

*Triumph Offshore Private  
Limited*

*Audited Accounts*

*For the year ended March 31, 2024*

*9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Behind Rajpath Club, Memnagar,  
Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380059.*



**V. R. RENUKA & CO.** Office:  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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**CA. Vishnu R. Renuka**-----

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Members of  
TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of Financial Statements ("FS")**

**I. Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements ("FS") of **Triumph Offshore Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, read with our comments in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph below, the aforesaid "FS" 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 the 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, the profit and total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

**II. Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit 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 "FS" 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 "FS" under the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI'S code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the "FS".

**III. Information other than "FS" and Auditor's Report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the "FS" and our report thereon. Our opinion on the "FS" does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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



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## IV. Management's responsibility for the "FS"

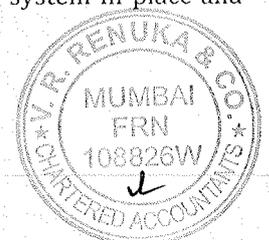
1. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation and presentation of these "FS" that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended.
2. 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 "FS" that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
3. In preparing the "FS", management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
4. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## V. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the "FS"

1. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the "FS" 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 "FS".

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- I. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the "FS", 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.
- II. Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



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- III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- IV. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the "FS" 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.
- V. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the "FS", including the disclosures, and whether the "FS" represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance ("TCWG") 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 TCWG 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.

**VI. Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A", 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, based on our audit, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - (c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under section 143(8) of the Act do not apply to the Company;
  - (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid "FS" complies with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;
  - (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;



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- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our Report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (a) The impact of pending litigation as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is not expected to be material on the financial position of the company;
- (b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- (c) There were no amounts as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 which was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (d) (i) 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) 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, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- (e) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in compliance with section 123 of the Act.
- (f) Based on our examination, which included test checks, in terms of Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, applicable on or after 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, 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 software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Accordingly, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 about preservation of audit trail for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.



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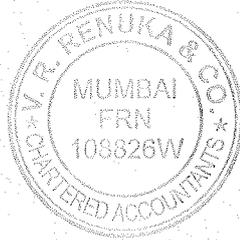
4. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year and hence, Section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

**For V. R. Renuka & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Registration No. 108826W**

*V. R. Renuka*

**V. R. Renuka**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No. 032263**



**Mumbai, 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2024**  
**UDIN: 24032263BKFWPG8249**



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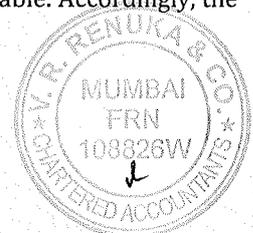
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**Annexure 'A'**

**To the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Triumph Offshore Private Limited  
(Referred to in Paragraph VI (1), under 'Report on other legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our  
report of even date)**

- (i) a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment are verified at a reasonable interval. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanation given by the management, the title deeds of the immovable properties included in Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the company.
- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the year.
- (ii) a) The company is not having any inventory and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees (at any point of time during the year), in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made and guarantees and security provided by it.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits under the directives of the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, where applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.



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(vi) Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is not required to maintain cost records as prescribed under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of excise and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as of 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of 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 any other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has no transactions, not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

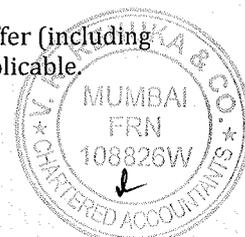
(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not taken any term loan during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associate companies;

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year; Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



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- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the year;
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the year by the company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company, accordingly provisions of the Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company;
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xiv) (a) Based on the information and explanations given to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.  
(b) The Company is not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Financial activities. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.  
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.  
(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year, the amount of cash losses was Rs. 2,661.37 lakhs.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.



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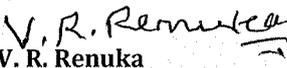
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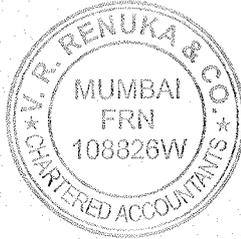
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- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management 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 indicating that company is incapable 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

**For V. R. Renuka & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Registration No. 108826W**

  
**V. R. Renuka**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No. 032263**



**Mumbai, 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2024**  
**UDIN: 24032263BKFWPG8249**

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**Annexure 'B'**

**To the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Triumph Offshore Private Limited for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024**

**(Referred to in Paragraph VII (2)(g), under 'Report on other legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

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

**Opinion**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls 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").

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the "Guidance Note". 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 over financial reporting 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 with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



# V. R. RENUKA & CO. Office:

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

414, DATTANI TRADE CENTRE,  
CHANDAVARKAR LANE,  
BORIVALI (WEST).  
MUMBAI-400092.

O. : 2892 0170

R.: 2806 6928 Cell: 9820316018

E-mail: [cavishnurenuka@gmail.com](mailto:cavishnurenuka@gmail.com)

CA. Vishnu R. Renuka

B.com., F.C.A.

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

For V. R. Renuka & Co.

Chartered Accountants

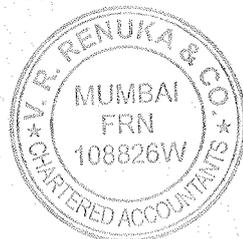
Firm Registration No. 108826W

*V. R. Renuka*

V. R. Renuka

Partner

Membership No. 032263



Mumbai, 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2024

UDIN: 24032263BKFWPG8249

**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-Current Assets</b>			
a Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,55,756.03	1,61,322.81
b Non current Tax Assets (Net )	4	141.27	44.53
c Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	2,892.12	4,955.30
<b>Total Non Current Asstes (A)</b>		<b>1,58,789.42</b>	<b>1,66,322.64</b>
<b>2 Current Assets</b>			
a Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	19,430.93	636.78
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	10,788.97	11,607.47
(iii) Other Financial Assets	8	27.89	24.55
b Other Current Assets	9	880.14	953.73
<b>Total Current Assets (B)</b>		<b>31,127.93</b>	<b>13,222.53</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)</b>		<b>1,89,917.35</b>	<b>1,79,545.17</b>
<b>II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Equity</b>			
a Equity Share Capital	10	53,500.00	53,500.00
b Instruments entirely Equity in nature		11,130.00	11,130.00
c Other Equity	11	12,793.18	(28,128.23)
<b>Total Equity (A)</b>		<b>77,423.18</b>	<b>36,501.77</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>2 Non- Current Liabilities</b>			
a Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	1,05,168.09	1,39,769.69
b Provisions	13	-	2.10
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>1,05,168.09</b>	<b>1,39,771.79</b>
<b>3 Current Liabilities</b>			
a Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	7,158.80	2,975.55
(ii) Trade Payables	15	8.37	226.56
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	155.94	49.28
b Other Current Liabilities	17	2.97	20.11
c Provisions	18	-	0.11
<b>Total Current Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>7,326.08</b>	<b>3,271.61</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B)</b>		<b>1,89,917.35</b>	<b>1,79,545.17</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements

