

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Financial Statements for the
FY - 2023-24

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ocean Sparkle Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Ocean Sparkle Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design,

implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management and Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 financial statements.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023, were audited by another auditor whose report dated May 29, 2023, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

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 "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

- (g) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 2.33 to the standalone 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.
 - (1) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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.
 - (2) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, 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.
 - (3) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level from April 1, 2023 till March 13, 2024 in respect of the software (database SAP HANA) to log any direct data changes.

Further, the audit trail facility has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except at the database level as stated above, in respect of which the audit trail facility has not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in this accounting software as it was enabled only with effect from March 14, 2024.

Further, during the course of our examination, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, post enablement of the audit trail facility.

3. With respect to the other matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirement of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Prakash Chandra Bhutada
Partner
Membership No. 404621
UDIN: 24404621BKFSJH5763

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OCEAN SPARKLE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 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 standalone 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Director'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 standalone 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Prakash Chandra Bhutada
Partner
Membership No. 404621
UDIN: 24404621BKFSJH5763

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OCEAN SPARKLE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report]

- i. (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by the management at during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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) as disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company. The title deeds of immovable properties aggregating to Rs. 1,623.39 lakh as at March 31, 2024, are pledged with the banks and original copies are not available with the Company. The same has been independently confirmed by the bank to us and verified by us.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage & procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories.
- (b) During the year the Company has been sanctioned working capital facilities in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Bank on the basis of security of current assets. There is no requirement under sanction letter to file quarterly return / statement with such bank.
- iii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, during the year the Company has provided loans, to a Company. The details of such loans are as follows:

Particulars	Loans (Principal) Rs. In Lakhs
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year	
- Ultimate Holding Company	17,765.00
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Ultimate Holding Company	10,050.00

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions in relation to grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

- (c) In case of loans, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the payment of the principal and payment of interest, as applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans granted to other parties.
- (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the loans granted has not fallen due during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not any granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, including to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Act, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, are applicable and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no amounts outstanding as on March 31, 2024, which are in the nature of deposits.
- vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products/Services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, 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 have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and examination of records of the Company, details of statutory dues referred to in sub-Clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded Rs. In Lakhs	Amount Paid Rs. In Lakhs	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	493.95	-	AY 2010-11, 2014-15, 2017-18 and 2018-19.	Commissioner of Income Tax
Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	144.81	26.04	April 2005 to August 2008, September 2008 to August 2010	Telangana High Court, Hyderabad
Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	1,275.83	-	FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18 (upto June 30, 2017)	Telangana High Court, Hyderabad

Goods and Service Tax, 2017	GST	16.79	-	2017-18	Joint Commissioner (Appeals), Belapur
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	GST	3.13	-	2017-18	Joint Commissioner (Appeals), Haldia
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	GST	6.98	-	2017-18	Joint Commissioner (Appeals),
CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004	CENVAT	442.95	5.42	April 2014 to June 2017	Principal Commissioner of Central Tax

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment of the Company. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, reporting under the Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly, or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.
- (b) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion and based on our examination, such internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act in clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company as part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. Based on the overall review of standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 2.43 to the standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects, requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub-Section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special fund account within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year in compliance with sub-

section (6) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Refer Note 2.35 to the standalone financial statements.

- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said Clause has been included in the report.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Prakash Chandra Bhutada
Partner
Membership No. 404621
UDIN: 24404621BKFSJH5763

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OCEAN SPARKLE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Ocean Sparkle Limited on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024]

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 financial statements of Ocean Sparkle Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements 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) (the "Guidance Note").

Managements and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to standalone financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Prakash Chandra Bhutada

Partner

Membership No. 404621

UDIN: 24404621BKFSJH5763

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Ocean Sparkle Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	1,16,732.49	1,16,063.45
Capital work-in-progress	2.1 (a)	240.59	174.97
Right-of-use asset	2.2	163.03	22.86
Other intangible assets	2.1	123.81	15.15
Financial assets:			
Investments	2.3	16,276.72	16,276.72
Other financial assets	2.4	822.58	236.53
Income-tax assets (net)	2.5	2,488.37	1,713.30
Other non-current assets	2.6	232.32	1,825.04
Total non-current assets		1,37,079.91	1,36,328.02
Current assets			
Inventories	2.7	1,028.07	837.18
Financial assets:			
Loans	2.8	10,050.00	-
Trade receivables	2.9	8,942.80	7,480.38
Cash and cash equivalents	2.10	597.17	243.60
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.11	971.69	1,389.14
Other financial assets	2.12	2,043.86	767.09
Other current assets	2.13	1,898.22	923.46
Total current assets		25,531.81	11,640.85
Total assets		1,62,611.72	1,47,968.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	2.14	2,164.83	2,164.83
Other equity	2.15	1,52,393.35	1,28,856.34
Total equity		1,54,558.18	1,31,021.17
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
Borrowings	2.16	2,250.00	-
Lease liabilities	2.17	109.77	8.15
Provisions	2.18	132.52	17.26
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.19	123.15	429.63
Other non-current liabilities	2.20	668.58	768.75
Total non-current liabilities		3,284.02	1,223.79
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	2.16	-	8,950.00
Lease liabilities	2.22	54.57	16.47
Trade payables	2.21		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		490.36	379.58
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		2,177.31	5,232.36
Other financial liabilities	2.23	4.66	211.13
Provisions	2.24	32.22	6.41
Other current liabilities	2.25	1,943.72	861.28
Current tax liabilities (net)	2.5	66.68	66.68
Total current liabilities		4,769.52	15,723.91
Total liabilities		8,053.54	16,947.70
Total equity and liabilities		1,62,611.72	1,47,968.87

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

1 - 2.47

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ocean Sparkle Limited
CIN:U05005TG1995PLC021217

Prakash Chandra Bhutada
Partner
Membership No: 404621

Hiren Shah
Director
DIN : 00275758

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN : 03040812

Avinash Patel
Chief Financial Officer

S. Sailesh Srivatsav
Company Secretary
Membership - 58137

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	2.26	54,530.34	53,339.37
Other income	2.27	1,378.16	10,125.99
Total Income		55,908.50	63,465.36
Expenses			
Operating expenses	2.28	13,274.07	13,092.21
Employee benefits expense	2.29	9,272.93	13,347.85
Finance costs	2.30	415.25	2,039.98
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.1 & 2.2	6,992.05	7,483.02
Other expenses	2.31	2,014.47	3,095.36
Total expenses		31,968.77	39,058.42
Profit before tax		23,939.73	24,406.94
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.32	550.00	600.00
Deferred tax		(266.41)	361.56
Taxes on earlier years		-	(141.90)
Total tax expense		283.59	819.66
Profit for the year		23,656.14	23,587.28
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		(159.20)	(40.96)
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		40.07	10.31
Total comprehensive income for the year		23,537.01	23,556.63
Earning per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
Basic and diluted	2.37	109.27	108.96

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

1 - 2.47

As per our report of even date**For M S K A & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.:105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ocean Sparkle Limited

