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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of
INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS Financial Statements of **INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of Change in Equity Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind As financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind As and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit, total comprehensive income, change in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Emphasis of Matter

Your attention is drawn to Note Nos.: 33- Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress, 38- Exceptional Items, 48- Transition to Ind AS 116 'Leases', 49- Corporate Social Responsibility, 50 - Impact of the CoVID-19 pandemic on the Business forming part of the Statement of account.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and those charged with governance for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management



either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.



- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company has long term contracts as on 31st March, 2020, for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The company did not have derivative contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For, **VCA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 114414W

CA. Ashok Thakkar
(Partner)
MRN. : 048169



Place: Vadodara
Date: 29/06/2020
UDIN: **20048169AAAABE8380**

“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the members of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020:

- 1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant & Equipment;
 - (b) The Property Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the Property Plant & Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical Property Plant & Equipments have been noticed.
 - (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- 2) The management conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals, during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification, were not material.
- 3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- 5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- 6) As per informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
- 7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and service tax , Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March, 31, 2020 for the period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.



- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are following dues of outstanding on account of any dispute.

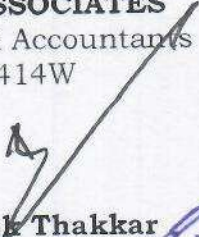
Name of Statute	Name of Dispute	Amount (Rs)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS Penalty	6,47,893	A.Y 2016-17	ITAT
Income Tax Act, 1961	Regular Assessment	23,58,360	A.Y 2014-15	CIT (A)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Regular Assessment	14,71,768	A.Y 2016-17	CIT (A)

- 8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks. The Company has not taken any loan either from financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures.
- 9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals and resolutions mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;
- 12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



- 15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For, **VCA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 114414W


CA. Ashok Thakkar
(Partner)
MRN. : 048169

Place: Vadodara
Date: 29/06/2020



20048169AAAABE8381

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the members of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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.

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential Components of Internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, **VCA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 114414W

CA. Ashok Thakkar
(Partner)
MRN. : 048169

Place: Vadodara
Date: 29/06/2020





CA. Ashok Thakkar CA. S. H. Shastri CA. Janak Shah
CA. Rutvij Vyas CA. Sanjay Bhatt CA. Hitesh Shah
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VADODARA-390001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Indutch Composites Technologies Pvt Ltd

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Results of **Indutch Composites Technologies Pvt Ltd** ("the Company") for the quarter ended on March 31,2020 (which is derived as balancing figure of the difference between audited figures in respect in financial year ended on March 31,2020 and the publish unaudited year to figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year ended on December 31,2019 which were subject to limited review by us) and the year to date results for the period from April 01,2019 To March 31,2020, attached herewith, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ('Listing Regulations').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial results:

- Are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and
- give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the applicable accounting standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of its net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 as well as for the year to date results for the period from April 1, 2019 To March 31, 2020.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013("Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Management's Responsibilities for the standalone financial results

These quarterly financial results (which is derived as balancing figure of the difference between audited figures in respect of financial year ended on March 31,2020 and the published unaudited year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year ended on December 31,2019 which were subject to limited review) as well as the year to date financial results have been prepared on the basis of the audited annual financial statements for the year ended March 31,2020. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Results that give a true and fair view of the net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the company in accordance with the recognition and measurement principle laid down Indian accounting standard 34 'interim financial reporting' prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. The respective Boards of Directors of the company are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the financial results by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the financial results, the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone annual financial results as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone annual financial results, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one



resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone annual financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For VCA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 114414W

(CA. ASHOK THAKKAR)

Partner

MRN. : 048169

Place: Vadodara

Date: 29-06-2020

UDIN : 20048169AAAABD5804



INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PVT LTD.
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	6	86,62,81,690	8,10,68,542
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	6,01,26,485
(c) Intangible Assets	7	62,14,360	18,23,422
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Deposits	8	4,82,76,778	3,13,30,407
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	9	(65,61,188)	43,79,147
(f) Other non-current assets	10	16,91,72,281	15,58,75,450
Total non-current assets		1,08,33,83,920	33,46,03,454
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	28,45,59,417	14,50,35,167
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	12	1,84,67,722	1,09,867
(ii) Trade receivables	13	14,41,43,507	16,06,76,215
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,60,680	7,23,94,693
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	30,50,000	1,27,80,050
(v) Loans / Deposits	16	73,53,699	45,59,058
(vi) Other Financial assets	17	24,281	3,77,495
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)	18	2,09,77,069	-
(d) Other current assets	19	94,60,909	57,43,618
Total current assets		48,82,97,284	40,16,76,163
Total assets		1,57,16,81,204	73,62,79,617
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	20	4,21,54,940	4,21,54,940
(b) Other Equity	21	31,95,22,081	32,94,77,066
Total equity		36,16,77,021	37,16,32,006
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	25,33,77,720	13,71,98,169
(ii) Other Financial liabilities	23	47,04,81,063	1,18,57,673
(b) Provisions	24	2,97,52,714	1,46,86,368
Total non-current liabilities		75,36,11,497	16,37,42,210
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	5,91,15,312	-
(ii) Trade payables	26		
A) Due to Micro & Small enterprises		3,58,16,216	41,07,520
B) Due to Other than Micro & Small enterprises		18,58,93,990	15,25,83,914
(iii) Other Financial liabilities	27	11,13,12,487	63,48,852
(b) Other current liabilities	28	5,22,92,931	3,15,86,292
(c) Provisions	29	1,19,61,748	62,78,823
Total current liabilities		45,63,92,685	20,09,05,401
Total		1,57,16,81,204	73,62,79,617
Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements	1 to 50		

As per our report of even date attached
For VCA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:114414W

CA. Ashok R Thakkar
Partner
Membership No. 048169

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board

B. Rath
Binayak Rath
Director
DIN: 02784819

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020

SATHIAN ARAYAN
AN PL
P L Sathinarayanan
Director
DIN: 02852765



INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PVT LTD.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I Revenue from operations	30	95,95,19,838	75,49,38,701
II Other income	31	56,89,271	34,77,200
III Total income (I+II)		96,52,09,109	75,84,15,901
IV EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	32	30,50,25,812	23,48,36,596
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	33	(11,62,23,325)	(5,80,66,321)
Employee Benefits Expense	34	31,04,97,143	20,17,78,801
Finance Costs	35	5,38,54,566	94,31,027
Depreciation and amortization expense	36	11,78,82,842	1,56,47,696
Other Expenses	37	29,09,05,686	28,02,84,153
Total expenses (IV)		96,19,42,725	68,39,11,953
V Profit before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)		32,66,384	7,45,03,948
Exceptional Items	38	(32,55,676)	(1,05,46,117)
Profit Before Tax		10,708	6,39,57,831
VI Tax expense:	39	1,08,26,239	1,93,21,337
(a) Current tax relating to: Prior Period items current year		-	2,14,27,000
earlier years		1,88,259	-
(b) Deferred tax		1,06,37,980	(21,05,663)
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		(1,08,15,531)	4,46,36,494
VIII Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Re-measurement of the defined benefit plans - tax impact		11,62,902 (3,02,355)	78,768 (21,913)
		8,60,547	56,855
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		(99,54,984)	4,46,93,349
X Earnings per equity share:	40		
Basic (in `)		(2.57)	10.59
Diluted (in `)		(2.57)	10.59
Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements	1 to 50		