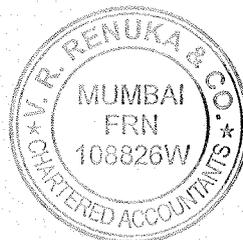
As per our Report of even date

For V.R.Renuka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 108826W



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*V.R. Renuka*  
V.R. Renuka  
Partner  
M No. 032263



*Bh*  
Bhavik N. Merchant  
Managing Director  
DIN: 06389064

*Vivek P. Merchant*  
Vivek P. Merchant  
Director  
DIN: 06389079

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024



**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
<b>Income:</b>			
(i) Revenue from operation	19	63,204.99	19,885.42
(ii) Other Income	20	1,484.90	538.28
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>64,689.89</b>	<b>20,423.70</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
(i) Operating Expenses	21	240.54	6,927.66
(ii) Employee Benefit Expenses	22	48.65	14.60
(iii) Finance Cost	23	14,995.81	15,871.89
(iv) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	5,566.78	5,551.45
(v) Other Expenses	24	853.52	270.92
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>21,705.30</b>	<b>28,636.52</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before Tax</b>		<b>42,984.59</b>	<b>(8,212.82)</b>
<b>Tax Expense:</b>	25		
(i) Current tax		-	-
(ii) Deferred Tax		2,063.18	(691.95)
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the period</b>		<b>40,921.41</b>	<b>(7,520.87)</b>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the period</b>		<b>40,921.41</b>	<b>(7,520.87)</b>
<b>Earnings Per Equity Share</b>			
Basic Earnings Per Share ( in ₹)	28	7.65	(1.41)

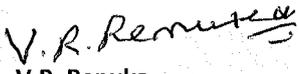
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements

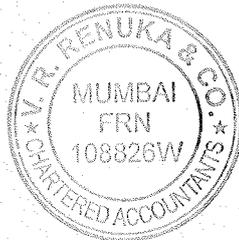
As per our Report of even date

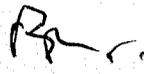
For V.R.Renuka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 108826W

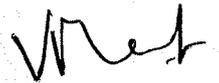


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
V.R. Renuka  
Partner  
M No. 032263



  
Bhavik N. Merchant  
Managing Director  
DIN: 06389064

  
Vivek P. Merchant  
Director  
DIN: 06389079

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024



**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
<b>A</b>	<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	42,984.59	(8,212.82)
	Adjustment for :		
	Interest Income	(1,411.72)	(445.30)
	Depreciation	5,566.78	5,551.45
	Finance Cost	14,995.81	15,871.89
	<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>62,135.46</b>	<b>12,765.23</b>
	Adjustments for :		
	(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(18,794.15)	(49.64)
	(Increase) in Other Current Assets	73.59	664.98
	(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	(3.34)	4.08
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(218.19)	166.56
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial liability	106.66	(26.67)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Non-Current Liability	(2.10)	2.10
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(17.14)	8.16
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(0.11)	0.11
	<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>43,280.68</b>	<b>13,534.90</b>
	Direct Taxes (Paid)/Received	(96.74)	(31.99)
	<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities ( A )</b>	<b>43,183.94</b>	<b>13,502.92</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Property Plant & Equipment (including CWIP)	-	(2.84)
	Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	1,411.72	445.30
	<b>Net Cash from Investing Activities ( B )</b>	<b>1,411.72</b>	<b>442.46</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
	Repayment of Long Term Borrowing (Net off Processing fees)	(30,418.35)	(5,941.01)
	(Increase) /decrease in Other Non Current Assets	-	160.67
	Interest on Term Loan	(14,995.81)	(15,871.89)
	<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities ( C )</b>	<b>(45,414.16)</b>	<b>(21,652.23)</b>
	<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(818.50)</b>	<b>(7,706.86)</b>
	<b>Opening Balance of Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>11,607.47</b>	<b>19,314.33</b>
	<b>Closing Balance of Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 7)</b>	<b>10,788.97</b>	<b>11,607.47</b>

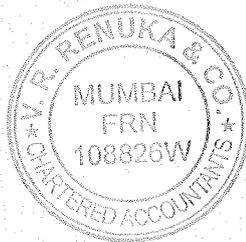
**Notes :**

- In Part-A of the Cash Flow Statement, figures in brackets indicate deductions made from the Net Profit for deriving the net cash flow from operating activities. In Part-B and Part-C, figures in brackets indicate cash outflows.
- The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'. This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

As per our Report of even date

For V.R.Renuka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 108826W

*V.R. Renuka*  
V.R. Renuka  
Partner  
M No. 032263



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*BK.*  
Bhavik N. Merchant  
Managing Director  
DIN: 06389064

*Vivek*  
Vivek P. Merchant  
Director  
DIN: 06389079

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024



**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED****Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024 (SOCIE)****(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note No. 10)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	53,50,00,000	53,500.00	53,50,00,000	53,500.00
Add: Issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>53,50,00,000</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>53,50,00,000</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>

**(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature : 0.01% Non-cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	11,13,00,000	11,130.00	11,13,00,000	11,130.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>11,13,00,000</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>11,13,00,000</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>

**(c) Other Equity (Refer Note No. 11)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
<b>Retained Earnings</b>				
At the beginning of the year	(28,128.23)		(20,607.36)	
Add: Profit/(Loss) during the year	40,921.41		(7,520.87)	
At the end of the year		12,793.18		(28,128.23)
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>12,793.18</b>		<b>(28,128.23)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For V.R.Renuka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 108826W

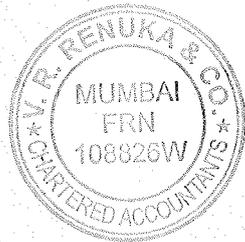


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bh.