CIN:U05005TG1995PLC021217

Prakash Chandra Bhutada

Partner

Membership No: 404621

Hiren Shah

Director

DIN : 00275758

Unmesh Abhyankar

Director

DIN : 03040812

Avinash Patel

Chief Financial Officer

S. Sailesh Srivatsav

Company Secretary

Membership - 58137

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	23,939.73	24,406.94
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,992.05	7,483.02
Finance costs	415.25	2,039.98
Interest income	(319.46)	(328.17)
Other income - Guarantee commission	(80.22)	(80.00)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(704.14)	(1,534.33)
Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	555.16	-
Credit impaired trade receivables and advances written-off	-	61.49
Capital work-in progress written off	54.72	-
Gain on fair value of the investments	-	(6.03)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(245.10)	(208.79)
Profit on redemption of current investments	-	(7,772.72)
Operating profit before working capital changes	30,607.99	24,061.39
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	(2,017.58)	684.93
Inventories	(190.89)	(44.86)
Other financial assets	(1,361.16)	(234.18)
Other current and non-current assets	(1,069.05)	1,055.78
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(2,699.18)	3,085.82
Provisions	(18.13)	(306.66)
Other liabilities	1,062.50	(798.73)
Cash generated from operating activities	24,314.50	27,503.49
Income taxes paid/(refund received) (net)	(1,325.07)	789.94
Net cash flow from operating activities	22,989.43	28,293.43
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Including capital work-in-progress and intangible assets)	(7,940.38)	(14,714.93)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2,494.85	8,138.45
Fixed deposits (placed) / matured	(97.60)	3,430.47
Investment in subsidiary	-	(2,505.38)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(17,765.00)	920.00
Repayment received for Inter-corporate deposits	7,715.00	-
Redemption of current investments	-	2,105.27
Dividend income received	-	7,772.72
Interest income received	334.43	127.91
Net cash (used in)/flow from investing activities	(15,258.70)	5,274.51
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	2,250.00	-
Repayment of non-current borrowings	-	(34,635.52)
Inter-corporate loans taken	2,010.00	-
Repayment of Inter-corporate loans taken	(8,810.00)	-
Repayment of current borrowings (net)	(2,150.00)	(2,055.20)
Payment of lease liabilities	(55.44)	(25.59)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(17.62)	(5.89)
Finance cost paid	(604.10)	(1,956.11)
Dividend paid	-	(7,793.38)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,377.16)	(46,471.69)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	353.57	(12,903.75)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	243.60	13,147.35
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 2.10)	597.17	243.60

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Notes:**1. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Additions	Repayment made	Fair value changes & Other Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024
Long-term borrowings	-	2,250.00	-	-	2,250.00
Short-term borrowings	8,950.00	-	(8,950.00)	-	-
Lease Liabilities	24.62	212.78	(73.06)	-	164.34
	8,974.62	2,462.78	(9,023.06)	-	2,414.34

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	Additions	Repayment made	Fair value changes & Other Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023
Long-term borrowings	34,443.32	-	(34,443.32)	-	-
Short-term borrowings	11,005.20	55,068.00	(57,123.20)	-	8,950.00
Lease Liabilities	72.86	(10.08)	(38.16)	-	24.62
	45,521.38	55,057.92	(91,604.68)	-	8,974.62

2. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 on Statement of Cash Flows. Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits and cash equivalents which are short-term and held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

1 - 2.47

As per our report of even date**For M S K A & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.:105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**Ocean Sparkle Limited**

CIN:U05005TG1995PLC021217

Prakash Chandra Bhutada

Partner

Membership No: 404621

Hiren Shah

Director

DIN : 00275758

Unmesh Abhyankar

Director

DIN : 03040812

Avinash Patel

Chief Financial Officer

S. Sailesh Srivatsav

Company Secretary

Membership - 58137

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	No of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022	2,16,48,291	2,164.83
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,16,48,291	2,164.83
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2024	2,16,48,291	2,164.83

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Tonnage tax reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	15,328.96	2,653.48	2,000.00	728.51	92,382.14	1,13,093.09
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	23,587.28	23,587.28
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(30.65)	(30.65)
Dividends and tax thereon (Refer Note 2.44)	-	-	-	-	(7,793.38)	(7,793.38)
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve (net)	-	-	-	(513.51)	513.51	-
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-	-	3,600.00	-	(3,600.00)	-
Transfer from tonnage tax reserve	-	-	(2,000.00)	-	2,000.00	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	15,328.96	2,653.48	3,600.00	215.00	1,07,058.90	1,28,856.34
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	23,656.14	23,656.14
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(119.13)	(119.13)
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve (net)	-	-	-	10.00	(10.00)	-
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-	-	4,750.00	-	(4,750.00)	-
Transfer from tonnage tax reserve	-	-	(3,600.00)	-	3,600.00	-
Balance As at March 31, 2024	15,328.96	2,653.48	4,750.00	225.00	1,29,435.91	1,52,393.35

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements 1 - 2.47

As per our report of even date**For M S K A & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.:105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**Ocean Sparkle Limited**

CIN:U05005TG1995PLC021217

Prakash Chandra Bhutada

Partner

Membership No: 404621

Hiren Shah

Director

DIN : 00275758

Unmesh Abhyankar

Director

DIN : 03040812

Avinash Patel

Chief Financial Officer

S. Sailesh Srivatsav

Company Secretary

Membership - 58137

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2024

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Ocean Sparkle Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on July 26, 1995 and on August 19, 1996, the Company was converted into public limited company. The Company is engaged in the business of providing comprehensive port operations and management ('O&M') services which inter alia includes provision of technical management of marine crafts, harbour towage service, mooring services, pilotage services, etc. The Company's registered office is located at 8-3-975, Plot No.128 Srinagar Colony Hyderabad, 500073, Telangana, India.

1.1 Basis of preparation and material accounting policies

A. Statement of compliance

These financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, along with relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable. The Company has consistently applied accounting policy to all periods.

B. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36 value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

C. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimates that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

D. Summary of material accounting policies

- (a) Current versus 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 the 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 Company 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 Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(b) **Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time the asset is acquired and is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(c) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involves various judgments and assumptions. The Company also engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation in certain cases. The appropriateness of valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation model are reviewed by the Management.

E. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

F. 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.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

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.

a. Subsequent measurement of financial assets:

i. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

ii. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iv. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

v. Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

Financial liabilities:

a. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

b. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Company documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Company also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

i. Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting gains or losses are included in statement of profit and loss.

ii. Cash flow hedge accounting

Where a derivative is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair values of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the statement of profit and loss.

G. Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Capital work-in-progress

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as other non-current assets.

A. Subsequent expenditure

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

B. Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated using written down value method, at the rates arrived based on the useful life as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in case of ships and vessels using straight line method, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 14 years to 35 years based

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

on the internal technical assessment of the Management, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of asset, the operating condition of the asset etc. Dry docking cost of ships and vessels is identified as a separate component and is depreciated over the period of 2 years and 6 months.

Depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date on which the assets are ready for use or till the date the assets are sold or disposed off. Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000, based on internal assessment and materiality, the management has estimated that the same shall be depreciated in the year of purchase.

C. Intangible assets and amortisation

(i) Computer software

Computer software are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition. Computer software is amortised over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss. Computer software is amortised over their estimated useful lives not exceeding 3 years.

H. Inventories

Inventories comprise, stores and spares and fuel, which are valued at cost.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, first-in-first-out (FIFO) method is used.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimate costs of completion and selling expenses.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on item-by-item basis.

I. Impairment of assets

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expect to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g., central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

J. Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iv) Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

K. Government grant

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.

L. Revenue recognition

i) Rendering of services

Income from port management services and other marine services rendered is recognised in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the customer as and when the related services are performed. In case of contracts, where revenue is recognised on the basis of surveys of work performed, revenue is measured by applying contractual rates, or the minimum recoverable rates expected, to the actual quantities dredged or the related works performed. Revenue is adjusted subsequently based on the final customer approval if rates and/ or quantities dredged approved are different from those originally used.

ii) Other income

Export incentives from Service Exports from India Scheme ('SEIS') is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss account when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the entitlement is established in respect of exports made.