As per our report of even date attached

For VCA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:114414W

CA. Ashok R Thakkar
Partner
Membership No. 048169

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board

Binayak Rath
Binayak Rath
Director
DIN: 02784819

SATHIANA
RAYANAN
PL

P L Sathinarayanan
Director
DIN: 02852765

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020



INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PVT LTD.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on 31st march, 2020

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Balance as on 1st April, 2018	2,99,76,840
Changes during the year	1,21,78,100
Balance as on 31st March, 2019	4,21,54,940
Changes during the year	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2020	4,21,54,940

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Security Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	1,54,43,672		3,35,18,443	4,89,62,115
Profit / Addition for the year	23,58,21,600	-	4,46,36,494	28,04,58,094
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	56,855	56,855
Total comprehensive income for the year	23,58,21,600	-	4,46,93,349	28,05,14,949
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	25,12,65,272	-	7,82,11,792	32,94,77,064
Profit / Addition for the year	-	-	(1,08,15,531)	(1,08,15,531)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	8,60,547	8,60,547
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(99,54,984)	(99,54,984)
Utilised for issue of Bonus Shares (including issue expenses)	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-
Tax on dividend	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	25,12,65,272	-	6,82,56,809	31,95,22,081

As per our report of even date attached

For VCA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:114414W

CA. Ashok R Thakkar
Partner
Membership No. 048169

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Binayak Rath
Director
DIN: 02784819

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020

SATHIANA
RAYANAN
PL

P L Sathinarayanan
Director
DIN: 02852765



INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PVT LTD.
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
[A] CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	32,66,384	7,45,03,948
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11,78,82,842	1,56,47,696
Interest to Banks / Financial Lease	5,33,53,839	52,47,860
Loss on Property, Plant and Equipment sold/discarded (net)	-	-
Unwinding of discount	8,06,551	1,90,880
Re-measurement of Defined benefit plans	(11,62,902)	(78,768)
Interest Income	(10,89,856)	(11,08,344)
Dividend received	-	-
Net Profit on sale of Current Investments	(13,57,855)	(1,09,867)
Net gain on investments carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Sundry balances written back (net)	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	-	-
Operating Profit before changes in working capital	17,16,99,003	9,42,93,406
Adjustment for (Increase)/Decrease in Operating Assets		
Inventories	(13,95,24,250)	(8,31,64,043)
Trade Receivables	1,65,32,708	38,94,471
Other Financial Assets	(10,72,03,638)	(5,91,04,043)
Other Assets	(37,17,291)	(4,64,548)
Adjustment for Increase/(Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	6,50,18,772	4,95,77,576
Provisions	1,99,42,720	1,07,06,700
Other Liabilities	52,00,75,338	(9,13,61,142)
Cash flow from operations after changes in working capital	54,28,23,363	(7,56,21,624)
Net Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	(2,15,05,131)	(2,14,52,542)
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	52,13,18,232	(9,70,74,166)
[B] CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment including Capital Advances & CWIP	(71,30,68,162)	(17,58,85,938)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Purchase of Investments	(6,00,00,000)	(1,09,867)
Sale of Investments	4,30,00,000	-
Interest Income	28,24,423	14,88,115
Dividend Income	-	-
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	97,30,050	29,14,450
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Investing Activities	(71,75,13,689)	(17,15,93,240)



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[C] CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowings	11,88,32,411	10,64,22,036
Repayment of Borrowings	(26,52,860)	-
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	24,79,99,700
Payment of dividend distribution tax	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital Borrowings	5,91,15,312	(1,91,69,709)
Interest Expenses	(5,12,33,420)	(52,47,860)
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Financing Activities	12,40,61,444	33,00,04,166
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7,21,34,013)	6,13,36,760
Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of year (see Note 1)	7,23,94,693	1,10,57,933
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of year (see Note 1)	2,60,680	7,23,94,693
Notes:		
1 Cash and Cash equivalents comprise of:		
Cash on Hands	72,720	74,594
Balance with Banks		
In Current Accounts	1,87,960	1,23,20,098
In Fixed Deposits	-	6,00,00,000
Cash and Cash equivalents as restated	2,60,680	7,23,94,693
2 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)- 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", figures of the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary.		

Particulars	Long-term borrowings	Short-term borrowings
Opening Balance	13,71,98,169	-
	(3,07,76,134)	-
Cash flow	11,61,79,551	5,91,15,312
	(10,64,22,036)	-
Non Cash Changes	-	-
	-	-
Closing Balance	25,33,77,720	5,91,15,312
	(13,71,98,169)	-

As per our report of even date attached

For VCA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:114414W

CA. Ashok R Thakkar
Partner
Membership No. 048169

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board


Binayak Rath
Director
DIN: 02784819

SATHIAN ARAYANA N PL
P L Sathinarayanan
Director
DIN: 02852765

Place : Vadodara
Date : 29th June 2020



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

iii Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a written down value basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Company has estimated the useful life of such intangible assets for the period of 5 years - life as estimated by the

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

iv Impairment of tangible and intangible assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

v Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable/ usable value. Finished goods and work-in-progress (along with Stock in transit and stock lying at customer's location) include appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventory of stores and spare parts is valued at FIFO basis at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Service Work in Progress

Service Work in Progress is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Service Work in Progress represents closing inventory of parts/ consumables and labour consumed in Jobwork, of Windmill Blades, as per contracted terms. Hence, this represents work performed under contractual liability in bringing this inventory to its present condition and location. Net realisable value is the contract price as per the Agreement.

vii Revenue Recognition:

On 28 March 2018, the MCA notified Ind AS 115, a new revenue recognition standard that replaces existing Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18. Ind AS 115 is applicable from 1 April 2018, i.e., FY 2018-19. The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that revenue needs to be recognised when an entity transfers the control of goods and services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled. The application of the standard does not have any significant impact on the retained earnings as at 1st April, 2018 or on these financial statements.

(a) Revenue from the sale of goods and or services is recognised when :

- the Company has entered into a contract for supply of goods or services with an identified customer;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- the Company has performed its intended obligation;
- upon acceptance of relevant tests Company passes on managerial/ effective control;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company

(b) Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from financial assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on, time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

vi. Leases:

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to use that asset to the Company in return for payment. Where this occurs, the arrangement is deemed to include a lease and is accounted for either as finance or an operating lease.



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Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and or the present value of minimum lease payments substantially cover fair value of the asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets taken on lease by the Company in its capacity as lessee at the commencement of lease term, company has recognised such lease as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at the present value of lease payments to be made over the period of time (except short term lease or low value assets).

vii. Foreign Currency Translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured in currency of primary environment in which the company operates and hence the statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

ii Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates, on the date of the transactions and balances are restated at the reporting date, and any differences there on are recognised on Net basis within Other Income, in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

viii. Borrowing costs:

Long term Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, which are subsequently measured at amortised costs.

