**M.S. Goyal & Associates**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

301, Prabhat Kiran, 17, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 Ph :011-41538410-11 Telefax; 011-41538412

E mail msgoyal@airtelmail.in & ca.msgoyal@gmail.com

***INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT***

**To The Members of**
**Indo Toolings Pvt Ltd**

## Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Indo Toolings Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and the notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (here in after referred to as the " Ind AS Financial Statements")

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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015 as amended (the Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its Profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

### Other Information

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 Board Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS 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.



M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

**M.S. Goyal & Associates**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

301, Prabhat Kiran, 17, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 Ph :011-41538410-11 Telefax; 011-41538412

E mail msgoyal@airtelmail.in & ca.msgoyal@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143 (3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting in place and 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity or business activities of the Company to express an opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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.

**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 Companies Act, 2013 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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**"



M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

**M.S. Goyal & Associates**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

301, Prabhat Kiran, 17, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 Ph :011-41538410-11 Telefax; 011-41538412

E mail msgoyal@airtelmail.in & ca.msgoyal@gmail.com

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of the section 197(16) of the Act, as amended

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of the Section 197 of the Act, no remuneration has been paid to any director in the Company.

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
iii. There were no amounts which was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

*For **M S Goyal & Associates***
Chartered Accountants
(FRN. 011372N)

M.S. Goyal & Associates * New Delhi * Chartered Accountants

***(M. S Goyal)***
Partner
(Membership No. 074042)
UDIN 21074042AAAAAK6588
Place New Delhi
Dated 15th May 2021.

**ANNEXURE-A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF Indo Toolings Private Limited**

(This is the annexure referred to in Para 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

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

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the movable items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any owned immovable property i.e. land or building, therefore the provision of this para w.r.t title deed of the immovable property is not applicable to the Company.

ii. Inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. There were no material discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to the book records

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Companies Act, 2013

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made any investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits as defined under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of the cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

vii. In respect of the statutory and other dues:

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

b) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, there were no disputed demand for Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited with relevant authorities as on March 31, 2021,

# M.S. Goyal & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

301, Prabhat Kiran, 17, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 Ph :011-41538410-11 Telefax; 011-41538412

E mail msgoyal@airtelmail.in & ca.msgoyal@gmail.com

viii. The Company did not have any outstanding term loan loans or borrowings to a financial Institution, bank, government or dues to debenture holders during the year. Hence, reporting of default in the repayment of loans or borrowings under clause 3 (viii) is not applicable during the year.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

x. According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported by the Company during the year.

xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remunerations to its directors, Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into with the Related Parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards

xiv. During the year, the Company has made preferential allotment / placement of preference shares. In respect of the same, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the requirement of Section 42 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Further, in our opinion, the amounts so raised have been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised. During the year, the Company did not make preferential allotment/private placement of fully/partly convertible debentures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

*For M S Goyal & Associates*
Chartered Accountants
(FRN. 011372N)

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

*(M. S Goyal)*
Partner
(Membership No. 074042)
UDIN 21074042AAAAAK6588
Place New Delhi
Dated 15th May 2021.

## ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indo Toolings Private Limited ("the Company"), as of March 31, 2021, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, both issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**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 the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and

# M.S. Goyal & Associates

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

301, Prabhat Kiran, 17, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 Ph :011-41538410-11 Telefax; 011-41538412

E mail msgoyal@airtelmail.in & ca.msgoyal@gmail.com


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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

*For M S Goyal & Associates*
Chartered Accountants
(FRN. 011372N)

*(M. S Goyal)*
Partner
(Membership No. 074042)
UDIN 21074042AAAAAK6588
Place New Delhi
Dated 15th May 2021.

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

**1. Corporate information**

Indo Toolings Private Limited (ITPL) is a 100% Subsidiary of JBM Auto Ltd. It is one of the largest and best-equipped Commercial Tool Room in Central India, located at Indore, the industrial and commercial Capital of Madhya Pradesh, India. ITPL is the complete solution provider for all kinds of tooling requirements, including stamping tools, plastic injection moulds, PDC dies, fixtures etc.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies**

**2.1 Statement of Compliance: -**

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

**2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation: -**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods or services. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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

**2.3 Use of Estimates**

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

Estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

**2.4 Revenue Recognition**

**Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable**

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and its related cost can be reliably measured and it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and
Specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results taking into consideration the type of customers, the type of transactions and specific of each arrangement.