V.M.

V.R. Renuka  
V.R. Renuka  
Partner  
M No. 032263



Bhavik N. Merchant  
Managing Director  
DIN: 06389064

Vivek P. Merchant  
Director  
DIN: 06389079

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024



## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Triumph Offshore Private Limited ('TOPL' or 'the Company') is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at 9th Avenue , Ground floor , Behind Rajpath Club, Memnagar, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad Gujarat -380059 , India. The Company is Subsidiary Company of M/s. Swan Energy Limited ("SEL"), which is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India.

Swan LNG Pvt. Ltd. ("SLPL") is another subsidiary of SEL developing the LNG port facilities, comprises development of LNG Port facilities utilizing a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit ("FSRU") along with Floating Storage Unit ("FSU") for LNG receipt, storage, regasification and send-out, with an initial regasification capacity of 5 MMTPA of LNG, off the Jafrabad coast in Amreli district in Gujarat ("the Project"). As part of the Project, the FSRU to be used for the said Project shall be owned by the Company and it will be hired by SLPL under a long term (20 years) Bare Boat Charter (BBC) from the Company.

### 2. BASIS OF COMPLIANCE, BASIS OF PREPARATION, CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

#### 2.1. Basis of compliance:

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

#### 2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation:

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention using the accrual method of accounting basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the significant accounting policies below.

#### Current and Non – Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 29, 2024.

#### 2.3. Use of Judgements and Estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates considering different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Impact on account of revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

- a. Estimates of useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- b. Measurement of defined benefit obligations;
- c. Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies;
- d. Impairment of investments;
- e. Recognition of deferred tax assets; and
- f. Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units.

#### 2.4. Property, plant and equipment:

2.4.1. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any;

2.4.2. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price (including import duties and non-refundable taxes), any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, borrowing cost for qualifying assets (i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use);

2.4.3. Machinery spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised;

2.4.4. Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress";

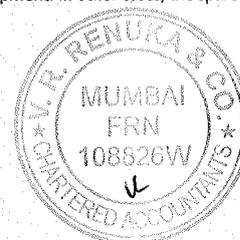
2.4.5. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred;

2.4.6. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised separately as part of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised;

2.4.7. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method based on estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Act, except for assets costing ₹ 5,000/- or less are fully depreciated or fully written off in the year of purchase;

2.4.8. Components of the main asset that are significant in value and have different useful lives as compared to the main asset are depreciated over their estimated useful life. Useful life of such components has been assessed based on historical experience and internal technical assessment;

2.4.9. Depreciation on spare parts specific to an item of property, plant and equipment is based on life of the related property, plant and equipment. In other cases, the spare parts are depreciated over their estimated useful life based on the technical assessment;





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

2.4.10. Leasehold land is amortised over the primary lease period. Other assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and useful lives;

2.4.11. Freehold land is not depreciated;

2.4.12. The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted in the line with revisions to accounting estimates;

The management's estimates of the useful lives for the various class of assets are as under :

Class of Assets	Useful Life (No. of Years)
Flat at Rajula	30
FSRU Vessel	30
CBM System	6
Laptop / Computers	3
HP Server	6

#### 2.5. Intangible Assets:

2.5.1. Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably;

2.5.2. Intangible assets are carried at cost net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any;

2.5.3. The intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised using straight line method over their estimated useful lives. The management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of Intangibles are as given below:

2.5.4. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses on de-recognition are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses);

2.5.5. The estimated useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted in the line with revisions to accounting estimates;

#### 2.6. Investment property:

2.6.1. Investment property is property (land or a building — or part of a building — or both) held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any;

2.6.2. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the investment property is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss;

#### 2.7. Non-currents assets held for sale:

2.7.1. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets;

2.7.2. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell;

2.7.3. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized from the date when they are classified as held for sale.

#### 2.8. Leases:

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset to lessee for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

##### As a Lessee

At the commencement date, company recognises a right-of-use (RoU) asset at cost and a lease liability at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date. The Lease Payments shall be discounted using Company's incremental borrowing rate on periodic basis. Subsequently, RoU asset is depreciated over lease term and lease liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on lease liability is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss using the Company's incremental borrowing rate;

If a lease, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less, it is treated as Short term lease. Lease payments associated with short term leases are treated as an expense on systematic basis.

##### As a Lessor

A lessor shall classify each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

##### Finance leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Company shall recognise assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

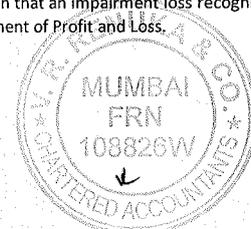
##### Operating leases

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Company shall recognise lease payments from operating leases as income on systematic basis in the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

#### 2.9. Impairment of Non-financial Assets:

2.9.1. Non-financial assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets and non-current assets classified as held for sale are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication of such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets / cash generating unit is estimated and in case the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised;

2.9.2. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

#### 2.10. Inventories:

2.10.1. Inventories comprising Closing stock of finished goods, raw material and consumables and spares are valued at lower of cost (on weighted average) and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary;

2.10.2. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to their present location and condition. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable, excise duty;

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

#### 2.11. Fair Value measurement:

2.11.1. The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date;

2.11.2. Certain accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities;

2.11.3. 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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability also reflects its non-performance risk;

2.11.4. The best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently that difference is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out;

2.11.5. While measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs);

2.11.6. When quoted price in active market for an instrument is available, the Company measures the fair value of the instrument using that price. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis;

2.11.7. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction;

2.11.8. The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Company assesses the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

#### 2.12. Financial Instruments:

##### 2.12.1. Financial Assets:

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss, its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

- amortised cost

- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

##### Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables and loans are initially recognised at their transaction price. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

##### Debt instruments:

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL till de-recognition on the basis of:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### Measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

##### Measured at FVOCI:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at FVOCI. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

##### Measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### Equity Instruments:

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### Redeemable Preference shares:

Redeemable preference share are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the redeemable preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non convertible instrument. This amount is classified as financial liability measured at amortized cost (net of transaction cost) until it is extinguished on redemption.