Borrowings are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired and the difference between carrying amount of liability along with its relevant Asset adjusted will be recognised as either the Profit or Loss in Other Income.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

ix. Employee Benefits:

(a) Short-term employee benefits:

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, performance incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

(b) Post-employment Benefits:

(1) Defined Contribution Plan:

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, for which both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary.

(2) Defined Benefit Plan:

Defined retirement benefit plans comprising of gratuity are recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

Net interest on the net defined liability is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognised the Statement of Profit and Loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted.

Remeasurement of defined retirement benefit plans comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest as defined above), are recognised in other comprehensive income except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur and are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Financial Statements represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plans.

(c) Other long term employee benefits:

The obligation for long term employee benefits such as long term compensated absences is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be made by the company and is recognised in a similar manner as in the case of defined benefit plans vide (b)(2) supra.

Long term employee benefit costs comprising current service cost, interest cost implicit in long term employee benefit cost and gains or losses on curtailments and settlements, re-measurement including actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses.



Signature

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Digitally signed by SATHIAN ARAYAN AN PL
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Remeasurement of defined retirement benefit plans comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if

x. Income Taxes:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

(a) Current Tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(b) Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with asset will be realised.

(c) Current and deferred tax for the year :

Current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

xi. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value (at long term effective rate as last availed term finance) of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

Product Warranty expenses:

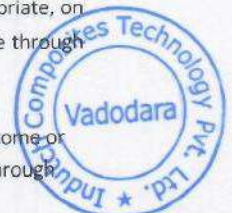
The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature and cost of warranty claims, as per management estimates regarding possible future incidences based on type of products and its failure expectations. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise, being liable up to three years.

xii. Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.



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xiii. Financial Assets:

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost:

Financial assets having contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold such assets in order to collect such contractual cash flows are classified in this category. Subsequently, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through Profit or Loss are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(d) Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party, or when the company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xiv. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments:

Debt and equity instruments issued by Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(a) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the Where the time value of money is significant, Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Equity instruments:

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

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xv. First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions:

(a) Overall principle:

The Company has prepared the opening Balance Sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2016 ('the transition date') by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying certain items from Previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under the Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in the measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to certain mandatory exceptions and certain optional exemptions available by the Company as detailed below.

(b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after 1st April, 2017 (the transition date).

(c) Impairment of financial assets:

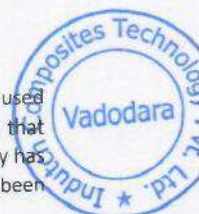
The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.



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(d) Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised as of April 01, 2016(transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(e) Fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition:

The Company has applied the requirements in paragraph B5.1.2A (b) of Ind AS 109 prospectively to transactions entered into on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. This exemption has been availed by the Company.

xvi. Statement of Cash Flows

Cash Flows are reported using indirect method, whereby PAT 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 or items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows are segregated into a operating, Investing and Financing Activities.

5 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates are recorded for long term impacting values at the effective rate applicable to the company as per latest evaluation for its long term borrowings.

(i) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:-

(a) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment:

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of external factors (significant decline asset's value, economic or legal environment, market interest rates etc.) and internal factors (obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, poor economic performance of the asset etc.) which could result in significant change in recoverable amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment.

(ii) Assumptions and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

(a) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits:

The employment benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/ (income) include the discount rate, inflation and mortality assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact upon the carrying amount of employment benefit obligations.

(b) Useful lives of depreciable assets:

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2019 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

(c) Estimation of provision for warranty:

These estimates are established using technical information on the nature and cost of warranty claims, as per management estimates regarding possible future incidences based on type of products and its failure expectations. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise, being liable up to three years.

Management, also estimates regarding possible future outflow on servicing the customers for any corrective action in respect of product failure which is generally expected to be settled within a period upto 3 years, and the same has been carried forward into future at term borrowing effective interest rate, currently applicable.

The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior year, if any. Factors that could impact the estimated claim information include the success of the Company's productivity and quality initiatives.

(d) Provision for slow moving and obsolete items in Inventory Valuation:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Write-down of inventories are calculated based on an analysis of foreseeable changes in demand, technology or market conditions to determine Obsolescence.



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INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PVT LTD.

Notes to the financial statements

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars / Assets	Tangible Assets										Total	
	Capital Work in Progress- Waghodia	Building	Right of Use Leased Assets(Building)	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers				
GROSS BLOCK												
At 31st March 2018	-	1,84,24,163	3,15,76,750	1,80,24,137	12,27,308	48,14,414	74,74,332	34,81,410			8,50,22,514	
Additions	6,01,26,485	4,49,457	12,38,990	3,02,77,113	2,87,051	2,00,000	12,74,892	14,85,058			9,52,89,045	
Deduction/Adjustments												
At 31st March 2019	6,01,26,485	1,88,73,620	3,28,15,740	4,82,51,250	15,14,359	50,14,414	87,49,224	49,66,468			18,03,11,559	
Additions	20,72,21,599	23,30,591	60,25,16,474	28,25,70,309	1,07,06,444	8,35,000	8,52,204	25,80,460			1,10,96,13,082	
Deduction/Adjustments	26,73,48,084		5,52,957					4,450			26,79,05,491	
At 31st March 2020	-	2,12,04,211	63,47,79,257	33,08,21,559	1,22,20,803	58,49,414	96,01,428	75,42,478			1,02,20,19,149	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION												
At 31st March 2018	-	3,98,735	44,27,147	80,61,603	7,05,272	28,55,136	43,37,404	28,74,702			2,36,59,999	
Charge for the year		8,99,503	67,51,181	53,18,431	2,10,845	7,35,014	6,40,459	9,01,100			1,54,56,533	
Deduction/Adjustments												
At 31st March 2019	-	12,98,238	1,11,78,328	1,33,80,034	9,16,117	35,90,150	49,77,863	37,75,802			3,91,16,532	
Charge for the year		9,28,606	8,45,38,013	2,75,95,172	5,55,088	6,61,012	6,63,103	16,79,934			11,66,20,928	
Deduction/Adjustments												
At 31st March 2020	-	22,26,844	9,57,16,341	4,09,75,206	14,71,205	42,51,162	56,40,966	54,55,736			15,57,37,460	
Net Block												
At 31st March, 2018	-	1,80,25,428	2,71,49,603	99,62,534	5,22,036	19,59,278	31,36,928	6,06,708			6,13,62,515	
At 31st March 2019	6,01,26,485	1,75,75,382	2,16,37,412	3,48,71,216	5,98,242	14,24,264	37,71,361	11,90,666			14,11,95,027	
At 31st March 2020	-	1,89,77,367	53,90,62,916	28,98,46,353	1,07,49,598	15,98,252	39,60,462	20,86,742			86,62,81,690	

Notes:

- The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Property Plant & Equipment (PPE) recognised as of April 1, 2017 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101.
- For details of property, plant and equipment given as security to lenders, refer Note No. 25.
- Previous Year's figures will not be directly comparable due to adoption of Ind As 116. Comparatives are regrouped/restated wherever necessary.
- The aggregate depreciation charge for the year has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- Net Carrying Value of Building comprises of:

Asset held under Finance Lease	
Cost / Deemed Cost	31st Mar, 2020 31st Mar, 2019
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment	63,47,79,257 2,23,35,000
	9,57,16,341 78,17,250

- The Company has vacated the Baroda- manjisar plant for its operations in July 2019 and related depreciation has not been charged. The company expanded its operations to the new plant at Waghodia GIDC, which has been Leased from related party. The lease impact of the same has been reflected in these financial year as per IND AS-116 "LEASES" (amended).