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Indo Toolings Pvt. Limited

is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

**Income from services**

Income from services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction i.e. service performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed, at the end of the reporting period.

**Dividend and Interest Income**

Dividend income from Investment is recognized when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

For all financial instruments measured either at amortised or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of the financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of financial instruments but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income in respect of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is included in other income.

**2.5 Leases**

*(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognized using the incremental borrowing rate.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

M.S. & Co. New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

*(ii) Assets held under lease*

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (See note 2.2d). Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to similar owned assets. Assets held under leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating lease) are not recognized in the Company's Balance Sheet.

*(iii) Lease payments*

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. Lease incentive received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Payments made under finance lease are allocated between the outstanding liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

## 2.6 Foreign Currencies

### Functional and presentational currency

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

### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

## 2.7 Borrowing Costs

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

M.S. Goyal & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

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.

### 2.8 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled within the operating cycle after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognized in the period in which the related services are rendered and are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

**Other long-term employee benefits obligations**

Liabilities for leave encashment and compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within the operating cycle after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows which is expected to be paid using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in Profit or Loss.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long –term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year – end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to OCI in the period in which they occur.

**Post-employment obligations**

The Company has defined benefit plans namely gratuity for employees. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

**Defined contribution plans**

The Company has defined contribution plans for post retirements benefits, namely, Employee Provident Fund Scheme. The Company makes specified monthly contributions to the Regional

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS LIMITED

Provident Fund Commissioner towards provident fund and employee state insurance scheme ('ESI'). Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

**Termination Benefits**
A liability for the termination benefit is recognised when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit.

**2.9 Taxation**
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

**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 that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**Deferred tax**
Deferred tax is recognized 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 profits. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and incurred tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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 asset to be recovered.

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

**Current and deferred tax for the year**
Current and deferred tax are recognized in statement of profit & loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the income taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

**2.10 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost of acquisition or constructions, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED *

to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. The other repairs and maintenance of revenue nature are charged to Statement of profit & loss during the reporting period in which they have incurred. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment as per the previous GAAP is considered as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

**Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method on a pro-rata basis from the month in which each asset is ready to use to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on estimated useful lives, as specified in Part "C" of the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 e.g

| Property, Plant and Equipment | Useful lives (Years) |
|---|---|
| Furniture and Fixture | 10 |
| Computers | 3 |
| Server – Computers | 5 |
| Plant and Machinery | 15 |

The assets residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis for assets purchased / sold during the year. Individual assets costing Rs. 5,000/- or less are depreciated in full in the year of purchase.

Freehold land/Leasehold land in the nature of perpetual lease is not amortized.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are credited / debited to profit or loss.

**2.11 Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost of acquisition and are stated net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an intangible asset includes purchase cost (net of rebates and discounts), including any import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs on making the asset ready for its intended use. The carrying value of Intangible Asset as per the previous GAAP is considered as the deemed cost of the Intangible Asset.

**Amortization methods and useful lives**

The Cost of Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life not exceeding six years from the date of capitalization.

The amortization period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

Gains or losses arising from De-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

M.S. Goyal & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

**Impairment of Tangible and Intangible assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amount 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).

**2.12 Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, less any provisions for obsolescence. Cost is determined on the following basis: -

**Raw Material, B.O.P & Consumable Stores, Tools & Cutters** is recorded at lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value.

**Finished goods and work-in-process** are valued at raw material cost + cost of conversion and attributable proportion of manufacturing overhead incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and condition.

**Scrap** is valued at net realizable value.

**Machinery spares** (other than those qualified to be capitalized as PPE and depreciated accordingly) are charged to profit and loss on consumption.

**2.13 Provisions and Contingencies**

Provisions: Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

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

Contingent Liabilities: Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets: Contingent assets being a possible asset that arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statement.