Transaction cost are apportioned between the liability and equity component of the redeemable preference share based on the allocation of the proceed to the liability and equity component when the instrument are initially recognized.

### De-recognition:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset;

#### 2.12.2. Financial Liabilities:

##### Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as FVTPL. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

##### Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

##### De-recognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires;

#### 2.12.3. Financial guarantees:

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

#### 2.12.4. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage the exposure on account of fluctuation in interest rate and foreign exchange rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative;

#### 2.12.5. Embedded derivatives:

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind-AS 109, the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 are applied to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts, including financial liabilities are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at FVTPL. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows;

#### 2.12.6. Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

### 2.13. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised

#### 2.13.1. Rental income

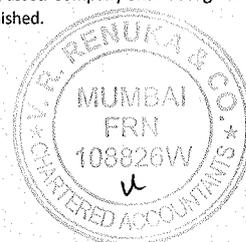
As a part of its business activity, the Company leases its FSRU for short term period under the Time Charter Party Agreement ("TCPA") to Charterer. The Company recognises the rental income arising from operating FSRU on operating lease basis i.e. on a straight line basis over the period of TCPA period and is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature.

##### Income from long term leases:

The company shall give its owned Floating Storage and Regasification Unit ("FSRU") on lease to SLPL under a long term (20 years) Bare Boat Charter (BBC) Agreement.

As a lessor, revenue from the lease agreement shall be recognised as under:

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Company shall recognise lease payments from operating leases as income on systematic basis in the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### Contract Balances

#### Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

#### Contract liabilities

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

#### 2.13.2. Rendering of Services

Revenue is recognized from rendering of services when the performance obligation is satisfied and the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of customer contracts. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers

2.13.3. Income from export incentives such as duty drawback and premium on sale of import licenses are recognised on accrual basis;

2.13.4. Income from sale of scrap is accounted for on realisation;

2.13.5. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method;

2.13.6. Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established;

2.13.7. Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably

#### 2.14. Employee Benefits:

##### 2.14.1. Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits (including leave) are recognized as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered;

##### 2.14.2. Post-employment benefits:

The Company operates the following post – employment schemes:

- Defined contribution plans such as provident fund; and
- Defined benefit plans such as gratuity

#### Defined Contribution Plans:

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans such as provident fund are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss as the related service is provided.

#### Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans such as gratuity is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed at each reporting period end 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 the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as part of employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This net interest is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

#### 2.15. Borrowing costs:

2.15.1. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs;

2.15.2. Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss;

2.15.3. Investment Income earned on the temporary investment of funds of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

#### 2.16. Foreign Currency Transactions:

2.16.1. The financial statements are presented in INR, the functional currency of the Company (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates);

##### 2.16.2. Monetary items:

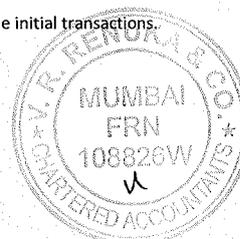
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective exchange rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items (except for long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as of March 31, 2024 which are accumulated in "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortised over balance period of liability) are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss either as profit or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation or as borrowing costs to the extent regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

##### 2.16.3. Non – Monetary items:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

#### 2.17. Government Grants:

2.17.1. Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with;

2.17.2. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed;

2.17.3. Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are presented as deferred income and are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

#### 2.18. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

2.18.1. Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation;

2.18.2. The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of reimbursements, if any;

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

2.18.4. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability;

2.18.5. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

#### 2.19. Taxes on Income

##### 2.19.1. Current Tax

Income-tax Assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the end of reporting period.

Current Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity;

##### 2.19.2. Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

#### 2.20. Earnings per share

2.20.1. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period;

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

#### 2.21. Cash and Cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet include cash at bank, cash, cheque, draft on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of less than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash, cheque and draft on hand. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

#### 2.22. Cash Flows:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

#### 2.23. Dividend:

Final dividend on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.





**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024**

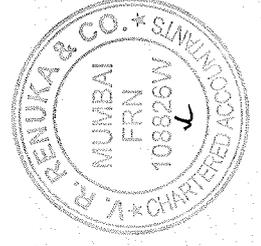
**3 Property, Plant & Equipment**

Particulars	Building	Vessel	CBM System	HP Server	Laptop	Tangibles Total
<b>Gross Carrying Value (At Cost)</b>						
As at 31st March 2022	16.00	1,75,062.80	43.00	-	-	1,75,121.80
Additions	-	-	-	1.92	0.92	2.84
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	16.00	1,75,062.80	43.00	1.92	0.92	1,75,124.64
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	16.00	1,75,062.80	43.00	1.92	0.92	1,75,124.64
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
As at 31st March 2022	0.88	8,247.13	2.37	-	-	8,250.38
Additions	0.51	5,543.65	6.81	0.28	0.20	5,551.45
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	1.39	13,790.78	9.18	0.28	0.20	13,801.83
Additions	0.51	5,558.85	6.83	0.30	0.29	5,566.78
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	1.90	19,349.63	16.01	0.58	0.49	19,368.61
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>						
As at 31st March 2022	14.10	1,55,713.17	26.99	1.34	0.43	1,55,756.03
As at 31st March 2023	14.61	1,61,272.02	33.82	1.64	0.72	1,61,322.81

The Company has been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and owning a new built Floating storage & Regasification Unit (FSRU) to be deployed for LNG port terminal project being implemented by Swan LNG Private Limited" ("SLPL"), another subsidiary of Swan Energy Ltd.

The Company had taken the delivery of Floating storage FSRU in the last week of September 2020 from Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. from their Shipyard located at Ulsan, South Korea. Since SLPL's LNG Port Terminal Project is still under the construction stage and hence the Company's management after taking lender's approval decided to use FSRU for the time being as LNG carrier / FSU outside the Indian territorial waters on a Time Charter Contract basis and earn hire income. Accordingly, the FSRU started sailing from Ulsan port, South Korea on 4th Oct 2020 after completing all the custom formality, therefore effective from 4th Oct 2020, FSRU has been capitalised as per the IND AS -16.