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INDUTCH COMPOSITES TECHNOLOGY PVT LTD.
Notes to the financial statements

7 Intangible Assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars /Assets	Computer Software	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
At 31st March 2018	12,55,609	12,55,609
Additions	19,05,559	19,05,559
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
At 31st March 2019	31,61,168	31,61,168
Additions	56,52,852	56,52,852
Deduction/Adjustments.	-	-
At 31st March 2020	88,14,020	88,14,020
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
At 31st March 2018	11,46,583	11,46,583
Charge for the year	1,91,163	1,91,163
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
At 31st March 2019	13,37,746	13,37,746
Charge for the year	12,61,914	12,61,914
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
At 31st March 2020	25,99,660	25,99,660
Net Block		
At 31st March, 2018	1,09,026	1,09,026
At 31st March 2019	18,23,422	18,23,422
At 31st March 2020	62,14,360	62,14,360

- 1 The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2016 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101.
- 2 The aggregate amortisation charge for the year has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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Notes to Accounts

8 Deposits	Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Deposits	4,82,76,778	3,13,30,407
	Total	4,82,76,778	3,13,30,407

- 1) Deposits are largely in relation to public utilities and Lease Agreements.
2) However, The company has not taken exhaustive search for information to assess significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition.

9 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Deferred Tax Assets	43,79,147	43,79,147
	Deferred Tax Liabilities	(1,09,40,335)	-
	Total	(65,61,188)	43,79,147

For the Financial Year 2019-20:					(Amount in Rs.)
Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance	
Deferred tax asset on account of:					
Difference of Depreciation as per Books and Income Tax*	49,56,629	(1,06,37,980)	-	(56,81,351)	
Expenses claimed for tax purpose on payment basis	(21,913)	-	(3,02,355)	(3,24,268)	
Total Deferred Tax Assets (A)	49,34,716	(1,06,37,980)	(3,02,355)	(60,05,619)	
Deferred tax liability on account of:					
Expenses claim for Tax on Payment Basis	5,55,569	-	-	5,55,569	
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities (B)	5,55,569	-	-	5,55,569	
Net Deferred Tax (A-B)	43,79,147	(1,06,37,980)	(3,02,355)	(65,61,188)	

* Net off Depreciation on leased asset

For the Financial Year 2018-19:					(Amount in Rs.)
Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance	
Deferred tax asset on account of:					
Difference of Depreciation as per Books and Income Tax	28,50,966	21,05,663	-	49,56,629	
Expenses claimed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	-	(21,913)	(21,913)	
Total Deferred Tax Assets (A)	28,50,966	21,05,663	(21,913)	49,34,716	
Deferred tax liability on account of:					
Expenses claim for Tax on Payment Basis	5,55,569	-	-	5,55,569	
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities (B)	5,55,569	-	-	5,55,569	
Net Deferred Tax (A-B)	22,95,397	21,05,663	(21,913)	43,79,147	

10 Other Non-Current Assets	Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Non Current Investments	-	-
	Advance for Capex	45,25,538	7,86,91,333
	Income Tax Refunds/Demands Receivables	41,33,219	41,33,219
	VAT/GST Recoverable*	2,84,83,259	1,24,65,418
	Retention with Customer	13,20,30,265	6,05,85,480
	Prepayments - Leasehold Land (refer note 19(i))	-	-
	Total	16,91,72,281	15,58,75,450

* Includes overdue of Rs.10.08 Lakhs pertaining to Refund of Export IGST.

11 Inventories	Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Raw Materials	6,95,86,687	4,62,85,762
	Work in Process	3,69,42,854	87,09,522
	Finished Goods (Incl. Plug and Moulds)	17,80,29,876	9,00,39,883
	Store and spares	-	-
	Total	28,45,59,417	14,50,35,167

- (i) For details of Inventories given as security to lenders, refer Note No. 25.
(ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense is disclosed in Notes 32, 33 and 37 in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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(Amount in Rs.)		
12 Investments	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted):		
DSP Liquidity fund - Regular plan -Growth	1,84,67,722	1,09,867
	1,84,67,722	1,09,867

1) The above Mutual Funds are valued at the value declared by the AMC.

(Amount in Rs.)		
13 Trade receivables	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
-Unsecured, Considered good	14,41,43,507	16,06,76,215
-Unsecured, Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Impairment for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total	14,41,43,507	16,06,76,215

(i) Generally, the Company enters into long-term sales arrangement with its customers. The average credit period is around 45-60 days.

(ii) At 31st Mar, 2020, the Company had 3 customers having outstanding more than 5% of total trade receivables that accounted for approximately 91.14% of receivables outstanding.

(iii) During Previous Year Rs.1,05,46,117/- receivables have been derecognised since there is no reasonable expectation of measurability in terms of its probability of the amount and timing or recoverability. The same are shown as exceptional items.

(iv) It includes Balances which are outstanding for more than 3 year of Rs.17,58,794.00

(Amount in Rs.)		
(vi) Age of receivables:	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Within the credit period	13,13,79,475	13,74,21,061
Upto 6 months past due	1,27,64,032	2,32,55,154
More than 6 months past due	-	-
Total	14,41,43,507	16,06,76,215

(Amount in Rs.)		
14 Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Balances with banks		
In Current Accounts	1,87,960	1,23,20,098
Fixed Deposit	-	6,00,00,000
Cash on hand	72,720	74,594
Total	2,60,680	7,23,94,693

(Amount in Rs.)		
15 Other Bank Balances	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Balances with banks		
Deposit with bank held as margin money against Bank guarantee & LC	30,50,000	1,27,80,050
Total	30,50,000	1,27,80,050

(Amount in Rs.)		
16 Current Loans	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to Employees	11,00,464	5,71,680
Deposits	62,53,235	39,87,378
Other receivables	-	-
Total	73,53,699	45,59,058

(Amount in Rs.)		
17 Other Current Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest receivable	24,281	3,77,495
Total	24,281	3,77,495

(Amount in Rs.)		
18 Current Tax Assets (Net)	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars		
Current Tax Assets		
Advance tax / TDS (Net of Provision)	2,09,77,069	-
Total	2,09,77,069	-

(i) Presently Company is continuing with the current tax rate regime.