Interest on bank deposits is recognised on the effective interest rate (EIR method) using the underlying interest rates. Dividend income is recognised when the unconditional right to receive the payment is established.

M. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

N. Income-tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

O. Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). Port management and other marine services has been considered as the only reportable segment. Hence, no separate financial disclosure have been provided for the segment reporting.

P. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

(i) Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(ii) Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines and penalties are recognised when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Q. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets has to be recognised in the standalone financial statements in the period in which if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. Contingent assets are assessed continually and no such benefits were found for the current financial year.

R. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs except share data and where otherwise stated)

necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

S. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

T. Business combinations

(i) Business combinations (other than common control business combinations):

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combinations, the Company elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Company acquired a business, it assessed the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of entities comprises the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business, equity interests issued by the Company, and fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

(ii) Common control business combinations

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Company are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose comparatives are revised. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved and they appear in the standalone financial statements of the Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to capital reserve.

In case of business combinations taking under scheme of amalgamation approved by Courts in India, the accounting treatment as specified in the court order is followed for recording such business combination.

U. New standards and interpretations

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.1 Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Ships and vessels*	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total of property, plant and equipment	Software	Total of other intangible assets
Gross carrying amount at (Cost or Deemed cost)											
Balance as at April 1, 2022	880.29	1,057.42	1,62,410.66	776.43	263.18	131.97	100.88	410.80	1,66,031.63	117.01	117.01
Additions	-	-	12,779.56	55.95	37.56	4.54	-	61.06	12,938.67	0.78	0.78
Disposals / Written-off	-	-	(15,658.23)	(480.94)	(22.63)	(6.28)	(6.15)	(219.39)	(16,393.62)	(3.51)	(3.51)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	880.29	1,057.42	1,59,531.99	351.44	278.11	130.23	94.73	252.47	1,62,576.68	114.28	114.28
Balance as at April 1, 2023	880.29	1,057.42	1,59,531.99	351.44	278.11	130.23	94.73	252.47	1,62,576.68	114.28	114.28
Additions	-	-	9,312.15	-	-	49.66	-	0.01	9,361.82	149.63	149.63
Disposals / Written-off	(48.36)	(18.74)	(5,223.63)	(2.61)	(132.78)	(56.09)	(15.88)	(190.77)	(5,688.85)	(73.41)	(73.41)
Adjustments#	-	-	(7,382.84)	-	18.24	-	1.33	-	(7,363.27)	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2024	831.93	1,038.68	1,56,237.67	348.83	163.57	123.80	80.18	61.72	1,58,886.38	190.50	190.50
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation											
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	150.24	47,624.62	429.32	188.78	107.56	71.73	293.84	48,866.09	88.43	88.43
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	41.79	7,256.02	52.29	33.96	12.28	6.12	34.18	7,436.64	13.77	13.77
Disposals / Written-off	-	-	(9,260.73)	(326.15)	(17.81)	(5.82)	(5.06)	(173.93)	(9,789.50)	(3.07)	(3.07)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	192.03	45,619.91	155.46	204.93	114.02	72.79	154.09	46,513.23	99.13	99.13
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	39.51	6,756.81	31.87	25.64	14.13	4.30	27.01	6,899.27	37.50	37.50
Disposals / Written-off	-	(6.58)	(3,560.96)	(2.61)	(118.56)	(51.95)	(12.60)	(148.35)	(3,901.61)	(69.94)	(69.94)
Adjustments#	-	-	(7,382.84)	6.52	17.99	-	1.33	-	(7,357.00)	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2024	-	224.96	41,432.92	191.24	130.00	76.20	65.82	32.75	42,153.89	66.69	66.69
Carrying amounts:											
As at March 31, 2024	831.93	813.72	1,14,804.75	157.59	33.57	47.60	14.36	28.96	1,16,732.49	123.81	123.81
As at March 31, 2023	880.29	865.39	1,13,912.08	195.98	73.18	16.21	21.94	98.39	1,16,063.45	15.15	15.15

Notes:

* Certain ships and vessels are given as collateral security for performance bank guarantee facility of Rs.6,500 lakhs availed by the Company from the bank.

Adjustments represents deletion of fully depreciated assets disposed of in earlier years

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.1 (a) Capital work-in-progress**Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Amount of capital work-in-progress for the period				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	240.59	-	-	-	240.59
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	240.59	-	-	-	240.59

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount of capital work-in-progress for the period				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	119.04	-	-	-	119.04
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	55.93	55.93
Total	119.04	-	-	55.93	174.97

There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

2.2 Right-of-use of assets

Particulars	Total
Gross carrying amount	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	155.88
Additions	14.15
Disposals	(100.75)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	69.28
Balance as at April 1, 2023	69.28
Additions	201.88
Disposals	(34.09)
Balance As at March 31, 2024	237.07
Accumulated Amortisation	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	90.33
Amortisation expenses	32.61
Disposals	(76.52)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	46.42
Amortisation expenses	55.28
Disposals	(27.66)
Balance As at March 31, 2024	74.04
Net block:	
As at March 31, 2024	163.03
As at March 31, 2023	22.86

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.3 Investments

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current investments		
(a) Investments in equity shares (fully paid-up) - Trade (Unquoted) - at cost		
Investment in subsidiary companies:		
Sea Sparkle Harbour Services Limited [22,989,690 (March 31, 2023: 12,779,057) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up]	4,362.10	4,362.10
Sparkle Overseas Pte Ltd, Singapore [2,271,286 (March 31, 2023: 2,271,286) equity shares of SGD 1 each fully paid up]	769.46	769.46
Sparkle Port Services Limited [51,500,000 (March 31, 2023: 51,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up]	5,762.72	5,762.72
Sparkle Terminal and Towage Services Limited [45,800,000 (March 31, 2023: 45,800,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up]	5,380.44	5,380.44
Sparkle Marine Services Limited - Share Application Money* [SAR 205,610 (March 31, 2023 : SAR 120,610) in equity shares]	40.73	40.73
(b) Investment in government securities - Non trade (Unquoted) - at amortised cost		
National saving certificates	2.00	2.00
Total investments	16,317.45	16,317.45
Less: Provision for diminution in the value of investment	40.73	40.73
	16,276.72	16,276.72
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	16,317.45	16,317.45

* Subsidiary operation has been closed and entity name has been strike off in the host country. The Company is in process of filing necessary formalities with statutory authorities in India

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.4 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Deposits with others	92.91	46.56
Deposits with government agencies and port trusts	172.87	165.19
Bank deposits with original maturity more than 12 months*	538.25	23.20
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	18.55	1.58
	822.58	236.53

*Represent amount held as margin money deposits.

2.5 Income-tax assets / liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance income tax [net of provision for tax ₹ 10,002.15 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7,762.15 lakhs)]	2,488.37	1,713.30
Provision for income tax [net of advance income tax ₹ 458.75 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 458.75 lakhs)]	66.68	66.68
	2,421.69	1,646.62

2.6 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital advances	-	1,687.00
Prepaid expenses	152.31	93.93
Fuel reimbursement	52.44	18.07
Balances with government agencies	27.57	26.04
	232.32	1,825.04

2.7 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(Values at cost)		
Stock on hand		
Stores and Spares, Fuel and lubricants	1,028.07	837.18
	1,028.07	837.18

Ocean Sparkle Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.8 Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Current		
Inter-corporate loan to ultimate parent (Refer Note 2.40)	10,050.00	-
	10,050.00	-

Note: Inter-corporate deposits are given to Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone, (ultimate holding company) for a period of 1 year from the date of November 9, 2023, which are unsecured and carry simple interest of not exceeding 7.85% p.a payable within 1 month from end of financial year. The borrower has option to make prepayment of the loan on any date in full or part of the loan payment. Maximum amount outstanding during the year is of ₹ 10,650 lakhs and amount outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is of ₹10,050 lakhs.

