract	57.72	-	57.72	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

36 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include security deposits given, loans to related party, employee advances, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2023.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumption have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because Group borrows funds at both floating interest rates. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management. The Group regularly monitors the market rate of interest to mitigate the risk exposure. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase / decrease in	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March 2023		
(i) INR loans	+0.50%	114.59
	-0.50%	(114.59)
As at 31 March 2022		
(i) INR loans	+0.50%	(94.93)
	-0.50%	94.93

The assumed movement in interest rates for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by purchasing foreign currency forward contracts that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period of forecasted sales and purchases. The following tables demonstrate the unhedged foreign currency exposure and sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2023		Impact on profit before tax	
		Foreign Currency	Indian Rupees	5% Increase	5% Decrease
Trade payables	USD	9.54	784.14	(39.21)	39.21
	EURO	0.04	3.92	(0.20)	0.20
	CHF	0.08	6.78	(0.34)	0.34
Loan to Subsidiary	USD	86.86	7,140.99	357.05	(357.05)
Buyers credit from banks	EURO	1.59	142.11	(7.11)	7.11
	USD	35.23	2,896.73	(144.84)	144.84
Trade receivables	USD	51.32	4,219.27	210.96	(210.96)
Interest Receivable	USD	16.45	1,352.48	67.62	(67.62)
Balance with Banks	USD	0.0003	0.02	0.0010	(0.0010)
Cash in hand	THB	0.05	0.13	0.01	(0.01)
	USD	0.004	0.35	0.02	(0.02)
	YEN	0.19	0.12	0.01	(0.01)
	GBP	0.002	0.20	0.01	(0.01)

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2022		Impact on profit before tax	
		Foreign Currency	Indian Rupees	5% Increase	5% Decrease
Trade payables	USD	2.66	196.90	(9.85)	9.85
	CHF	0.11	9.25	(0.46)	0.46
Buyers credit from banks	USD	20.41	1,547.29	(77.36)	77.36
Trade receivables	EURO	0.27	22.43	1.12	(1.12)
Interest receivable	USD	10.37	785.81	39.29	(39.29)
Cash in hand	USD	0.01	0.76	0.04	(0.04)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities including trade receivables, deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not have any significant potential credit risk for the Group as the business of the Group is majorly cash based. An impairment analysis is performed by the management at each reporting date on individual basis for major clients.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group'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 Group'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 Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is the carrying amounts as stated in Note 5(A).

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.

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credits and bank loans. Approximately 27 % of the Group's long term debt will mature in less than one year at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: 40%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	<12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
As at 31 March 2023				
Non-current borrowings	-	6,915.41	-	6,915.41
Current borrowings	29,667.67	-	-	29,667.67
Trade payables	13,207.57	-	-	13,207.57
Lease liabilities	274.10	800.51	428.93	1,503.54
Other financial liabilities	645.83	-	-	645.83
Foreign exchange forward contract	170.41	-	-	170.41
	43,965.58	7,715.92	428.93	52,110.43
As at 31 March 2022				
Non-current borrowings	-	5,665.10	-	5,665.10
Current borrowings	24,412.59	-	-	24,412.59
Trade payables	10,362.98	-	-	10,362.98
Lease liabilities	120.96	388.81	167.36	677.13
Other financial liabilities	412.50	-	-	412.50
	35,309.03	6,053.91	167.36	41,530.30

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED ★ PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

37 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

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

The Group's gearing ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Borrowings including current maturities and interest accrued	35,389.37	28,581.06
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(181.84)	(33.85)
Net debt* (A)	35,207.53	28,547.21
Total equity	42,364.28	41,198.15
Equity (B)	42,364.28	41,198.15
Capital and net debt (C) = (A) + (B)	77,571.81	69,745.36
Gearing ratio (A) / (C) (%)	45.39%	40.93%

* Excluding lease liabilities

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group'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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

38. Statement of information regarding Group Companies:

Name of the entity in the Group	Period	Net Assets		Share in profit/(loss) after tax		Share in Comprehensive income/(loss)		Share in Total Comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (Rs in Lacs)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount (Rs in Lacs)	As % of consolidated Comprehensive Income	Amount (Rs in Lacs)	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount (Rs in Lacs)
Parent									
DEE Development Engineers Limited	31 March 2023	111.95	47,425.51	143.27	1,858.54	50.04	(65.56)	153.75	1,792.98
	31 March 2022	110.76	45,632.53	150.16	(582.79)	(56.25)	10.79	155.12	(572.00)
Subsidiaries									
Indian									
Malwa Power Private Limited	31 March 2023	5.31	2,247.59	16.77	217.58	0.69	(0.98)	18.58	216.60
	31 March 2022	4.93	2,030.99	(58.30)	579.52	4.69	(0.94)	72.28	578.58
Dee Fabricom India Pvt. Ltd.	31 March 2023	(0.04)	-17.06	(15.12)	(196.16)	(1.53)	2.00	(16.65)	(194.15)
	31 March 2022	0.43	177.09	(40.01)	(328.04)	-	-	40.97	(328.04)
Foreign									
DEE Piping System (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	31 March 2023	(1.69)	-714.93	(43.66)	(566.37)	50.80	(66.56)	(54.28)	(632.93)
	31 March 2022	(0.14)	(59.43)	64.40	(640.13)	151.56	(29.14)	(83.60)	(669.27)
Less: Intercompany elimination and adjustments	31 March 2023	(15.52)	(6,576.84)	(1.26)	(16.38)	-	-	(1.40)	(16.38)
	31 March 2022	(15.98)	(6,583.03)	2.27	(22.59)	-	-	2.23	(22.59)
March 31, 2023		100.00	42,364.28	100.00	1,297.22	100.00	-131.10	100.00	1,166.12
March 31, 2022		100.00	41,198.15	118.52	-994.03	100.00	-19.28	187.00	-1,013.31

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DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

39 Group as a lessee

i) The Group's leased assets primarily consists of lease for factory lands, plant and Machinery, computers and data processing equipment having lease term of 5-10 years.