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19 Other Current Assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Balance with Government Authorities	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	56,72,630	31,39,309
Advance to Vendors	37,88,279	26,04,309
Total	94,60,909	57,43,618

20 Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Authorised Share capital		
50,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed & fully paid share capital		
42,15,494 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	4,21,54,940	4,21,54,940
Total	4,21,54,940	4,21,54,940

(i) A reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period is as under:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	No. of Shares	Share Capital (in Rs.)
As at 1st April, 2018	29,97,684	2,99,76,840
Additions/(Reductions)	12,17,810	1,21,78,100
As at 31st March, 2019	42,15,494	4,21,54,940
As at 1st April, 2019	42,15,494	4,21,54,940
Additions/(Reductions)	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	42,15,494	4,21,54,940

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

For all matters submitted to vote in a shareholders meeting of the Company, every holder of an equity share as reflected in the records of the Company on the date of the shareholders meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held. Any dividend declared by the company shall be paid to each holder of Equity shares in proportion to the number of shares held to total equity shares outstanding as on that date. In the event of liquidation of the Company all preferential amounts if any shall be discharged by the Company. The remaining assets of the Company shall be distributed to the holders of equity shares in proportion to the number of shares held to the total equity shares outstanding as on that date.

(iii) Details of shares held by holding company are classified as under:

Particulars	No. of shares	Extent of Holding
Munjjal Auto Industries Ltd	2866536	68.00%
As at 31st March, 2020		

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are as under:-

Particulars	No. of shares	Extent of Holding
Binayak Rath	674479	16%
Sathinarayanan Palaniappan	674479	16%
Munjjal Auto Industries Ltd.	2866536	68%

(v) Pursuant to the board resolution of June, 2018, the company has issued 12,17,810 Right shares of face value Rs. 10 to Munjal Auto Industries Limited and securities Premium of Rs.193.644/- totalling Rs. 203.644 per share aggregating to Rs.24,80,00,000/- During June 2018, First Call was made of Rs.7.5 per share towards the Face value and Rs. 120 per share as securities premium totalling Rs.127.5/- per share aggregating to Rs. 15,52,70,775/-.

Balance final call of Rs. 2.5 towards face value and Rs. 73.644 per share as securities premium totalling to Rs.9,27,28,925/- called up in March, 2019.

Expenses relating to such actions have been written off during the year to the profit and loss account.

(vi) Of the Equity shares held by the two WTD, equally totalling 26.10% of the current Equity capital have been pledged to the bank as security towards term loan in march, 2019.

(During the year physical equity shares of the company converted in to Dmate format with CDSL Venture Limited, they have allotted new ISIN No.INE0BYB01016 for total Equity shares 42,15,494 held in physical format)

21 Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Capital Reserve	-	-
General Reserves	25,12,65,272	25,12,65,272
Retained Earnings	6,82,56,809	7,82,11,794
Total	31,95,22,081	32,94,77,066



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(i) Particulars relating to Other Equity:

(Amount in Rs.)

Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Capital Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Movements	-	-
Closing Balance (A)	-	-
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	25,12,65,272	1,54,43,672
Addition during the year	-	23,58,21,600
Closing Balance (B)	25,12,65,272	25,12,65,272
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	7,82,11,792	3,35,18,443
Add: Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,08,15,531)	4,46,36,494
Add: Other Comprehensive income arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	8,60,547	56,855
Less: Final Dividend for year 2018-19 paid	-	-
Less: Tax on Final Dividend	-	-
Closing Balance (C)	6,82,56,809	7,82,11,792
Total (A+B+C)	31,95,22,081	32,94,77,063

22 Borrowings

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Secured		
Term Loans		
From Banks & Others	25,33,77,720	13,71,98,169
Interest Accrued but not Paid	-	-
UnSecured		
Finance Lease	-	-
Total	25,33,77,720	13,71,98,169

(i) Nature of security and terms of repayment for long term secured borrowings including current maturities: These loans are secured by Hypothecation of plant and Machinery, Immovable Properties (Having first charge), Personal Guarantee of Directors and pledge of Equity Shares of two WTD including their personal House Properties too .

Particulars	Terms of Repayment
Term loan - I A/C No.35431662692	During ther year term loan -I was pay off fully.
Term loan -II A/C No.38356896339 outstanding RS. 27,86,03,492/-	Repayable in 26 Quarterly installments of varing Amounts. Repayments will commence from 31.12.2020.
Interest rate on the above term loans revised to 11.15% P.A. in last Quarter	

23 Other Financial liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
UnSecured		
Lease Liability	47,04,81,063	1,18,57,673
Total	47,04,81,063	1,18,57,673

(i) Refer note no 48

24 Long-term provisions

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Provision for employee benefits (For details refer note no: 41)		
Gratuity	1,16,75,028	68,33,089
Leave Encashment	63,61,433	36,10,309
Provision for warranties	1,17,16,253	42,42,970
Total	2,97,52,714	1,46,86,368

(i) Movement in warranties Provision:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	47,34,346	-
Additions during the year	67,17,731	45,43,466
Amount utilised during the year	-	-
Provision reversed during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount on provisions	8,06,551	1,90,880
Closing balance	1,22,58,628	47,34,346
Long-term Provisions	1,17,16,251	42,42,970
Short-term Provisions	5,42,377	4,91,377

The provision for warranty claims represents the present value as best estimate of the future economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties. The estimate has been made on the basis of historical warranty trends and may vary as a result of new materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.



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25 Borrowings

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand from banks & Others	5,91,15,312	-
Total	5,91,15,312	-

(i) These loans are secured by a first charge on inventories, receivables and all other current assets of the Company, Hypothecation of plant and Machinery, Immovable Properties, Personal Guarantee of Directors and pledge of Equity Shares of two WTD.

26 Trade Payables

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Trade Payables	22,17,10,206	15,66,91,434
Total	22,17,10,206	15,66,91,434

(i) Payment towards trade payables is made as per the terms and conditions of the contract / purchase orders. The average credit period is 45-90 days.

(ii) Includes balance of Payables outstanding for more than 3 years of Rs. 21,82,415.00

(iii) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have not been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises*	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
(a) Amount remaining unpaid but not due as at year end	82,14,185	20,11,208
Amount remaining unpaid / overdue as at year end	2,76,02,031	20,96,312
Total	3,58,16,216	41,07,520
(b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
(c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
(d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end		
(e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise		

(i) No interest is provided or paid towards overdues.

*MSME vendor classification is based on the confirmation received from Vendors.

27 Other Financial Liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Current maturities of long term debt	2,02,88,000	18,48,000
Interest accrued on borrowings and not due	21,20,419	-
Unclaimed Dividends (Refer note below)	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-
Expenses payable	49,66,482	2,53,971
Payable to Employees	-	-
Lease Liability	8,39,37,586	42,46,881
Total	11,13,12,487	63,48,852

28 Other Current liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Liability for statutory payments	71,14,704	1,42,17,029
Other Payables	26,86,273	-
Payable to Employees	2,45,51,957	1,67,48,995
Provision for Tax (Net)	-	6,20,268
Payable for Capital Goods	51,26,090	-
Advance Received from Customers	1,28,13,907	-
Total	5,22,92,931	3,15,86,292

29 Provisions

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Provision for employee benefits (For details refer note no: 41)		
Gratuity	2,19,608	1,28,531
Leave Encashment	2,16,095	1,30,322
ESIC	1,05,861	1,63,782
PF	32,77,952	26,36,723
Professional Tax	13,22,172	16,43,479
Provision for Tax	-	-
Provision for Expenses	62,77,683	10,84,609
Provision for warranties (Refer note no. 22 for details)	5,42,377	4,91,377
Total	1,19,61,748	62,78,823

(i) Presently Company is continuing with the current tax rate regime.