2.9 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	8,942.80	7,480.38
Credit impaired	1,818.21	1,418.21
	10,761.01	8,898.59
Allowances for credit impaired	(1,818.21)	(1,418.21)
	(1,818.21)	(1,418.21)
	8,942.80	7,480.38

Notes:

(i) For trade receivables from related parties Refer Note 2.40

(ii) The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 2.42.

(iii) The credit period on sale of service generally ranges between 30-60 days. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance. There are 3 (March 31, 2023: 5) customers who represent each more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables. The risk of non payment from these customers is considered low.

(iv) The Company uses a practical expedient for computing the expected credit loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates used in the provision matrix. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future.

(v) Ageing of trade receivables:

As at March 31, 2024

Ageing of trade receivables	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipts						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	8,104.11	783.66	289.83	29.68	-	-	9,207.28
Credit impaired	-	-	-	361.20	427.11	765.42	1,553.73
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,104.11	783.66	289.83	390.88	427.11	765.42	10,761.01
Allowances for credit impaired on expected credit loss model	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,818.21
Total	8,104.11	783.66	289.83	390.88	427.11	765.42	8,942.80

Refer Note 2.12 for unbilled revenue

As at March 31, 2023

Ageing of trade receivables	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipts						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	7,161.57	60.72	284.97	15.46	-	-	7,522.73
Credit impaired	-	-	-	40.28	499.18	836.41	1,375.86
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,161.57	60.72	284.97	55.74	499.18	836.41	8,898.59
Allowances for credit impaired on expected credit loss model	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,418.21
Total	7,161.57	60.72	284.97	55.74	499.18	836.41	7,480.38

Refer Note 2.12 for unbilled revenue

(vi) Movement in allowance for credit impaired trade receivables:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening balance	1,418.21	1,554.10
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit loss (net)	555.16	(135.89)
Credit Impaired trade receivables written off	(155.16)	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,818.21	1,418.21

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash in hand	1.47	1.79
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	582.49	229.24
in fixed deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	13.21	12.57
	597.17	243.60

2.11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
In deposit accounts		
Original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	-	76.63
Margin money deposits	971.69	1,312.51
	971.69	1,389.14

2.12 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Other receivables (towards sale of PPE) (refer note 2.40)	1,241.23	-
Security deposits and earnest money deposits	25.00	175.39
Interest accrued on Inter corporate deposit (refer note 2.40)	170.16	-
Contract assets (unbilled revenue)	490.14	532.43
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	27.33	59.27
Insurance claims receivable	90.00	-
	2,043.86	767.09

2.13 Other current assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advance to suppliers	597.55	425.00
Balances with Government authorities	1,238.50	904.48
Less: Provisions for credit impaired	(45.06)	(540.00)
Prepaid expenses	107.23	133.98
	1,898.22	923.46

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised		
51,500,000 (March 31, 2023: 51,500,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	5,150.00	5,150.00
1,468,050 (March 31, 2023: 1,468,050) 0.00001% fully and compulsorily convertible cumulative participating preference shares of ₹ 340.60 each	5,000.18	5,000.18
	10,150.18	10,150.18
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
21,648,291 (March 31, 2023: 21,648,291) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	2,164.83	2,164.83
	2,164.83	2,164.83

Notes:

a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Equity shares	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	2,16,48,291	2,164.83	2,16,48,291	2,164.83
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,16,48,291	2,164.83	2,16,48,291	2,164.83

b. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of share:

Equity shares:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of Total Shares	Number of shares	% of Total Shares
Adani Harbour Services Limited*	1,60,64,033	74.20	1,60,64,033	74.20
Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited	52,63,463	24.31	52,63,463	24.31

* Includes 6 equity shares (March 31, 2023: 6) held by others as nominee shareholders

c. Shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of Total Shares	Number of shares	% of Total Shares
Adani Harbour Services Limited*	1,60,64,033	74.20	1,60,64,033	74.20

* Includes 6 equity shares (March 31, 2023: 6) held by others as nominee shareholders

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by equity shareholders.

e. Details of Promoter's shareholding:

Particulars	As at		As at		% change in the year
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Adani Harbour Services Limited*	1,60,64,033	74.20%	1,60,64,033	74.20%	-
Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited	52,63,463	24.31%	52,63,463	24.31%	-

* Includes 6 equity shares (March 31, 2023: 6) held by others as nominee shareholders

Particulars	As at		As at		% change in the year
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Adani Harbour Services Limited*	1,60,64,033	74.20%	-	-	100%
Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited	52,63,463	24.31%	-	-	100%
P. Jairaj Kumar	-	-	6,02,510	2.78%	-100%
Sanjeev Dhawan	-	-	5,79,768	2.68%	-100%
A K Sawhney	-	-	5,53,539	2.56%	-100%
R Virender Prasad	-	-	5,12,604	2.37%	-100%

* Includes 6 equity shares (March 31, 2023: 6) held by others as nominee shareholders

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.16 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Securities premium (refer note A below)	16,922.11	16,922.11
Tonnage tax reserve (refer note B below)	8,036.68	6,097.45
General reserve (refer note C below)	2,885.37	2,885.37
Debenture redemption reserve (refer note D below)	1,100.00	1,090.00
Retained earnings (refer note E below)	1,41,743.36	1,14,588.08
Foreign currency translation reserve (refer note F below)	1,429.29	1,424.26
Capital reserve (refer note G below)	1,152.10	1,152.10
	1,73,268.91	1,44,159.37

Notes:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A. Securities premium	16,922.11	16,922.11
B. Tonnage tax reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	6,097.45	4,087.97
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	5,539.23	4,009.48
Less: Transferred to retained earnings	(3,600.00)	(2,000.00)
Balance at end of the year	8,036.68	6,097.45
C. General reserve	2,885.37	2,885.37
D. Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	1,090.00	1,603.51
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	(215.00)	215.00
Less: Transferred to retained earnings	225.00	(728.51)
Balance at end of the year	1,100.00	1,090.00
E. Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	1,14,588.08	1,04,516.76
Add: Net profit for the year	29,223.64	19,391.32
Items of other comprehensive income directly recognised in retained earnings		
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(119.13)	(30.65)
Amount available for appropriation	1,43,692.59	1,23,877.43
Appropriations		
Interim dividend on equity shares [amount per share ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 36.00)]	-	(7,793.38)
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	(225.00)	(215.00)
Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	215.00	728.51
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	(5,539.23)	(4,009.48)
Transfer from tonnage tax reserve	3,600.00	2,000.00
Balance at end of the year	1,41,743.36	1,14,588.08
F. Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	1,424.26	641.07
Add: Movement during the year	5.03	783.19
Balance at end of the year	1,429.29	1,424.26
G. Capital reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	1,152.10	802.07
Add: Movement during the year	-	350.03
Balance at end of the year	1,152.10	1,152.10

Nature and purpose of other equity:**Securities premium**

Securities premium comprises of premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with specific provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Tonnage tax reserve

In accordance with the provisions of Section 115VT of the Income-tax Act, 1961, a tonnage tax company may transfer a sum in excess of twenty per cent of the book profit and such excess sum transferred shall also be utilised in the manner laid down under the Act in respect of operations relating to tonnage tax scheme.