Long-term borrowings are secured by first charge ranking over the Vessel including all the relevant equipment, being legally part of the FSRU (Refer Note no. 12). These include assets which are given on operating leases, the details thereof are included in Note no.





# TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### 4 Non current Tax Assets (Net )

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Taxes Paid - (net of provision for tax)	141.27	44.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.27</b>	<b>44.53</b>

### 5 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2,892.12	4,955.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,892.12</b>	<b>4,955.30</b>

### 6 Trade Receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Trade receivable considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured	18,785.19	-
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	645.74	636.78
Trade Receivables Credit impaired	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19,430.93</b>	<b>636.78</b>
Less : Loss allowances	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,430.93</b>	<b>636.78</b>

### 7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

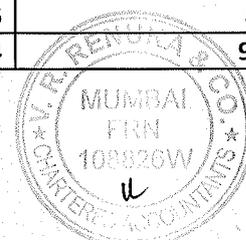
Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Cash in hand	0.04	0.14
<b>Balances with banks</b>		
In Current Accounts	58.04	1,453.67
In Deposit Accounts ( where original maturity does not exceed three months)	10,730.89	10,153.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,788.97</b>	<b>11,607.47</b>

### 8 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Interest Accrued but not due on FD	27.89	24.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.89</b>	<b>24.55</b>

### 9 Other Current Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Prepaid Insurance	0.74	134.44
Security Deposit	0.35	-
Goods & Service Tax Receivable	879.05	819.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>880.14</b>	<b>953.73</b>





# TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### 10 Share Capital

#### (a) Authorised Share Capital:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
4,00,00,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 4,00,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
1,00,00,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,00,00,00,000) Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,00,000.00</b>	<b>5,00,000.00</b>

#### (b) Equity Share Capital

Issued, subscribed and paid up:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fully Paid up 53,50,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 53,50,00,000) Equity shares of ₹10/- each issue at par	53,500.00	53,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>

#### (c) A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	53,50,00,000	53,500.00	53,50,00,000	53,500.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>53,50,00,000</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>	<b>53,50,00,000</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>

#### Terms/rights attached to Equity shares :

(i) The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

#### (d) Details of shares held by Controlling entity:

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs	% holding	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs	% holding
<b>Promoter's Holding</b>						
Swan Energy Limited	27,28,50,000	27,285.00	51.00%	27,28,50,000	27,285.00	51.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,28,50,000</b>	<b>27,285.00</b>	<b>51.00%</b>	<b>27,28,50,000</b>	<b>27,285.00</b>	<b>51.00%</b>

#### (e) Details of shareholders, holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs	% holding	Number of shares	₹ in Lakhs	% holding
<b>Holding Company</b>						
Swan Energy Limited	27,28,50,000	27,285.00	51.00%	27,28,50,000	27,285.00	51.00%
Swan Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	26,21,50,000	26,215.00	49.00%	26,21,50,000	26,215.00	49.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,50,00,000</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>53,50,00,000</b>	<b>53,500.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

#### (f) Preference Share Capital

(Classified as equity pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentations, para AG 25 since the shares are rconvertible at the option of the issuer at par)

Issued, subscribed and paid up:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fully Paid 11,13,00,000 , 0.01% Non-cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) of ₹10/- each issued at par (March 31, 2023: 11,13,00,000)	11,130.00	11,130.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>





# TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### Terms & rights attached to 0.01% Non-cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) :

- I. The preference shares carry a preferential right vis-à-vis equity shares of the Company with respect to payment of dividend and repayment in case of a winding up or repayment of capital
- II. The preference shares carries non-participating rights in the surplus funds
- III. The Preference share holder carries non-participating rights in the surplus asset and profits, on winding up which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid and shall be paid dividend on non-cumulative basis.
- IV. The preference shares shall be convertible into equity shares at par on or before 20 years from the date of allotment at the option of issuer and with the approval of shareholders
- V. The Company can redeem the Preference Shares at any time, but it must be on or before 20 years from the date of allotment, at the option of issuer and subject to approval of the lenders.
- VI. Preference shares holder have voting rights only in respect of certain matters as per the provisions of the section 47(2) of the Companies Act,2013.

### (g) A reconciliation of the number of Preference shares outstanding is set out below:

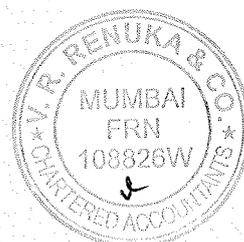
Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of Shares	( ₹ in Lakh)	Number of Shares	( ₹ in Lakh)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	11,13,00,000	11,130.00	11,13,00,000	11,130.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>11,13,00,000</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>	<b>11,13,00,000</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>

### (h) Details of Preference shareholders, holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	% holding	Number of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	% holding
Swan Energy Limited	11,13,00,000	11,130.00	100.00%	11,13,00,000	11,130.00	100.00%
	<b>11,13,00,000</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>11,13,00,000</b>	<b>11,130.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 11 Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	₹ in Lakhs		₹ in Lakhs	
<b>Retained Earnings</b>				
At the beginning of the year	(28,128.23)		(20,607.36)	
Add: Profit/(Loss) during the year	40,921.41		(7,520.87)	
At the end of the year		12,793.18		(28,128.23)
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,793.18</b>		<b>(28,128.23)</b>





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

#### 12 Borrowings - Non Current

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
<b>Secured - at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Loan From Bank</b>		
Loan From Bank (Refer below note (a) & (b))	1,05,168.09	1,39,769.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,05,168.09</b>	<b>1,39,769.69</b>

a) Loan from banks is net off unamortized portion of Term-Loan Processing fees/financing charges of ₹ 2,712.35 Lakhs for the period ended March 31, 2024 (PY March 31,2023 : ₹ 2,905.98 Lakhs) as per Ind AS 109

#### b) Securities and Terms of Repayment for Secured Borrowings:

**Rupee Term Loans (RTL) :** The Company has been sanctioned Rupee Term Loan by SBI lead consortium Banks. These Term loans are secured by

- First ranking mortgage/ charge over the Vessel including all the relevant equipment, being legally part of the FSRU;
- First ranking mortgage over the immovable properties (both present and future) of the Company
- First ranking Security interest over the movable assets of the Company, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and all other movable assets both present and future.
- First ranking Security interest or assignment by way of security of all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the project documents or under insurance contracts / policies, procured in relation to the FSRU.
- First ranking Security Interest over the present and future current assets and all intangible assets of the Company
- Pledge of 100% Equity and Preference shares of the Company held by the Holding Company & IIFCO
- A Corporate Guarantee from Swan Energy Ltd.