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30 Revenue from Operations (Amount in Rs.)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Sale of Products / Services	-	-
Sale of Products / Services	94,46,47,989	71,90,38,132
Other Operating Revenue	-	-
Sale of scrap	2,92,224	3,22,905
Sales -Export *	1,45,79,625	3,55,77,664
Total	95,95,19,838	75,49,38,701

*Net of returns of Rs.115 Lakhs (P.Y. Nil).

31 Other Income (Amount in Rs.)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	-
Deposit with bank and others	10,89,856	11,08,344
Dividend Income	-	-
Dividend received on investments carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Cash Discount	-	-
Net Profit on sale of Current Investments	13,57,855	1,09,867
Net gain on investments carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Other non-operating income:	-	-
Sundry balances written back (net)	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	32,41,560	22,58,989
Total	56,89,271	34,77,200

32 Cost of materials consumed (Amount in Rs.)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cost of materials consumed	30,50,25,812	23,48,36,596
Total	30,50,25,812	23,48,36,596

33 Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress (Amount in Rs.)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening stock:		
Finished goods	9,00,39,883	4,06,83,084
Work-in-progress	87,09,522	-
Total (A)	9,87,49,405	4,06,83,084
Closing stock:		
Finished goods *	8,44,17,009	9,00,39,883
Work-in-progress #	13,05,55,721	87,09,522
Total (B)	21,49,72,730	9,87,49,405
Total(A-B)	(11,62,23,325)	(5,80,66,321)

* Includes rectification material held at customer location Rs.324 Lakhs (PY Nil).

Includes service stock Rs.786 Lakhs (PY Rs.255Lakhs)

34 Employee Benefits Expense (Amount in Rs.)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Salaries and wages	28,67,55,110	18,68,80,263
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,87,39,581	1,13,96,135
Staff welfare expenses	50,02,452	35,02,404
Total	31,04,97,143	20,17,78,801

35 Finance Costs (Amount in Rs.)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Interest on:		
Borrowings from banks	1,12,80,683	13,71,651
Others	5,00,727	41,83,167
Other costs	37,88,149	13,23,768
Interest for Finance Lease	3,74,78,457	23,61,561
Unwinding of discount on provisions	8,06,551	1,90,880
Total	5,38,54,566	94,31,027



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(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11,66,20,928	1,54,56,533
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,61,914	1,91,163
Total	11,78,82,842	1,56,47,696

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Consumption of Stores & Spares, Tools	-	-
Power and fuel	11,14,43,983	7,47,09,340
Freight Charges	91,16,194	72,27,972
Repairs and Maintenance :	-	-
Repairs to Buildings	34,07,813	16,77,028
Repairs to Machinery	10,27,472	6,15,684
Repairs and Maintenance - Others	17,05,101	32,46,577
Rent	24,20,710	6,21,06,510
Wages to Contractors	1,98,95,097	3,50,36,235
Professional Charges	1,34,14,372	55,82,259
Insurance Premium	36,61,315	16,68,289
Payment to Auditors	7,02,500	4,64,016
Canteen Expenses	1,90,21,883	1,57,44,219
Rates and Taxes excluding taxes on income	24,73,817	22,54,224
Vehicle Hiring & Maintenance Expense	1,85,51,248	1,10,44,695
Warranty Expenses	67,17,732	45,43,467
Rectification Material Return	2,33,45,211	-
Crane Hiring Charges	83,62,576	48,69,139
Scrap Removal Expense	74,81,082	88,24,975
Tour & Travelling Expenses	1,09,50,527	78,25,968
Security Services	57,90,747	41,81,033
Fabrication Expenses	19,61,758	51,48,552
Clearing and Forwarding Charges	24,25,122	43,61,644
Unwinding Rent Expenses	32,30,763	19,95,328
Factory Exps.	29,42,096	70,71,046
Site Exps.	13,20,904	13,45,872
Miscellaneous Expenses*	95,35,665	87,40,082
Total	29,09,05,686	28,02,84,153

* None of the item individually accounts for more than Rs.10,00,000 or 1% of revenue whichever is higher.

(Amount in Rs.)

(i) Payment to auditors has been classified below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
For Audit fees	5,00,000	2,50,000
For Tax Audit	1,00,000	75,000
For Other Services	4,05,000	3,41,000
For out of pocket expenses	-	-
Total	10,05,000	6,66,000

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Exceptional Item	32,55,676	1,05,46,117
TOTAL	32,55,676	1,05,46,117

Exceptional items are those which are considered for separate disclosure in the financial statements considering their size, nature or incidence. Such items included with in Profit and loss are as under:

- During the year there has been a fraud on company towards payment to a Import creditor amounting to Rs. 32,55,676 the same has been followed up with banker and case has been filed with cybercell vadodara.
- During the year receivables of Nil and Previous year Rs.1,05,46,117 have been written off as the company doesn't have reasonable expectation of measurability, in terms of its probability of the amount and the timing or receivability. The Company has filed for a claim in NCLT ahemdabad and as per the order dated 03.12.2019 an amount of Rs.90,46,000 reflected as admissible claim.

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Current tax in relation to:		
Current years	-	2,14,27,000
Earlier years	1,88,259	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year	1,06,37,980	(21,05,663)
Unused Tax Credits	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	1,08,26,239	1,93,21,337

(i) Company is continuing with the current tax rate regime.



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(i) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows: (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit before Tax & OCI	11,73,610	6,40,36,599
Income tax expense calculated at 26% / 27.82%	3,79,554	1,78,14,982
<u>Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in</u>		
Expenses not allowed in Income Tax	4,34,95,721	36,18,545
Reversal of Provision of diminution of investments		
Allowable Expenses / Non Taxable Income	(4,30,28,799)	(29,40,457)
Deduction of Section 80IC		
Exceptional Items	(8,46,476)	29,33,930
Tax adjustment of earlier years	1,88,259	-
Deferred Tax	1,06,37,980	(21,05,663)
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Tax Expenses	1,08,26,239	1,93,21,337

40 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(1,08,15,531)	4,46,36,494
No. of Equity Shares	42,15,494	42,15,494
Weighted average number of equity shares	36,82,702	36,82,702
Basic earnings per equity share	(2.57)	10.59
Diluted earnings per equity share	(2.57)	10.59
Face Value per equity share	10.00	10.00

41 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(A) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of:		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt under the custom law	4,75,40,711	2,87,43,339
Bank Gurrantee	2,97,65,658	2,24,44,646
Income Tax	44,78,021	44,78,021
(B) Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	2,55,00,000	36,71,00,000

The above contingent liabilities are against the proceedings pending with Income Tax Department for TDS Penalties and Assessments.

The above commitments are for capital contracts to be executed for the upcoming plant.

42 Leases

The Company has obtained land and certain premises for its business operations (including furniture and fittings, therein as applicable) under operating lease or leave and license agreements. These are generally not non-cancellable and periods range between 12 months and 10 years under leave and licence and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. The Company has given refundable interest free security deposits in accordance with the agreed terms. These refundable security deposits have been valued at amortised cost under relevant Ind AS. Short term lease and small value lease payments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Rent" in Note 37.