General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Debenture redemption reserve

The Company has issued Non-convertible debentures. As per the provisions of Section 71(4) of the Act and Sub-Rule 7 of Rule 18 of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, the Company is required to create debenture redemption reserve out of the profits of the Company. Vide notification no G.S.R.574 (E) dated 16 August 2019 the provision related to maintenance of debenture redemption reserve were revised to maintain a balance of 10%. However, management has opted to retain the same balance in DRR as created in earlier years which is above 10% of the outstanding debentures.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the cumulative undistributed profits of the company and can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Ocean Sparkle Limited
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.17 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Secured - Non-convertible debentures		
Debentures from banks (refer Note 1 below)	5,650.00	6,550.00
Unsecured - Non Convertible Debentures		
7.00% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs.100 Each (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) (refer note 2 below)	2,250.00	-
	7,900.00	6,550.00
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	900.00	900.00
	7,000.00	5,650.00
Current		
Unsecured Non convertible Debentures:		
7.50% Non Convertible Debentures of Rs.100 Each(March 31, 2023: ₹ 2,150) (Refer Note 3 below)	-	2,150.00
Unsecured Loan from Related Party (Refer Note 4 below)	-	6,800.00
Add: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	900.00	900.00
	900.00	9,850.00

Notes :

- In Sparkle Terminal and Towage Services Limited, Non-convertible debentures issued to the bank amounting to ₹ 5,650 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 6,550 lakhs) are secured by a registered mortgage on ships and vessels and further secured by a corporate guarantee issued by Holding Company. The outstanding debentures are repayable 13 (March 31, 2023: 17) equal quarterly installments of ₹ 225 lakhs and the last installment of ₹ 2,725 lakhs and carries an interest rate of 8.6% p.a.(March 31, 2023: 8.6% p.a).
- Holding Company - Unsecured non-convertible debentures ('NCD') issued to Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited amounting to ₹ 2,250.00 lakhs, which carries an interest rate of 7.00% p.a. and the interest is payable on annual basis.
- Holding Company - Unsecured non-convertible debentures issued to Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited amounting to ₹ Nil Lakhs (March 31, 2023, ₹ 2,150.00) lakhs. It carries an interest rate of 7.50% p.a. The interest on the NCD is to be payable on an annual basis. The principal and interest amount has been repaid during the year as per the terms.
- Holding Company - Unsecured loan from Adani Harbour Services Limited of ₹ Nil lakhs (March 31, 2023, ₹ 6,800 Lakhs) carrying interest rate of 7.6%. The loan along with interest is repaid fully during the current year.

2.18 Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 2.36)	109.77	8.15
	109.77	8.15

2.19 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Employee benefits (Refer Note 2.35)		
- Gratuity	113.08	14.76
- Compensated absences	19.44	2.50
	132.52	17.26

2.20 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liability:		
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets: Excess of depreciation/amortisation on PPE/IA under Income Tax Law over depreciation/amortisation provided under Books.	224.45	448.13
- Others	69.78	89.83
Deferred tax asset:		
- On account of provision for credit impaired trade receivables	84.02	65.75
- On account of provision for employee benefits	47.66	5.96
- On account of provision for others	7.51	1.06
	155.04	465.19

Notes:
i. Movement in temporary differences

FY 2023-24	As at April 1, 2023	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:	448.13	(223.68)	-	224.45
Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	(65.75)	(18.27)	-	(84.02)
Provision for employee benefits	(5.96)	(1.63)	(40.07)	(47.66)
Others (net)	88.77	(26.50)	-	62.27
	465.19	(270.08)	(40.07)	155.04

FY 2022-23	As at April 1, 2022	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	118.06	330.07	-	448.13

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	(155.10)	89.35	-	(65.75)
Provision for employee benefits	(28.88)	33.23	(10.31)	(5.96)
Others (net)	178.56	(89.79)	-	88.77
	112.64	362.86	(10.31)	465.19

ii. In accordance with the provisions of Section 115V to Section 115VZC of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Group is registered under the tonnage tax scheme. Under such scheme, tax is paid based on the tonnage of vessels at prescribed rates. Accordingly, as there are no timing differences, which will reverse in future period, no deferred tax asset/ liability has been created as of the balance sheet date, in respect of operations relating to the tonnage tax scheme.

In respect of the operations which are not eligible under the tonnage tax scheme, pursuant to the provisions of Ind AS 12 – Accounting for Income-taxes, the Group has made an assessment of the timing differences originating which would not reverse within the tax holiday period.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.21 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred income	445.27	465.22
	445.27	465.22

2.22 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	516.24	388.80
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,121.31	5,356.12
	2,637.55	5,744.92

Notes:

(i) The Group exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 2.41

(ii) Ageing of Trade Payables :

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	23.47	492.77	-	-	-	516.24
Others	230.48	1,369.66	0.10	-	-	1,600.24
Disputed - MSME and others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	253.95	1,862.43	0.10	-	-	2,116.48
Unbilled						521.07
Total	253.95	1,862.43	0.10	-	-	2,637.55

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	248.89	139.91	-	-	-	388.80
Undisputed	3,421.39	365.65	30.90	0.11	-	3,818.05
Disputed - MSME and others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,670.28	505.56	30.90	0.11	-	4,206.85
Unbilled						1,538.07
Total	3,670.28	505.56	30.90	0.11	-	5,744.92

2.23 Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 2.36)	54.57	16.47
	54.57	16.47

2.24 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	279.82	526.60
Other payables	14.69	6.34
	294.51	532.94

2.25 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Employee benefits (Refer Note 2.35)		
- Gratuity	25.65	5.56
- Compensated absences	6.57	0.85
	32.22	6.41

2.26 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
Advance from customers	1.07	1.07
Deferred income	19.95	19.95
Liability towards CSR	301.00	-
Statutory remittances	1,718.44	1,022.36
	2,040.46	1,043.38

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.26 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of services		
Income from port management services	54,250.29	46,657.23
Income from other operating revenue	280.05	6,419.55
Income from other marine services	-	262.59
	54,530.34	53,339.37

2.27 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest on		
Fixed deposits	130.39	112.53
Interest on inter-corporate loans	189.07	7.91
Interest on income tax refund	-	207.73
Others		
Profit on redemption of current investments	-	6.03
Dividend received from subsidiary	-	7,772.72
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	704.14	1,534.33
Reversal of allowance on credit impaired trade receivables	-	135.51
Gain on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	0.56	-
Guarantee commission	80.22	80.00
Insurance claim	5.20	8.60
Liabilities no longer required written back	245.10	208.79
Miscellaneous income	23.48	51.84
	1,378.16	10,125.99

2.28 Operating expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Professional charges	14.90	698.30
Power and fuel	1,758.14	3,001.60
Charter hire charges	4,408.42	2,588.69
Consumption of stores and spares	1,388.18	2,167.45
Repairs and maintenance	1,450.92	1,251.81
Technical management fees	-	294.24
Insurance	453.50	525.78
Management Fees	3,420.00	1,710.00
Others	380.01	854.34
	13,274.07	13,092.21

2.29 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	7,755.71	11,400.38
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 2.36)	235.41	431.47
Staff welfare expenses	1,281.81	1,516.00
	9,272.93	13,347.85

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.30 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest on borrowings		
- Banks	-	966.64
- Related parties	240.06	772.36
Interest expense on lease liability	17.62	5.89
Other borrowing costs	157.57	295.09
	415.25	2,039.98