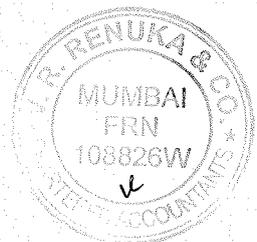
The Loan is repayable in sixty-one quarterly instalments and first instalment became due and payable from 3rd Quarter i.e. December 31, 2023.

#### 13 Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Long Term Provision for Gratuity payable	-	0.89
Long Term Provision for Leave Encashment payable	-	1.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.10</b>

#### 14 Current Borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
<b>Secured - at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Loan From Bank</b>		
Loan From Bank	4,301.39	2,718.14
<b>Unsecured Loan from related party</b>		
Loans Repayable on Demand*	2,857.41	257.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,158.80</b>	<b>2,975.55</b>





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

The amount shown under Loan from bank includes current maturities of long term borrowing from Bank as mentioned in Note No. 12

\* The amount shown under Borrowings is unsecured loan received from holding company for the development of FSRU project. The said amount is fully /partly convertible into Preference shares or repayable on demands.

#### 15 Trade Payables

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Dues to Others	8.37	226.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>226.56</b>

Trade payables include ₹ NIL (PY March 31,2023 ₹ NIL) due to creditors registered with the company as per the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSME). No interest is paid / payable during the period to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers under the MSME. The disclosure pursuant to said Act is as under :

#### 16 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Other Liabilities	155.94	49.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>155.94</b>	<b>49.28</b>

#### 17 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Statutory Dues Payable	2.97	20.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>20.11</b>

#### 18 Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note 22)		
- for Gratuity	-	0.02
- for Leave encashment	-	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.11</b>





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### 19 Revenue from Operation

Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Sale of services	63,204.99	19,885.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,204.99</b>	<b>19,885.42</b>

### 20 Other Income

Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Interest Income	1,411.72	445.30
Profit on Foreign Currency Transaction & Translation (net)	71.40	92.28
Interest Received On Income Tax Refund	1.78	0.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,484.90</b>	<b>538.28</b>

### 21 Operating Expenses

Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Crew Wages	-	1,146.27
Repairs & Maintenance	31.45	1,630.27
Stores, Spares & Consumables	15.77	155.63
Lubricants Consumed	-	3,013.18
Ship Management Fees	-	364.87
Insurance Expenses	135.95	341.60
Travelling Expenses	19.16	47.99
Other Operating Expenses	38.21	227.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>240.54</b>	<b>6,927.66</b>

### 22 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Salary	48.58	12.33
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	0.07	2.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.65</b>	<b>14.60</b>

### 23 Finance Cost

Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
<b>Interest Expenses</b>		
- Term Loans *	14,808.21	15,612.01
- Other Borrowing Costs	187.60	259.87
- Others	-	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,995.81</b>	<b>15,871.89</b>

\* Interest on Term Loans include processing fees amortized as per Ind AS 109

### 24 Other Expenses

Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
Audit Fees	0.55	0.55
Commission Expenses	710.19	199.27
Legal & Professional Fees	138.97	66.13
Membership & Subscriptions	-	3.33
Miscellaneous Expenses	3.81	1.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>853.52</b>	<b>270.92</b>





TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

25 Tax Expenses

a Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax attributable to:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,063.18	(691.95)
<b>Tax expense for the year</b>	<b>2,063.18</b>	<b>(691.95)</b>

b Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax (expense) / benefit	-	-
<b>Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (Net of tax) for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

c Reconciliation of effective tax rate

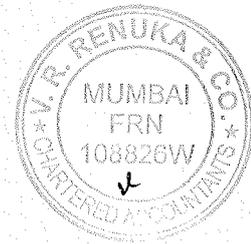
Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	%	₹ in Lakhs	%	₹ in Lakhs
Profit before tax		42,984.59		(8,212.82)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @26%	25.17	10,818.36	26.00	(2,135.33)
Tax effect of:				
Effect due to DTA not recognized in the books on unabsorbed depreciation	(11.81)	(5,078.11)	(17.57)	1,443.38
Effect due to adjustment in respect of previous year expenses	(8.55)	(3,677.07)	-	-
		<b>2,063.18</b>		<b>(691.95)</b>

d Movement in deferred tax balances (₹ in Lakhs)

Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities)	Net balance as on Apr 01, 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net balance	March 31, 2024	
					Deferred tax Asset	Deferred tax Liability
Unabsorbed business loss	4,955.30	(2,063.18)	-	2,892.12	2,892.12	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	15,717.15	5,115.03	-	20,832.18	20,832.18	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	(15,717.15)	(5,115.03)	-	(20,832.18)	-	(20,832.18)
<b>Tax assets/(Liabilities)</b>	<b>4,955.30</b>	<b>(2,063.18)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,892.12</b>	<b>23,724.30</b>	<b>(20,832.18)</b>

Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities)	Net balance as on Apr 01, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net balance	March 31, 2023	
					Deferred tax Asset	Deferred tax Liability
Unabsorbed business loss	4,263.35	691.95	-	4,955.30	4,955.30	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	10,602.11	5,115.03	-	15,717.15	15,717.15	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	(10,602.11)	(5,115.03)	-	(15,717.15)	-	(15,717.15)
<b>Tax assets/(Liabilities)</b>	<b>4,263.35</b>	<b>691.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,955.30</b>	<b>20,672.45</b>	<b>(15,717.15)</b>

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.





**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

**26 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management**

**Accounting classification and fair values**

**A Carrying Value as on reporting date & Fair Value hierarchy:**

The following table shows carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is reasonable approximation of fair value.