The Group recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset at an amount equal to lease liability adjusted for previously recognised prepaid or accrued lease payments. Further, lease arrangements where the Group is lessor, lease rentals are recognized on straight line basis over the non-cancellable period

The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets .

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

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

	Factory Land	Computer and data processing equipment	Plant and Machinery	Total
As at 01 April 2021	316.12	64.22	78.89	459.23
Additions	38.95	-	41.71	80.66
Deletion	-	-	13.22	13.22
Depreciation expense (refer note 22)	52.66	19.76	20.16	92.58
As at 31 March 2022	302.41	44.46	87.22	434.09
Additions	588.02	-	296.21	884.23
Deletion	119.19	-	-	119.19
Depreciation expense (refer note 22)	93.73	19.76	44.79	158.28
As at 31 March 2023	677.51	24.70	338.64	1,040.84

iii) Set-out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under other financial liabilities) and the movements during the period:

	Factory Land	Computer and data processing equipment	Plant and Machinery	Total
As at 01 April 2021	353.23	66.63	80.83	500.69
Additions	37.46	-	41.71	79.17
Accretion of interest (refer note 24)	34.44	5.71	8.54	48.69
Payments	42.23	23.86	50.21	116.30
Disposal	-	-	9.08	9.08
As at March 31, 2022	382.90	48.48	71.79	503.17
Current	53.84	19.12	26.04	99.00
Non- current	329.06	29.36	45.75	404.17
Additions	588.02	-	296.21	884.23
Accretion of interest (refer note 24)	62.66	3.71	18.89	85.26
Payments	134.56	23.86	52.24	210.66
Disposal	148.35	-	-	148.35
As at March 31, 2023	750.67	28.33	334.65	1,113.65
Current	122.76	16.78	92.42	231.96
Non- current	627.91	11.55	242.23	881.69

iv) **The maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flow-: -**
As at March 31, 2023

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years		More than 5 year
Factory land	161.39	541.92		428.93
Computer and data processing equipment	23.86	5.96		-
Plant and machinery	88.85	252.63		-
	274.10	800.51	-	428.93

As at March 31, 2022

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years		More than 5 year
Factory land	64.66	269.90		167.36
Computer and data processing equipment	23.86	47.72		-
Plant and machinery	32.44	71.19		-
	120.96	388.81	-	167.36

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED
PALWAL

(Amount in INR Lacs)

v) **The following are the amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (refer note 22)	158.28	92.58
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 24)	85.26	48.69
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses) (refer note 23)	230.67	130.82
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	474.21	272.09

vi) **Impact on statement of cash flows (increase/(decrease)):**

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Operating lease payments*	210.66	116.30
Net cash flows used in operating activities	210.66	116.30
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	125.40	67.61
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	85.26	48.69
Net cash flows used in financing activities	210.66	116.30

* Composed of different line items in the indirect reconciliation of operating cash flows.

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. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/ interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL

(Amt in INR Lacs)

41 Other statutory information:

(i) The Group do not have any Benami Property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Group do not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013

(iii) The Group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period

(iv) The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) The Group have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the income tax Act,1961 (Such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

(viii) The Group has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or any Government authority or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India

(ix) The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 from the date of their implementation

42 Following regroupings/ reclassifications have been made in the comparative financial information of consolidated financial statements, wherever required, in order to bring them in line with the accounting policies and classification as per the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 prepared in accordance with Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, requirements of Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' and other applicable Ind AS principles.

Particulars	Note	March 31 2022 (reported)	March 31 2022 (restated)	Change	Nature
Consolidated balance sheet					
Bank with Original maturity for more than 3 month but remaining maturity of less than 12					
Other financial assets	8	2,562.96	69.65	2,493.31	Reclassification
Bank balances other than (ii) above	0	-	2,493.31	(2,493.31)	
Consolidated cash flow statement					
Buy back of equity shares					
Financing activities			(5,034.04)	5,034.04	Reclassification
Investing activities		(5,034.04)		(5,034.04)	

The above reclassification in the previous year's issued numbers have been made for better presentation in the consolidated financial statements and to confirm to the current year's classification/disclosure. This does not have any impact on the equity, ratio and profit and hence, no change in the basic and diluted earning per share of previous year.

43 Event occurred after the Balance Sheet Date

Subsequent to year end, on September 7, 2023, the Company has allotted 4,24,31,312 equity shares of Rs.10 each as bonus shares in ratio of 4:1 to the existing equity shareholders. This has been approved by the Board of directors and Shareholders in their meeting held on September 7, 2023, (also refer note 8).

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No: 501753

Place New Delhi
Date September 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEE Development Engineers Limited

K.L. Bansal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN No. 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN No. 01928449

Ranjan Sarangi
Company secretary
FCS-8604

Sameer Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place Palwal
Date . September 22, 2023

S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI

DEE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS LIMITED PALWAL