2.31 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Travelling and conveyance	213.54	348.56
Legal and professional fees	83.92	757.46
Vehicle hire charges	205.90	185.10
Repairs and maintenance - others	230.09	198.75
Insurance	9.79	97.39
Rent	77.36	89.64
Communication	61.10	107.74
Printing and stationery	21.39	33.34
Rates and taxes	32.55	33.92
Subscriptions	22.56	50.49
Loss on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	-	31.50
Credit impaired trade receivables and advances written off	-	61.49
Provision for other assets	-	540.00
Loss recognized under expected credit loss model for trade receivables	555.16	-
Capital work-in progress written off	54.72	-
Corporate social responsibility expense (Refer Note 2.35)	308.00	270.49
Auditors remuneration (Refer Note below)	25.11	31.94
Donations	-	4.34
Directors' sitting fees (Refer Note 2.40)	3.10	5.46
Bank charges	8.36	83.10
Miscellaneous expenses	101.82	164.65
	2,014.47	3,095.36

Note: Auditors remuneration (excluding taxes)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit	17.43	18.00
Certifications	1.00	2.92
Limited reviews*	6.00	8.00
Reimbursement for out of pocket expenses*	0.68	3.02
	25.11	31.94

*includes fee paid amounting to Rs. 2.33 lakhs to predecessor auditor.

Ocean Sparkle Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.32 Income Tax

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(A) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	550.00	600.00
Deferred tax attributable to temporary differences	(266.41)	361.56
Taxes on earlier years	-	(141.90)
Tax expenses	283.59	819.66
(B) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	23,939.73	24,406.94
Enacted tax rate in India*	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expense at enacted rates	6,025.63	6,143.23
Tax effect:		
- on exempted operating income	(5,604.78)	(4,056.00)
- on permanent non-deductible expenses	77.52	68.08
- on chapter VI deductions availed - 80M	-	(1,956.39)
- on change in tax rate	-	(22.01)
- on others	(214.78)	642.75
Income-tax recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss	283.59	819.66

*The tax rate used for reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.17% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under Indian tax law for the year.

2.33 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Claims arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts - indirect taxes	1,890.49	1,863.59
(ii) Claims arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts - direct taxes	493.95	471.21
(iii) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees Guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries of the Company (Refer Note 2.40)	7,800.00	8,700.00

(b) Commitments

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	6,889.88

2.34 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006::

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are as under:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	490.36	379.58
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	-	-
(iii) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
(iv) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
(v) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (Section 16)	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (vi)	-	-

2.35 Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The focus areas of Company's CSR activities are Education and Health care & while also pursuing CSR activities for the benefit of community around its local areas of operations. The CSR activities of the Company are in line with the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The funds were utilised through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and are overseen by the Board.

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year.	308.00	253.03
Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	7.00	270.49
Shortfall at the end of the year [#]	301.00	-
Reason for shortfall	Refer note below	Not applicable
Nature of CSR activities	(i) Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty (ii) Promotion of education (iii) Improving health (iv) Contribution to the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund)	
Details of related party transactions, e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	7.00	-

[#]The Company has not spent the amount before the year ended March 31, 2024, accordingly the Company has transferred the unspent amount to a separate bank account on April 23, 2024, in compliance with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 vide MCA notification dated January 22, 2021.

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.36 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits**i. Defined contribution plans**

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and employee state insurance, which are defined contribution plans. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance and superannuation for the year aggregated to ₹ 235.41 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 342.98 lakhs) and is included in "contribution to provident and other funds".

ii. Defined benefit plans

The Company provides to the eligible employees defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service. The measurement date used for determining retirement benefits for gratuity is March 31.

The following tables summarise 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 respective plans:

A. Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	35.51	540.90
Current service cost	14.39	3.71
Interest cost	2.54	29.65
Benefits paid	(72.93)	(196.85)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in the other comprehensive income		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	0.27
- changes in financial assumptions	(0.33)	(0.74)
- experience adjustments	159.53	(32.96)
- Transfer out	-	(308.47)
Balance at the end of the year	138.72	35.51

Reconciliation of the present value of plan assets

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	15.19	319.33
Expected return on plan assets	-	6.92
Interest income	10.54	15.63
Contributions paid into the plan by employer	-	2.10
Benefits paid	(13.41)	(196.85)
Transfer in/ out	131.93	(131.93)
Balance at the end of the year	144.25	15.19
Net defined benefit obligation	(5.53)	20.32

B. i. Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	14.39	3.71
Interest cost	(8.00)	14.02
	6.39	17.73

ii. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	159.20	(33.43)
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	-	6.91
	159.20	(40.34)

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.36 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits**C. Plan assets**

Plan assets comprise of the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Insurance company products	144.25	15.19
	144.25	15.19

D. Summary of actuarial assumptions for gratuity and compensated absences

i. Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Expected rate of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Discount rate	7.15%	7.15%
Attrition rate	15.00%	15.00%
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate	

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields/ rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

Attrition rate indicated above represents the Company's best estimate of employee turnover in future (other than on account of retirement, death or disablement) determined considering various factors such as nature of business, retention policy, industry factors, past experience, etc.

ii. Sensitivity analysis:

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligations are discount rate, future salary growth rate and attrition rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all others assumptions constant:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Gratuity Plan				
Discount rate (1.0 % movement)	132.48	145.52	34.03	37.13
Future salary growth (1.0 % movement)	145.60	132.30	36.97	34.15
Attrition rate (1% movement)	141.46	133.63	35.66	35.35

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

E. Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Within 1 year	25.65	5.89
2 to 5 years	81.77	16.49
More than 5 years	97.37	10.29

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.37 Earnings per share ('EPS')

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Net profit after tax	23,656.14	23,587.28
Number of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year	2,16,48,291	2,16,48,291
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	2,16,48,291	2,16,48,291
Basic and diluted EPS (in ₹) of ₹ 10 each	109.27	108.96

Note: The Company does not have any potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding during the year.

2.38 Leases**Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	22.86	65.55
Additions	201.88	14.15
Deletions	(34.09)	(100.75)
Depreciation	(27.62)	43.91
Closing Balance	163.03	22.86

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss

The following is the movement in lease liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	24.62	72.85
Additions	201.88	14.15
Cancellation of lease	(6.72)	(30.91)
Finance cost accrued during the year	17.62	5.89
Payment of lease liabilities	(73.06)	(37.36)
Closing Balance	164.34	24.62

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current lease liabilities	109.77	8.15
Current lease liabilities	54.57	16.47
Total	164.34	24.62

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on discounted basis as at

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	54.57	16.47
After one year but not more than five years	109.77	8.15
More than five years	-	-

2.39 Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely marine services provider, as determined by chief operating decision maker, in accordance with Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segments" for the year ended March 31, 2024. Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements."