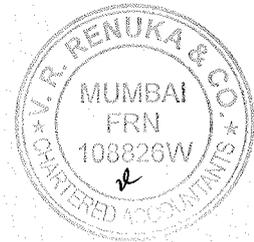
(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024				Fair Value hierarchy			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
(i) Trade Receivables	-	-	19,430.93	19,430.93	-	-	19,430.93	19,430.93
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	10,788.97	10,788.97	-	-	10,788.97	10,788.97
(iii) Other Financial Assets	-	-	27.89	27.89	-	-	27.89	27.89
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>30,247.79</b>	<b>30,247.79</b>	-	-	<b>30,247.79</b>	<b>30,247.79</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
(i) Long Term Borrowings	-	-	1,05,168.09	1,05,168.09	-	-	1,05,168.09	1,05,168.09
(ii) Short Term Borrowings	-	-	7,158.80	7,158.80	-	-	7,158.80	7,158.80
(iii) Trade Payables	-	-	8.37	8.37	-	-	8.37	8.37
(iv) Other Financial Liability	-	-	155.94	155.94	-	-	155.94	155.94
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,12,491.20</b>	<b>1,12,491.20</b>	-	-	<b>1,12,491.20</b>	<b>1,12,491.20</b>

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023				Fair Value hierarchy			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
(i) Trade Receivables	-	-	636.78	636.78	-	-	636.78	636.78
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	11,607.47	11,607.47	-	-	11,607.47	11,607.47
(iii) Other Financial Assets	-	-	24.55	24.55	-	-	24.55	24.55
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>12,268.80</b>	<b>12,268.80</b>	-	-	<b>12,268.80</b>	<b>12,268.80</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
(i) Long Term Borrowings	-	-	1,39,769.69	1,39,769.69	-	-	1,39,769.69	1,39,769.69
(ii) Short Term Borrowings	-	-	2,975.55	2,975.55	-	-	2,975.55	2,975.55
(iii) Trade Payables	-	-	226.56	226.56	-	-	226.56	226.56
(iv) Other Financial Liability	-	-	49.28	49.28	-	-	49.28	49.28
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,43,021.08</b>	<b>1,43,021.08</b>	-	-	<b>1,43,021.08</b>	<b>1,43,021.08</b>

With respect to disclosure of fair value of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables and other receivables, other current and non current financial assets, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities at March 31, 2024 are similar to carrying value because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values due to their short term nature.





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

#### Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (continued.....)

##### B Financial Risk Management

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

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

The source of risk are as follows -

Risk	Exposure from	Measurement
Credit Risk	Trade Receivable, Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Credit Ratings
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings, Trade Payables and other liabilities	Cash flow forecast
Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk, Currency Risk and Price Risk	Price risk from investments, currency risk from foreign currency payables	Sensitivity analysis

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework, which is reviewed by them periodically.

##### a Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from loans and investment in debt securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

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

##### i Loans (Project Advances)

There are no project advance are outstanding in the ordinary course of business as on the year ended March 31, 2024

##### i Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company held cash and bank balance with credit worthy banks of ₹10,788.97 Lakhs at March 31, 2024 ( PY March 31, 2023 : ₹11,607.47 Lakhs ). The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks where credit risk is largely perceived to be extremely insignificant.

##### b 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.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company manages its liquidity risk by preparing monthly cash flow projections to monitor liquidity requirements. In addition, the Company projects cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring the Balance Sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

#### March 31, 2024

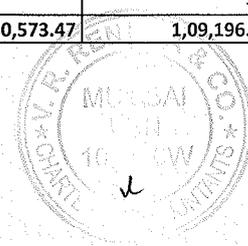
(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	With in 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Term Loan From Bank (Refer Note 12)	1,05,168.09		39,854.44	65,313.65
Short Term Borrowings (Refer Note 14)	7,158.80	7,158.80	-	-
Trade Payables (Refer Note 15)	8.37	8.37	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 16)	155.94	155.94	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,12,491.20</b>	<b>7,323.11</b>	<b>39,854.44</b>	<b>65,313.65</b>

#### March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	With in 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Term Loan From Bank (Refer Note 12)	1,39,769.69		30,573.47	1,09,196.22
Short Term Borrowings (Refer Note 14)	2,975.55	2,975.55		
Trade Payables (Refer Note 15)	226.56	226.56		
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 16)	49.28	49.28		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,43,021.08</b>	<b>3,251.39</b>	<b>30,573.47</b>	<b>1,09,196.22</b>





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

#### Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (continued.....)

##### c Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices and will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk and the market value of the investments.

##### i Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its trade and other payables in foreign currency considered in Provision for Expenses. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Currency risk is not material, as the Company does not have any significant exposure in foreign currency.

The exposure as on March 31, 2024 is as below:

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2024
Financial Assets - Trade Receivables (Refer Note 6)	₹ in Lakhs	19,430.93
	US \$ in millions	23.31
Trade Payables (Refer Note 15)	₹ in Lakhs	-
	US \$ in millions	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 16)	₹ in Lakhs	154.05
	US \$ in millions	0.18

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2023
Financial Assets - Trade Receivables (Refer Note 6)	₹ in Lakhs	636.78
	US \$ in millions	0.77
Trade Payables (Refer Note 15)	₹ in Lakhs	-
	US \$ in millions	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note 16)	₹ in Lakhs	-
	US \$ in millions	-

As on March 31, 2024, for conversion of US \$ liabilities into INR the Company has consider an exchange rate USD/INR ₹ 83.37 (PY : March 31, 2023 USD/INR ₹ 82.22)

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies of all the currencies in the Company. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the respective functional currency strengthens by 5% against the relevant foreign currency. For a 5% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs)	
	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
	Impact on profit before tax	
US\$ impact	963.84	31.84

##### ii Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.





## TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

#### Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (continued.....)

##### **Exposure to interest rate risk**

According to the Company interest rate risk exposure is only for floating rate borrowings. Company does not have any floating rate borrowings on any of the Balance Sheet date disclosed in this financial statements.

##### iii **Price Risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. It arises from financial assets such as investments in quoted instruments and units of mutual funds.

##### **a Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate Instruments**

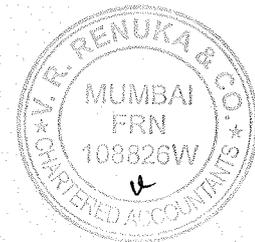
The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect Profit or Loss.

##### **b Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate Instruments**

The company does not have any variable rate instrument in Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities.