**2.14 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 recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as

M.S. Goyal & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

**Financial assets**
All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost using the effective interest method or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

**Classification of financial assets**
Classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:
- Business model test: the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows.
- Cash flow characteristic test: the contractual term of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:
- Business model test: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Cash flow characteristic test: the contractual term of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss

**2.15 Investments in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**
On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument by instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instrument. This election is not permitted if the equity instrument is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains / losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. This cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit & loss on disposal of the investments.

The Company has equity investments in certain entities which are not held for trading. The Company has elected the fair value through other comprehensive income irrevocable option for all such investments. Dividend on these investments are recognized in statement of profit & loss.

**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

8

Investment in equity instrument are classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Financial assets that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets and liabilities or recognizing the gains or losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets which are fair valued through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on Re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

**Trade Receivables**

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cheques and balances with bank. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the cash flow statement. Book overdrafts are shown within other financial liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of operating activities in the cash flow statement.

**Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- the twelve month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date); or
- full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

**De-recognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients

**Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments**

**Classification of debt or equity**

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

Debt or equity instruments issued by the 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.

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

**Financial liabilities**
All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method or at fair value through statement of profit & loss.

**Trade and other payables**
Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid.

**Borrowings**
Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in statement of profit & loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in statement of profit & loss.

**De-recognition of financial liabilities**
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

**Offsetting Financial Instruments**
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**2.16 Fair Value Measurement**
A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability take place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants
INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED ITPL

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques. The following is the basis of categorizing the financial instruments measured at fair value into Level 1 to Level 3:

Level 1: This level includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

**2.17 Dividends**

Final dividends on shares are recorded on the date of approval by the shareholders of the Company.

**2.18 Earnings per Share**

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating Diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Indo Toolings Pvt. Limited

## 2.19 Ind AS 116 - 'Leases'Ind

**a. Leases**
The Company has applied Ind AS 116 w.e.f. 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17.

**Policy applicable from 1 April 2019 – Ind AS 116**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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.

***As a lessee –***

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered on or after 1 April 2019.
The Company elected to use the following practical expedients on initial application:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

- Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.
The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.
The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its

M.S. Goyal & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS LIMITED

incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

– fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

– variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

– amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

– the exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases- The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Policy applicable before 1 April 2019 – Ind AS 17**

*(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.
At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognized using the incremental borrowing rate.

M.S. Goyal & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

*(ii) Assets held under lease*

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (See note 2.4d). Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to similar owned assets. Assets held under leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating lease) are not recognized in the Company's Balance Sheet.

*(iii) Lease payments*

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. Lease incentive received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Payments made under finance lease are allocated between the outstanding liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT LIMITED

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021**

| | Notes | As at 31 March 2021 INR | As at 31 March 2020 INR |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 3 | 11,251,237.40 | 12,232,229.39 |
| Intangible assets | 4 | 726,617.18 | 875,831.14 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| - Investments | 5 | 2,670,000.00 | 2,670,000.00 |
| - Other financial assets | 5A | 39,200.00 | 39,200.00 |
| Deferred tax assets | 6 | 3,389,508.08 | 4,857,630.69 |
| **Total non current assets** | | **18,076,562.66** | **20,674,891.22** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 7 | 75,746,706.98 | 172,639,311.20 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| - Trade receivables | 8 | 71,387,719.29 | 68,600,630.75 |
| - Cash and cash equivalents | 9 | 75,200.51 | 8,122,710.26 |
| - Other Bank Balances | 9A | 1,439,929.50 | 1,275,303.12 |
| - Other current financial assets | 9B | 21,323,060.40 | 57,418,833.08 |
| Other current assets | 10 | 3,003,985.71 | 2,736,603.32 |
| **Total current assets** | | **172,976,602.39** | **310,793,391.73** |
| **Total assets** | | **191,053,165.05** | **331,468,282.95** |
| **Equity and liabilities** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 11 | 4,000,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 |
| Other equity | 12 | 37,411,809.19 | 19,177,764.65 |
| **Total equity** | | **41,411,809.19** | **23,177,764.65** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| - Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument | 13 | 25,020,008.52 | - |
| Interest Accrued - Dividend Portion | 13 | - | - |
| Provisions | 14 | 10,910,194.00 | 10,063,730.00 |
| **Total non current liabilities** | | **35,930,202.52** | **10,063,730.00** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| - Borrowings | 15A | 421,866.02 | 13,118,069.95 |
| - Trade payables | 15B | | |
| - Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small enterprises | | 12,463,820.00 | 22,936,498.00 |
| - Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises | | 17,196,747.95 | 39,606,973.80 |
| - Other current financial liabilities | 15C | 8,425,764.08 | 5,116,727.07 |
| - Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument | 15D | 34,545,384.00 | 87,317,332.77 |
| Provisions | 14 | 5,534,237.15 | 2,889,407.82 |
| Other current liabilities | 16 | 35,123,334.14 | 127,241,778.89 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **113,711,153.34** | **298,226,788.31** |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **191,053,165.05** | **331,468,282.96** |