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.40 Related party disclosure**A) Parties where control exists or where significant influence exists and with whom transactions have taken place during the current and previous year:**

Particulars	Names of the related parties
Ultimate Parent Company	The Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Holding company	Adani Harbour Services Limited (formerly known as "The Adani Harbour Services Limited")
Subsidiary companies	Sea Sparkle Harbour Services Limited (SSHSL) Sparkle Overseas Pte. Ltd. (SOPL) Sparkle Port Services Limited (SPSL) Sparkle Terminal and Towage Services Ltd (STTSL) Sparkle Marine Services Limited (SMSL)
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited (SJSFL) Shanti Sagar Dredging International Limited (SSDIL) The Dhamra Port Company Limited (TDPCCL) Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (AGPL) (Formerly known as "Gangavaram Port Private Limited") Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited (APPL) Adani Hazira Port Limited (Formerly known as "Adani Hazira Port Private Limited") (AHPL) Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited (MIDPL) Dighi Port Limited (DPL) Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (AKPL) Adani Murmogao Port Terminal Private Limited (AMPTL) Adani Foundation (AF) Karaikal Port Private Limited
Joint Venture	Khimji's Sparkle Marine Services Co. LLC (formerly known as Khimji's Sparkle Marine Services Co. SOAC) (Joint Venture of SOPL) (KSMSCCL)
Key Managerial Personnel	P. Jairaj Kumar – Chairman and Managing Director (upto May 9, 2022) P. Jairaj Kumar – Chairman and Non executive Director (w.e.f. May 10, 2022) Hiren Dhiraj Shah - Managing Director (w.e.f. May 9, 2022) Unmesh Madhusudan Abhyankar (w.e.f May 9, 2022) Pranav Vora (w.e.f October 28, 2022) Sanjeev Dhawan – Joint Managing Director (upto May 9, 2022) A.K. Sawhney – Director (Technical) (upto May 9, 2022) R. Virender Prasad – Director (Commercial) (upto May 9, 2022) V Ramakrishna – Chief Financial Officer (upto March 31, 2023) Padma Shenoy - Company Secretary (upto October 28, 2022) Sandeep Patel- Company Secretary (w.e.f October 28, 2022 and upto November 30,2024) Avinash Patel (w.e.f May 29, 2023) Sailesh Srivatsav Saripalli - Company Secretary (w.e.f March 20, 2024)
Independent Directors	P.V. Maiya (upto May 9, 2022) Anil L Devil (upto May 9, 2022) A.R. Ramakrishnan (upto May 9, 2022) Hari Prasad (upto May 9, 2022) Sundari R Pisupati (upto May 9, 2022) Jay Himmatlal Shah (w.e.f July 18, 2022) Dipti Shah (w.e.f July 18, 2022)
Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives exercise control	Ambuja Cements Limited
Relatives of Directors	Aakriti Sharma Pendukonda

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

(b) The following are the transactions with related parties during the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Holding /Subsidiary Companies/ Joint Venture		
Income from port management services		
- SSHSL	301.59	332.63
- SPSL	65.00	248.91
- STTSL	1,048.67	728.83
- APSEZ	560.50	1,256.12
- AHSL	2,376.34	1,560.80
- AGPL	723.64	-
- AHPL	105.60	-
- APPL	39.60	-
- TDPCL	130.20	-
- MIDPL	102.00	-
- AKPL	93.60	-
- Ambuja cements	347.70	206.46
- SSDIL	-	2.50
Charter hire charges paid		
- SSHSL	752.44	952.26
- STTSL	896.40	-
- AHSL	2,051.82	844.04
- APSEZ	104.92	339.40
Operational Expenses		
- AHSL	86.10	6.78
- APSEZ	14.76	-
- Dighi Port	4.78	2.32
- AKPL	0.36	-
- KPPL	1.29	-
Interest on ICD/NCD expense		
- SJSFL	123.26	32.62
- AHSL	116.80	739.71
Salaries and Wages		
- APSEZ	3,420.00	1,710.00
Sale of Fixed Assets		
- APSEZ	-	1,875.00
- Karaikal Port	-	38.29
- AHSL	1,183.21	-
- AMPTL	0.77	-
Rental income		
- SPSL	-	0.19
- STTSL	-	0.20
- SJSFL	-	0.12
Donations		
- Adani Foundation (AF)	7.00	-
Dividend Received		
- SOPL	-	7,772.72
Intercompany loan given		
- APSEZ	17,765.00	-
Intercompany loan repayment received		
- SPSL	-	920.00
- APSEZ	7,715.00	-
Interest on Intercompany Loan		
- SPSL	-	189.07
- APSEZ	189.07	-
Intercompany loan taken		
- AHSL	2,010.00	51,674.00
Intercompany loan paid		
- AHSL	8,810.00	44,874.00
Non Convertible Debentures placed		
- SJSFL	2,250.00	2,150.00
Non Convertible Debentures redeemed		
- SJSFL	2,150.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses (net)		
- AHSL	-	82.86
- APSEZ	54.54	20.94
- SPSL	-	33.71

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.42 Related party disclosure (continued)

(b) The following are the transactions with related parties during the year (continued)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Subsidiary Companies/ Joint Venture		
Guarantee commission income		
- STTSL	80.22	80.00
Key Managerial Personnel's		
Remuneration		
P. Jairaj Kumar *	-	470.67
Sanjeev Dhawan	-	24.02
A.K. Sawhney	-	24.02
R. Virender Prasad	-	22.14
Sitting fees	3.10	5.46
P.V. Maiya	-	0.40
Anil L Devil	-	0.65
A.R. Ramakrishnan	-	0.65
Hari Prasad	-	0.40
Sundari R Pisupati	-	0.90
Jay Himmatlal Shah	1.55	1.23
Dipti Shah	1.55	1.23
Holding Company		
Dividend paid - AHSL	-	5,783.05
Fellow Subsidiary		
Dividend paid - SJSFL	-	1,894.85
Ultimate Holding Company		
Employee Cost Transfer - APSEZ	-	245.84
Relatives of Directors - Aakriti Sharma Penukonda		
Professional charges	-	52.62

(c) Amounts due to/ from related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Holding Company		
Intercorporate loan		
- AHSL	-	6,800.00
Fellow Subsidiary		
Non convertible debentures		
- SJSFL	2,250.00	2,150.00
Interest accrued but not due		
- SJSFL	4.66	29.36
- AHSL	-	178.62
Subsidiary Companies/ Joint Venture		
Intercorporate Loan		
- APSEZ	10,050.00	-
Interest accrued but not due on Intercorporate Loan		
- APSEZ	170.16	-
Trade receivables		
- SSHSL	16.82	27.45
- STTSL	504.81	500.34
- SPSL	75.40	65.34
- SJSFL	-	0.14
- APSEZ	432.94	79.77
- AHSL	493.10	483.06
- Ambuja Cements	34.75	18.35
- SSDIL	-	1.31
- Karaikal Port	-	40.34
- APPL	45.94	-
- AGPL	337.79	-
- TDPCL	140.62	-
- MIDPL	118.32	-
- AKPL	101.09	-
Other Receivables		
- AHSL	1,241.23	-
Unbilled debtors		
- APSEZ	-	339.95
- SSDIL	-	1.39
Trade payables		
- P. Jairaj Kumar**	-	38.22
- SSHSL	-	146.48
- STTSL	190.60	-
- AHSL	683.40	779.47
- Dighi Port	5.54	2.69
- APSEZ	-	2,893.28
- KPPL	1.47	-
Deposits received		
- SSHSL	25.83	25.83
Deferred guarantee commission		
- STTSL	277.48	357.70
Corporate guarantee given		
- STTSL	6,800.00	7,700.00
- SPSL	1,000.00	1,000.00

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.41 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total Borrowings	2,250.00	8,950.00
Less: cash and cash equivalents	597.17	243.60
Adjusted net debt	A	1,652.83
		8,706.40
Total equity	1,54,558.18	1,31,021.17
Adjusted equity	B	1,54,558.18
		1,31,021.17
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	(A/ B)	0.01
		0.07