43 Employee Benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plans:

Contributions to defined contribution plan are recognised as expenses when contributions become due.

The Company participates in a number of defined contribution plans on behalf of relevant personnel. Any expense recognised in relation to these schemes represents the value of contributions payable during the period by the Company at rates specified by the rules of those plans. The only amounts included in the balance sheet are those relating to the prior months contributions that were not due to be paid until after the end of the reporting period.

The major defined contribution plans operated by the Company are as below:

(i) Provident fund and Pension:

In accordance with the Employee's Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary.

The contributions, as specified under the law, are made to the provident fund set up as an irrevocable trust by the Company, post contribution of amount specified under the law to Employee Provident Fund Organisation on account of employee pension scheme.

The total expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period are as under: (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31.03.2020
Employer's contribution to Provident and other Funds	1,72,22,265
Total	1,72,22,265



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(b) Defined Benefit Plan:

(i) Gratuity:

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Gratuity Act, employees are entitled to specific benefit at the time of retirement or termination of the employment on completion of five years or death while in employment. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the time of retirement/termination age. The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31st March, 2019 by a member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The company has not created any fund against the Gratuity and Leave Encashment Liability pending on.

The company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The liability for gratuity as at the year-end is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation.

This plan typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Non Funding risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(II) Non Funding Risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. Since the same has not been funded the company carries the risk relating to fluctuation in market interest rates and return the company enjoys on unfunded portion.

(III) Longevity Risk:

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

(IV) Salary Risk:

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

GRATUITY

Present Value of Benefit Obligations

- changes over the valuation period

Present Value of Benefit Obligation on 1-4-2019	69,61,620	50,97,313
Past Service cost	-	-
Current Service cost	56,21,044	2,225,725
Interest cost	4,73,390	392,493

Benefits paid

Actuarial losses (gains) arising from change in financial assumptions	13,98,684	
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from change in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from experience adjustments	(25,60,099)	(753,911)
Present Value of Benefit Obligation on 31-3-2020	1,18,94,639	6,961,620

Bifurcation of Present Value of Benefit Obligation

Current - Amount due within one year	2,19,608	128,531
Non-Current - Amount due after one year	1,16,75,031	68,33,089
Total	1,18,94,639	6,961,620

Expected Benefit Payments in Future Years

Year 1	2,19,608	128,531
Year 2	3,91,227	294,800
Year 3	3,77,730	243,763
Year 4	3,64,698	235,353
Year 5	4,52,206	232,420
Year 6 to Year 10	60,02,496	9,306,804

Sensitivity Analysis

- Effects of Key Assumptions on Defined Benefit Obligations

Discount Rate - 1 percent increase	1,03,56,711	63,09,566
Discount Rate - 1 percent decrease	1,38,18,145	77,35,871
Salary Escalation Rate - 1 percent increase	1,37,94,240	7,733,522
Salary Escalation Rate - 1 percent decrease	1,03,46,322	6,299,955
Withdrawal Rate - 1 percent increase	1,18,59,689	6,982,504
Withdrawal Rate - 1 percent decrease	1,19,36,356	6,938,759



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45 Related Party Disclosures

Name of related parties and description of their relationships are as under:

(A) Holding Company:

Munjal Auto Industries Ltd Since 22.05.2018

(B) Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives:

Mr. Binayak Rath	Director	Since 22.02.2010
Mr. P. L. Sathinarayan	Director	Since 22.02.2010
Mr. Sudhir Kumar Munjal	Director	Since 22.05.2018
Mr. Anuj Munjal	Director	Since 22.05.2018
Mr. Debdut Mishra	Chief Executive Officer	Since 12.05.2017
Mr. Debasis Gupta	Chief Executive Officer	Since 23.05.2019

(C) Enterprise in which directors and their relatives are directors:

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in ordinary course of business during the year:

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Enterprise in which directors and their relatives are directors	Key Managerial personnel	(Amount in Rs.)
				Total
Remuneration paid	-	-	1,39,96,312	1,39,96,312
	-	-	(1,96,70,000)	(1,96,70,000)
Mr. Binayak Rath	-	-	54,00,000	54,00,000
	-	-	(82,75,000)	(82,75,000)
Mr. P. L. Sathinarayan	-	-	54,00,000	54,00,000
	-	-	(82,75,000)	(82,75,000)
Mr. Debdut Mishra	-	-	31,96,312	31,96,312
	-	-	(31,20,000)	(31,20,000)
Mr. Debasis Gupta	-	-	9,96,224	9,96,224
	-	-	-	-
Loans & Advances	-	-	-	-
	(22,95,22,886)	-	(7,32,35,642)	(30,27,58,528)
Mr. Binayak Rath - Balance / taken	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(6,95,000)	(6,95,000)
Mr. Binayak Rath - Repaid	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(12,49,000)	(12,49,000)
Miraj Rotor Blades Tech. Pvt Ltd -Balance/ taken	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(15,56,313)	(15,56,313)
Mr. Sudhir Munjal - Balance / taken	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(3,00,00,059)	(3,00,00,059)
Mr. Sudhir Munjal - Repaid	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(3,00,00,059)	(3,00,00,059)
Murvari B V -Repaid Including Interest	(1,81,42,064)	-	-	-
Munjal Auto Industries Ltd - Balance / taken	-	-	-	-
	(10,50,00,000)	-	-	(10,50,00,000)
Munjal Auto Industries Ltd - Repaid	-	-	-	-
	(10,50,00,000)	-	-	(10,50,00,000)
Munjal Auto Industries Ltd - Balance Interest	-	-	-	-
	(13,80,822)	-	-	(13,80,822)
Goods and services	-	3,90,00,003	-	3,90,00,003
	-	(4,34,94,665)	-	(4,34,94,665)
Miraj Rotor Blades Tech. Pvt Ltd (Purchase)	-	-	-	-
	-	(3,88,73,126)	-	(3,88,73,126)
Miraj Rotor Blades Tech. Pvt Ltd -(Sales)	-	-	-	-
	-	(46,21,539)	-	(46,21,539)
Mr. Debasis Gupta	-	15,00,000	-	15,00,000
	-	-	-	-
Munjal Auto Industries Ltd - Rent	-	3,75,00,003	-	3,75,00,003
	-	-	-	-

Amounts in brackets indicate previous year figures

Related party: The Company has paid interest to the Holding company, for its various demand loans, in consonance with the relevant provisions of The Companies Act 2013, which specifies the minimum rate of interest aligned to Government securities of matching profile. The said demand loans were received pending final call on Rights share issue, which was subscribed by the Holding Company, since the future business plan was under further deliberation and till such plans were re- discussed and approved, the amount were received from Directors and Holding company.

All other such loans from Directors and Related parties are in nature of demand loans and are considered to have been received and valued - at fair value and hence no interest is considered.

The company has entered into a long term Lease arrangement with Holding company for a period of 10 years, with Rentals due to start in next financial year.

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance as at:		
Remuneration payable:		
Mr. Binayak Rath	2,16,359	7,83,421
Mr. P. L. Sathinarayan	1,44,500	5,72,332
	71,859	2,11,089



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46 Balances of trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and loans are subject to the confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments if any, will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which will not have material impact.