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per Report of even date
**For M.S. Goyal & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(M S Goyal)
Partner
Mno. 074042
FRN 011372N
Date 15-05-2021
Place Gurugram

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Indo Toolings Pvt Ltd**

(B. B. Gupta)
Director

(Mayank Varma)
Director

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Statement of Profit and Loss**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| **Particulars** | Notes | **For the year ended 31 March 2021** INR | **For the year ended 31 March 2020** INR |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | |
| Revenue From Operations | 17 | 300,456,148.81 | 361,898,679.09 |
| Other Income | 18 | 148,500.20 | 1,829,527.00 |
| **Total Revenue** | | **300,604,649.01** | **363,728,206.08** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Cost of raw material and components consumed | 20 | 72,244,943.86 | 165,059,797.04 |
| (Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress | 19 | 97,072,100.22 | (10,271,437.99) |
| Employee benefits expense | 21 | 62,637,556.60 | 68,959,108.89 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 22 | 2,117,441.38 | 2,377,711.44 |
| Finance cost | 23 | 5,240,457.74 | 7,823,617.55 |
| Other Expenses | 24 | 46,744,755.65 | 103,219,947.75 |
| **Total expenses** | | **286,057,255.45** | **337,168,744.68** |
| **Profit/(loss) before exceptional items** | | 14,547,393.56 | 26,559,461.40 |
| Exceptional items | | - | - |
| **Profit before tax for the year** | | **14,547,393.56** | **26,559,461.40** |
| **Tax expense:** | | | |
| (1) Current tax | | 5,517,902.50 | 8,048,017.50 |
| (2) MAT Credit Admissable | | (870,682.00) | (3,492,289.09) |
| (3) Previous Year Tax | | (968,356.60) | 3,428,549.00 |
| (4) Deferred tax | | 1,487,579.36 | (633,738.69) |
| **Total tax expense** | | **5,166,443.26** | **7,350,538.72** |
| **Profit after tax for the year** | | **9,380,950.31** | **19,208,922.68** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| ***Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss*** | | | |
| - Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans | | (69,938.00) | (642,630.00) |
| -Income tax effect | | 19,456.75 | 178,779.67 |
| **Total other comprehensive income** | | (50,481.25) | (463,850.33) |
| **Total Comprehensive Income for the period** | | 9,330,469.06 | 18,745,072.35 |
| **Earnings per equity share:** | | | |
| (1) Basic - Par Value of Rs. 10 per Share | 25 | 23.45 | 48.02 |
| (2) Diluted - Par Value of Rs. 10 per Share | 25 | 23.45 | 48.02 |