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.42 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management**A. Accounting classifications and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	Carrying Amount		
		Other financial assets -amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Non current investments	2.3	16,276.72	-	16,276.72
Trade receivables	2.9	8,942.80	-	8,942.80
Loans	2.8	10,050.00	-	10,050.00
Cash and cash equivalents	2.10	597.17	-	597.17
Other bank balances	2.11	971.69	-	971.69
Other financial assets other than derivatives	2.4 & 2.12	2,866.44	-	2,866.44
Total financial assets		39,704.82	-	39,704.82
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Lease liabilities	2.17 & 2.22	-	164.34	164.34
Borrowings (excluding current maturities)	2.16	-	2,250.00	2,250.00
Trade payables	2.21	-	2,667.67	2,667.67
Other financial liabilities	2.23	-	4.66	4.66
Total financial liabilities		-	5,086.67	5,086.67

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Carrying Amount		
		Other financial assets -amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Non current investments	2.3	16,276.72	-	16,276.72
Trade receivables	2.9	7,480.38	-	7,480.38
Cash and cash equivalents	2.10	243.60	-	243.60
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.11	1,389.14	-	1,389.14
Other financial assets other than derivatives	2.4 & 2.12	1,003.62	-	1,003.62
Total financial assets		26,393.46	-	26,393.46
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Lease liabilities	2.17 & 2.22	-	24.62	24.62
Current borrowings	2.16	-	8,950.00	8,950.00
Trade payables	2.21	-	5,611.94	5,611.94
Other financial liabilities	2.23	-	211.13	211.13
Total financial liabilities		-	14,773.08	14,797.70

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.42 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

B. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- a) credit risk
- b) interest risk
- c) liquidity risk
- d) market risk

i) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer, employee or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation leading to financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade and other receivables) and from its financing activities, including short-term deposits with banks, and other financial assets.

Trade receivables

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited, due to Company's customer base being large and diverse. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a monthly basis.

Historical experience of collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counter party.

Other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalent, term deposits with banks. The Company's maximum exposure of credit risk as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

Ocean Sparkle Limited**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.42 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)**B. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)****iii) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments.

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents adequate to finance the operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flow. As at March 31, 2024, the Company has net current assets/ (liabilities) of ₹ 20,762.79 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ (4,083.06) lakhs).

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at March 31, 2024

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			Total
		within 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than five years	
Borrowings	2,250.00	-	2,250.00	-	2,250.00
Trade payables	2,667.67	2,667.67	-	-	2,667.67
Lease liabilities	164.34	67.91	126.12	-	194.02
Other financial liabilities	4.66	4.66	-	-	4.66
	5,086.67	2,740.24	2,376.12	-	5,116.35

As at March 31, 2023

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			Total
		within 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than five years	
Borrowings	8,950.00	2,150.00	6,800.00	-	8,950.00
Trade payables	5,611.94	5,611.94	-	-	5,611.94
Lease liabilities	24.62	18.05	8.60	-	26.65
Other financial liabilities	211.13	211.13	-	-	211.13
	14,797.69	7,991.12	6,808.60	-	14,799.72

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.42 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

B. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and reduce market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated and the functional currency of the Company. The functional currency for the Company is ₹. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated is US dollars, Euros and Japanese yen.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk (based on notional amounts) as reported to the management is as follows.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		₹	Foreign currency in lakhs	₹	Foreign currency in lakhs
Financial assets					
Bank balances	USD	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Trade receivables	USD	-	-	17.63	0.21
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets		0.01		17.64	
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	USD	(7.33)	(0.09)	(11.57)	(0.14)
Trade payables	JPY	(3.76)	(6.83)	(63.78)	(103.54)
Trade payables	AED	(11.89)	(0.52)	-	-
Trade payables	GBP	-	-	(1.16)	(0.01)
Net exposure in respect of recognised liabilities		(22.98)		(76.51)	
Net exposure in respect of recognised liabilities		(22.97)		(58.87)	

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the, US dollar, Euro or Japanese yen against all other currencies at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
As at March 31, 2024				
USD (5% movement)	0.37	(0.37)	0.24	(0.24)
JPY (5% movement)	0.19	(0.19)	0.12	(0.12)
AED (5% movement)	0.59	(0.59)	0.39	(0.39)
As at March 31, 2023				
USD (5% movement)	(0.30)	0.30	(0.20)	0.20
JPY (5% movement)	3.19	(3.19)	2.09	(2.09)

Interest rate risk

The Company adopts a policy of ensuring that between 80 and 90% of its interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. This is achieved partly by entering into fixed-rate instruments and partly by borrowing at a floating rate and using interest rate swaps as hedges of the variability in cash flows attributable to interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to management is as follow

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	551.46	112.40
Financial liability:	-	(10.70)
	551.46	101.70
Effect of interest rate swaps	-	-
	551.46	101.70
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liability:	-	10.70
	-	10.70
Effect of interest rate swaps	-	-
	-	10.70

Sensitivity

Particulars	Impact on profit and loss	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
1% increase in interest rate	-	0.11
1% decrease in interest rate	-	(0.11)

The interest rate sensitivity is based on the closing balance of loans from bank

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.43 Financial Ratios

S No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios		Variance (%)	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
				for the year ended			
				March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023		
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	5.35	0.74	623.00%	Current year surplus funds has invested into short term inter corporate deposits and current borrowings has been repaid in full, resulted into improvement in ratio.
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debt	Total equity	0.01	0.07	-78.06%	Repayment of borrowings and current year profit accumulation has improved the ratio.
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	0.92	0.86	7.72%	No major variance
4	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital (i.e. Current assets less Current liabilities)	2.63	-13.06	-120.42%	Increase in working capital inline with surplus fund invested into ICD and repayment of current borrowing has resulted in improvement in ratio for the year.
5	Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average equity	0.17	0.20	-18.04%	No major variance
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average trade receivables	6.64	6.35	4.52%	No major variance
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Operating expenses	Average trade payables	3.21	2.95	8.75%	No major variance
8	Net profit margin	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from Operations	43.38%	44.22%	-1.88%	No major variance
9	Return on capital employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	15.46%	19.30%	-19.86%	No major variance
10	Return on Investment	Income generated from investments	Average investments	0.00%	25.86%	-100.00%	The company has received dividend income from SOPL in the previous year.

Note: Ratio relating to Inventory Turnover is not applicable to the Company.

Ocean Sparkle Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, except for share data or otherwise stated)

2.44 The board of directors of Ocean Sparkle Limited, in their meeting held on March 27, 2023 declared and paid interim dividend of ₹ 36.00 on fully paid equity shares, aggregating to Rs. ₹ 7,793.38 lakhs.

2.45 Other Statutory Information:

- i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- iii) The Company has 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 persons 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.
- iv) The Company has 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 Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- v) 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 assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- vi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- vii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.
- viii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- ix) The Company has been sanctioned with working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. However, filing of quarterly returns / statements with Banks are not applicable.
- x) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.
- xi) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.
- xii) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- xiii) The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. However, a) the audit trail feature is not enabled for certain direct changes to the data for users with the certain privileged access rights to the SAP application and b) audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level for the underlying HANA database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software.

Presently, the log has been activated at the application and the privileged access to HANA database continues to be restricted to limited set of users who necessarily require this access for maintenance and administration of the database.

2.46 Subsequent event

No Significant Subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustment / disclosure to the financial statements.

2.47 The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 1, 2024.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:105047W

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ocean Sparkle Limited**
CIN:U05005TG1995PLC021217

Prakash Chandra Bhutada
Partner
Membership No: 404621

Hiren Shah
Director
DIN : 00275758

Unmesh Abhyankar
Director
DIN : 03040812

Avinash Patel
Chief Financial Officer

S. Sailesh Srivatsav
Company Secretary
Membership - 58137

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 1, 2024