47 **Financial Instrument Disclosure:**

(a) Capital Management:

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including earmarked balances) and current investments.

The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Company. (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Equity share capital	4,21,54,940	4,21,54,940
Other Equity	31,95,22,081	32,94,77,066
Total Equity (A)	36,16,77,021	37,16,32,006
Non-current borrowings	25,33,77,720	13,71,98,169
Short term borrowings	5,91,15,312	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	2,02,88,000	18,48,000
Gross Debt (B)	33,27,81,032	13,90,46,169
Total Capital (A+B)	69,44,58,054	51,06,78,174
Gross Debt as above	33,27,81,032	13,90,46,169
Less: Current investments	1,84,67,722	1,09,867
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	2,60,680	7,23,94,693
Less: Other balances with bank (including earmarked balances)	30,50,000	1,27,80,050
Net Debt (C)	31,10,02,630	5,37,61,559
Net debt to equity	0.85	0.14

Net debt to equity as at 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019 has been computed based on average equity

(b) Disclosures:

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 4(xii), (xiii) and (xiv).

(i) Financial assets and liabilities:

The following tables presents each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 2020, and 31st March, 2019.

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. Financial Assets:		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Investments in mutual funds:	1,84,67,722	1,09,867
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	14,41,43,507	16,06,76,215
Cash and cash equivalents	2,60,680	7,23,94,693
Other bank balances	30,50,000	1,27,80,050
Loans	5,56,30,477	3,58,89,465
Other financial assets	24,281	3,77,495
Total	22,15,76,667	28,22,27,785
II. Financial Liabilities:		
Measured at amortised cost		
Long term borrowings	25,33,77,720	13,71,98,169
Short term borrowings	5,91,15,312	-
Trade payables	22,17,10,206	-
Other financial liabilities	11,13,12,487	63,48,852
Total	64,55,15,726	14,35,47,021

(ii) Fair value measurement:

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorised as below based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

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



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Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)		
	1 month -1 year	1 year – 3 years	More than 3 years
As at 31st March, 2020			
Trade and other receivables	14,41,43,507	-	-
Investments in Mutual funds	1,84,67,722	-	-
Loans	73,53,699	4,82,76,778	-
Other financial assets	24,281	-	-
Total	16,99,89,209	4,82,76,778	-
As at 31st March, 2019			
Trade and other receivables	16,06,76,215	-	-
Investments in Mutual funds	1,09,867	-	-
Loans	45,59,058	3,13,30,407	-
Other financial assets	3,77,495	-	-
Total	16,57,22,635	3,13,30,407	-

The Company has access to committed credit facilities as described below, apart from comfort of availability of funds from Promoters and Holding company. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Unsecured bank overdraft facility, reviewed annually and payable at call	(Amount in Rs.)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March,
Amount used	5,91,15,312	-
Amount unused	1,48,84,688	2,00,00,000

48 Transition to Ind AS 116 'Leases'

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 has notified Ind AS 116 Leases ("Ind AS 116") which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases.

The company has leases that were classified as finance lease applying Ind AS 17, for such leases the right of use and lease liability is transferred to lease assets on the transition date.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. Effective 1st April, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 - 'Leases' and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1st April, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. The Company has recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right of use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepayments/accruals recognised in the balance sheet as on 31st March, 2019.

The company has adopted Ind AS 116, under modified retrospective approach, option II from 1st April 2019. Thus the company has not restated the comparative information. Thereby recognised Rs. 17,46,87,280/- as Right to Use and Lease liability as on the application date. There is no impact on retained earnings as on 1st April, 2019.

The Company has elected below practical expedients on transition to Ind AS 116:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- Applied the exemption not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of right of use asset at the date of initial application.
- Elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date, the Company relied on its assessment made applying Ind AS 17. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.
- The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning 1st April, 2019 and applied the standards to its leases, prospectively, applying the standards on initial application without making any adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings.
- The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases of all the assets that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.
- The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1st April, 2019 is 9.9157% PA.

Leases as lessee

(i) The Movement in Lease liabilities during the year

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	31st March 2020	
Opening Balance	1,61,04,554	
Balance as at 1st April, 2019 (on adoption of Ind AS 116 - Leases)	17,46,87,280	
Additions during FY 2019-20	42,72,76,237	
Finance costs incurred during the year	3,74,78,457	
Payments of Lease Liabilities	6,36,49,422	
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	51,69,40,192	

(ii) The carrying value of the Rights-of-use and depreciation charged during the year

For details pertaining to the carrying value of right of use of lease assets and depreciation charged thereon during the year, kindly refer note -5 "Property, Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets"

(iii) Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss Account during the Year

Particulars	for the year ended	
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
(i) Expenses related to Short Term Lease & Low Asset Value Lease		
(ii) Lease Expenses	24,20,710	6,21,06,510
Total Expenses	24,20,710	6,21,06,510

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	31st March 2020
Total Cash outflow for Leases	6,36,49,422



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(v) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2020
Maturity Analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows	
Less than One year	9,76,38,480
one to three years	30,12,46,015
more than three years	41,39,44,313
Total undiscounted Lease Liability	81,28,28,808
Balances of Lease Liabilities	
Non Current Lease Liability	71,51,90,328
Current Lease Liability	9,76,38,480
Total Lease Liability	81,28,28,808

49 Corporate Social Responsibility :

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company as this is being the first year of applicability of the provisions of the corporate Social Responsibility, These committee is carry out the CSR activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 on behalf of the Company. During the year, the Company has required to spend Rs.4,89,346.00 as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR committee has decided to spend full amount to one of the Charitable hospital near village in Bharuch in 3rd board meeting held on 7th February 2020, but due to this pandemic COVID-19 and lockdown declared by Government of India, the company could not spend the amount during in last quarter of the F.Y 2019-20, hence the same amount was unspent for the F.Y 2019-20.

Particulars	Amount Contributed	Amount yet to be Contributed	Total
a) Construction / Acquisition of any assets - - -	-	-	-
b) For purpose other than (a) above	-	4,89,346.00	4,89,346.00
Total	-	4,89,346.00	4,89,346.00

50 Impact of the CoVID-19 pandemic on the Business

Due to outbreak of CoVID-19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made initial assessment of likely adverse impact on business and financial risks, and believes that the impact is likely to be short term in nature. The management does not see any medium to long term risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due. Company shut the operations on 22.03.2020 to 05.04.2020 at one plant and on 21.04.2020 at another plant(Salary and wages paid up to 31.03.2020 Rs. 47.20 Lakhs being part of current cost) during the period Rs.21.50 Crore the closing inventories are being processed and same are under finishing and are likely to be completed and invoiced in first half of next year.Hence the profits upon such turnover did not get captured during the current period and the same will impact future revenue and profit by reduction in subsequent period due to occupation of resources in completing and invoicing the backlog With the available financial support the impact would not be material.

Further one of the plant is under lockdown from 19.06.2020 to 30.06.2020 (Proposed) Due to CoVID condition. Interest risk : There is no change expected in the interest risk profile of the company as assessable at present. However due to delay and reduction likely shipment likelihood of increasing interest cost, full impact can not be ascertained presently.

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