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per Report of even date

**For M.S. Goyal & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

(M S Goyal)
Partner
Mno. 074042
FRN 011372N

Date 15-05-2021
Place Gurugram

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Indo Toolings Pvt Ltd**

(B. B. Gupta)
Director

(Mayank Varma)
Director

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Statement of Cash Flows**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| Particulars | | For the Year ended 31 March 2021 | For the Year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Profit before tax | | **14,547,393.56** | **26,559,461.40** |
| **Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows** | | | |
| Depreciation/amortization | | 2,117,441.38 | 2,377,711.44 |
| Interest Expense | | 1,347,721.52 | 1,467,435.23 |
| Interest income | | (148,500.20) | (1,829,527.00) |
| Provision for income tax made during the year | | (4,647,220.50) | (4,555,728.41) |
| Interest expense | | 3,761,635.22 | 5,976,637.32 |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | | **16,978,470.98** | **29,995,989.98** |
| Movements in working capital: | | | |
| Decrease /(increase) in other non-current assets | | - | 55,696,645.11 |
| Decrease/(increase) in other current assets | | 95,226,368.13 | (59,278,995.05) |
| Increase in trade receivables | | (2,787,088.54) | 20,440,591.00 |
| Increase in trade payables | | (32,882,903.85) | (23,995,476.77) |
| Increase in other current liabilities | | (85,368,595.66) | 106,423,365.87 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | | **(8,833,748.94)** | **129,282,120.13** |
| Direct taxes paid (net of refunds) | | 948,899.85 | (3,607,328.67) |
| **Net cash flow from operating activities** | **(A)** | **(7,884,849.09)** | **125,674,791.47** |
| **B Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets (including capital work in progress and capital advance) | | (335,075.42) | (74,149.66) |
| Purchase of intangible assets | | (652,160.00) | - |
| Redemption of Preference Shares - PAC Investment | | 37,330,000.00 | |
| Interest received | | 148,500.20 | 1,829,527.00 |
| **Net cash flow (used in) investing activities** | **(B)** | **36,491,264.78** | **1,755,377.34** |
| **C Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds / (Repayment) from short term borrowings (net) | | (12,696,203.93) | (25,459,897.02) |
| Redemption of Preference Shares | | (33,250,000.00) | |
| New Issue of Preference Shares | | 33,250,000.00 | |
| Repayment of long term borrowings | | - | (87,317,332.77) |
| Divident Paid During the Period With DDT | | (22,610,000.00) | (8,028,983.00) |
| Interest paid | | (1,347,721.52) | (1,467,435.23) |
| **Net cash flow from financing activities** | **(C)** | **(36,653,925.45)** | **(122,273,648.02)** |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents** | **'A+B+C** | **(8,047,509.76)** | **5,156,520.79** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year** | | 8,122,710.27 | 2,966,189.48 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | | **75,200.51** | **8,122,710.27** |

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per Report of even date

**For M.S. Goyal & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(M S Goyal)
Partner
Mno. 074042
FRN 011372N
Date 15-05-2021
Place Gurugram

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of**
**Indo Toolings Pvt Ltd**

(B. B. Gupta)
Director

(Mayank Varma)
Director

INDO TOOLINGS PVT LIMITED ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021**

## A. Equity share capital:

| Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully | Equity Shares No | Equity Shares INR |
|---|---|---|
| **At 31 March 2019** | 400,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 |
| Increase/(decrease) during the year | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **400,000.00** | **4,000,000.00** |
| Increase/(decrease) during the year | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2021** | **400,000.00** | **4,000,000.00** |

## B. Other equity

| Particluars | Reserves and Surplus | | Items of other comprehensive income | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Equity component of Preference Share Capital ($) | Retained Earning i.e. Surplus / Deficit in the statement of profit and loss | Remeasurements of defined benefit liability | |
| **Balance at the 1 April 2019** | **31,294,675.21** | **(30,851,742.39)** | **-10,240.53** | **432,692.30** |
| Add: Profit for the Year | - | 19,208,922.68 | - | 19,208,922.68 |
| Add/(less): Other Comprehensive Income | - | - | (463,850.34) | (463,850.34) |
| **As at 31 March 2020** | **31,294,675.21** | **(11,642,819.71)** | **(474,090.87)** | **19,177,764.64** |
| **Less: Equity portion Preference Shares transferred to Retained Earning** | -15,647,337.61 | 15,647,337.61 | | - |
| **Add: Fresh issue of Pereference shares** | 8,903,575.48 | | | 8,903,575.48 |
| Add: Profit for the Year | - | 9,380,950.31 | - | 9,380,950.31 |
| Add/(less): Other Comprehensive Income | - | - | (50,481.24) | (50,481.24) |
| **As at 31 March 2021** | **24,550,913.09** | **13,385,468.21** | **(524,572.11)** | **37,411,809.19** |