#### **27 Segment Reporting**

Based on the "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators of business, the segments in which the Company operates. The Company is engaged in the business of Purchase and leasing of Vessels, including FSRU for LNG projects which the Management and CODM recognise as the sole business segment. Hence disclosure of segment-wise information is not required and accordingly not provided.





# TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### 28 Earning Per Share

Sr. No.	Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
i)	Net profit after tax as per Statements of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders ( ₹ In Lakhs)	40,921.41	(7,520.87)
ii)	Weighted average number of shares used as denomination for calculating Basic and Diluted earning per share	53,50,00,000	53,50,00,000
iii)	Face value of shares ( ₹ Per Share)	10.00	10.00
iv)	Basic/Diluted earning per share ( in ₹)	7.65	(1.41)

### 29 Payment to Auditors

(₹ In Lakhs)			
Sr no	Particulars	Apr'23-Mar'24	Apr'22-Mar'23
i)	Statutory Audit Fees	0.55	0.55
ii)	Other Capacity	0.15	0.43

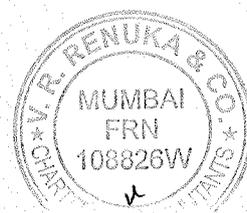
### 30 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Ind AS-24 are given below:

#### A List of Related Parties

Sr No.	Name of the parties	Relationship
i)	Swan Energy Limited ("SEL")	Holding Company
ii)	Swan LNG Private Limited ("SLPL")	Company and reporting entity are under common control
iii)	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	An enterprise able to exercise significant influence
iv)	Mr. Nikhil V Merchant - Managing Director of SEL	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
v)	Mr. Paresh V Merchant - Wholetime Director of SEL	
vi)	Mr. Bhavik Nikhil Merchant - Managing Director	
vii)	Mr. Vivek Paresh Merchant - Director	
viii)	Ms. Vinita Naman Patel - Director	
ix)	Mr. Deepak Krishna Mane - Independent Director ( Resigned on November 08, 2023)	
x)	Mr. Deepak Gajanan Inamdar - IFFCO Nominee Director	
xi)	Mr. Manish Gupta - IFFCO Nominee Director	
xii)	Mr. Pratap Singh Nagar - Independent Director	
xiii)	Mr. Chetan Selarka - Chief Financial Officer (Resigned on January 31, 2023)	
xiv)	Mr. Mehul Rajyaguru- Chief Financial Officer ( Appointed on July 31, 2023 and Resigned on December 08, 2023)	
xv)	Mr. Arun Satyanarayan Agarwal - Company Secretary ( Resigned in January 20, 2024)	

#### B Transaction during the period with Related Parties

		(₹ In Lakhs)	
Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i)	Swan Energy Limited		
	Opening Payable	257.41	257.41
	Loans & Advance taken	2,600.00	-
	Closing Payable	2,857.41	257.41
ii)	Director's Sitting Fees	0.75	0.75





# TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

### 31 Leases :

#### A Leases as lessor

##### Operating Lease

The Company has entered into short term operating lease arrangement in respect of FSRU Vessel during the period. The details are as follows:

i Carrying value of Leases assets as follow :

March 31 , 2024		(₹ In Lakhs)
Particulars	Vessel	
Gross Carrying Amount	1,75,062.80	
Accumulated depreciation	19,349.63	
Depreciation recognised in statement of P&L	5,558.85	

March 31 , 2023		(₹ In Lakhs)
Particulars	Vessel	
Gross Carrying Amount	1,75,062.80	
Accumulated depreciation	13,790.78	
Depreciation recognised in statement of P&L	5,543.65	

ii Total Contingent rent recognised as income in the statement of Profit and Loss in the year ended 31st March, 2024 is ₹ Nil ( March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil)

### 32 Capital Management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies, or processes for managing capital for the year ended March 31,2024 and the year ended March 31, 2023. Currently the Company's capital Project cost requirement have been funded partly Term Loan from Banks, partly by the shareholder's and partly through unsecured loan from the holding company.

			(₹ in Lakhs)
33	Commitments:	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	18,000.00	18,000.00

### 34 Corporate Social responsibility

Disclosure in respect of expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Amount required to be spent by the Company	-	-
	Amount spent other than for construction / acquisition of any assets		
b)	(Refer note below)	-	-

Since the Company has incurred net loss during last three years and hence the provision towards Corporate Social Responsibility is not required to be made as per the Companies Act, 2013





**TRIUMPH OFFSHORE PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024**

35

**Ratios**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31,2024	March 31,2023	% Variation	Reason for variation
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	4.25	4.04	5.13%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.45	3.91	(62.92%)	Due to increase in revenue and repayment of borrowings during the year.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	3.19	0.75	325%	Due to increase in revenue and profit earned during the year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	71.84%	(18.68%)	(484.58%)	Due to increase in revenue and profit earned during the year.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	-	-		
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	6.3	32.49	(80.61%)	Due to increase in revenue during the year.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.05	48.35	(95.76%)	Due to decrease in purchase cost during the year.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	2.66	2.00	33.00%	Due to increase in revenue and current assets during the year.
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	64.74%	(37.82%)	(271.18%)	Due to increase in revenue and profit earned during the year.
Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	30.56%	4.27%	615.69%	Due to increase in revenue and profit earned during the year.

**36 Other Statutory Information**

- (i) The company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) The company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the 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,
- (vii) The company has no 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.
- (viii) The company holds all the title deeds of immovable property in its name.
- (ix) The company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.
- (x) There is no Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

**37 Standards issued but not effective**

As at the date of issue of financial statements, there are no new standards or amendments which have been notified by the MCA but not yet adopted by the Company. Hence, the disclosure is not applicable.

**38 Event occurred after the Balance Sheet Date :**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of May 29, 2024 there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed.

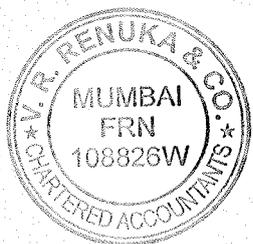
**39 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever considered necessary.**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For V.R.Renuka & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 108826W

V.R. Renuka  
Partner  
M No. 032263



Bhavik N. Merchant  
Managing Director  
DIN: 06389064

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vivek P. Merchant  
Director  
DIN: 06389079

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024

Ahmedabad, May 29, 2024