**$ Equity components of Preference Shares shall be transferred at the time of redemption of Preference Shares.**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per Report of even date
**For M.S. Goyal & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

M.S. Goyal & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★ New Delhi

(M S Goyal)
Partner
Mno. 074042
FRN 011372N
Date 15-05-2021
Place Gurugram

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Indo Toolings Pvt Ltd**

(B. B. Gupta)
Director

(Mayank Varma)
Director

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

**3. Property,plant and equipment**

| At cost | Plant and machinery | Furniture and Fixtures | Computer and computer systems | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At April 01, 2019 | 15,231,218.24 | 736,206.81 | 451,260.69 | **16,418,685.73** |
| Additions | 28,000.00 | 46,149.66 | - | 74,149.66 |
| Disposals | | | | - |
| At March 31, 2020 | **15,259,218.24** | **782,356.47** | **451,260.69** | **16,492,835.39** |
| Additions | **21,300.00** | - | **313,775.42** | **335,075.42** |
| Disposals | | | | |
| **At March 31, 2021** | **15,280,518.24** | **782,356.47** | **765,036.11** | **16,827,910.81** |
| | | | | |
| **Depreciation** | | | | |
| **At April 01, 2019** | **2,277,744.81** | **265,914.06** | **380,448.05** | **2,924,106.92** |
| Charge for the year | 1,216,709.12 | 88,400.86 | 31,389.09 | **1,336,499.07** |
| Disposals | | | | - |
| **At March 31, 2020** | **3,494,453.93** | **354,314.93** | **411,837.14** | **4,260,606.00** |
| Additions | **1,170,612.11** | **92,132.52** | **53,322.78** | **1,316,067.42** |
| Disposals | | | | - |
| **At March 31, 2021** | **4,665,066.04** | **446,447.45** | **465,159.93** | **5,576,673.41** |
| | | | | - |
| **Net Book value** | | | | - |
| **At March 31, 2021** | **10,615,452.20** | **335,909.02** | **299,876.18** | **11,251,237.40** |
| **At March 31, 2020** | **11,764,764.31** | **428,041.54** | **39,423.54** | **12,232,229.39** |
| **At April 01, 2019** | **12,953,473.43** | **470,292.74** | **70,812.63** | **13,494,578.81** |

**4. Intangible assets**

| At cost | Software | Other intangibles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| At April 01, 2019 | 4,320,272.99 | - | 4,320,272.99 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| **At March 31, 2020** | **4,320,272.99** | - | **4,320,272.99** |
| Additions | **652,160.00** | | 652,160.00 |
| **At March 31, 2021** | **4,972,432.99** | - | **4,972,432.99** |
| | | | |
| **Depreciation/Amortisation** | | | |
| At April 01, 2019 | 2,403,229.48 | - | 2,403,229.48 |
| **Additions** | 1,041,212.37 | | 1,041,212.37 |
| **At March 31, 2020** | **3,444,441.85** | - | **3,444,441.85** |
| Additions | **801,373.96** | | 801,373.96 |
| **At March 31, 2021** | **4,245,815.81** | - | **4,245,815.81** |
| | | | |
| **Net Block** | | | |
| **At March 31, 2021** | **726,617.18** | | **726,617.18** |
| **At March 31, 2020** | **875,831.14** | - | **875,831.14** |
| **At April 01, 2019** | **1,917,043.51** | - | **1,917,043.51** |

M.S. Goyal & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★ New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Non Current Asset** | | |
| | **Financial assets** | | |
| **5.** | **- Investments** | | |
| | **A. Equity (Unquoted)** | | |
| | - Pitampur Auto Cluster | | |
| | 26,70,00 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Pithampur Auto Cluster | 2,670,000.00 | 2,670,000.00 |
| | **Total Investments in Equity shares** | **2,670,000.00** | **2,670,000.00** |
| **5A.** | **- Other financial assets** | | |
| | Security deposits- Non current | 39,200.00 | 39,200.00 |
| | Security deposits- Non current (PAC Investment) | | - |
| | | **39,200.00** | **39,200.00** |
| | **Total other financial assets** | **2,709,200.00** | **2,709,200.00** |
| **6** | **Deferred tax liabilities** | | |
| | Deferred tax liability | 662,128.56 | 399,939.92 |
| | **Total deferred tax liabilities** | **662,128.56** | **399,939.92** |
| | Deferred tax asset | 4,051,636.64 | 5,257,570.60 |
| | **Total deferred tax asset** | **4,051,636.64** | **5,257,570.60** |
| | **Deffered Tax (Net)** | **(3,389,508.08)** | **(4,857,630.69)** |
| | **Deferred tax liability relates to the following** | | |
| | Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting | 662,128.56 | 399,939.92 |
| | **Deferred tax liability** | **662,128.56** | **399,939.92** |
| | **Deferred tax asset relates to the following** | | |
| | Provision for bonus and leave encashment | 4,051,636.64 | 3,796,055.69 |
| | Deferred tax asset on brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation | - | - |
| | Mat Credit Entitlement | - | 1,461,514.91 |
| | **Deferred tax asset** | **4,051,636.64** | **5,257,570.60** |
| **7** | **Inventories** | | |
| | Raw materials (at cost) * | 5,045,461.13 | 4,917,733.75 |
| | Work in progress (at cost) | 67,917,306.49 | 165,805,774.21 |
| | Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value) * | - | - |
| | Stores and spares (at cost) | 1,967,571.86 | 1,915,803.24 |
| | Scrap (at net realisable value) | 816,367.50 | - |
| | | **75,746,706.98** | **172,639,311.20** |

M.S. Goyal & Associates * New Delhi * Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED *

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Current financial assets (Carried at amortised cost, unless stated otherwise)** | | |
| **8** | **Trade receivables** | | |
| | Trade receivables - others | 71,387,719.29 | 68,600,630.75 |
| | **Total trade receivables** | **71,387,719.29** | **68,600,630.75** |
| | **Break-up of Trade Recievable details:** | | |
| | **From others** | | |
| | Unsecured, considered good (O/s for More than Six Month) | 16,297,553.08 | 12,435,922.04 |
| | Unsecured, considered good (O/s for Less than Six Month) | 55,090,166.21 | 56,164,708.71 |
| | Doubtful | 14,382.93 | 6,655,805.99 |
| | **Total** | **71,402,102.22** | **75,256,436.74** |
| | Bad Debt Written Off | | **6,655,805.99** |
| | Provision for doubtful receivables | 14,382.93 | - |
| | **Total trade receivables** | **71,387,719.29** | **68,600,630.75** |
| **9** | **Cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| | **Bank Balances-** | | |
| | -On current accounts | 45,577.51 | 8,094,331.26 |
| | Cash on hand | 29,623.00 | 28,379.00 |
| | | **75,200.51** | **8,122,710.26** |
| **9A** | **Other Bank Balances-** | | |
| | Margin money with Banks | 1,439,929.50 | 1,275,303.12 |
| | | **1,439,929.50** | **1,275,303.12** |
| **9B** | **Carried at amortised cost** | | |
| | Interest accrued on fixed deposit | 6,575.25 | 5,083.49 |
| | Security deposits- Non current (PAC Investment).* | 20,000,000.00 | 57,330,000.00 |
| | Advance to vendors | 1,115,325.15 | |
| | Advances to employees and others | 201,160.00 | 83,749.60 |
| | **Total other current financial assets** | **21,323,060.40** | **57,418,833.08** |
| | ** Refer note note No. 42* | | |
| **10** | **Other current assets** | | |
| | Balance with statutory / government authorities | 1,230,196.71 | 1,691,343.32 |
| | Prepaid expenses | 1,773,789.00 | 1,045,260.00 |
| | | **3,003,985.71** | **2,736,603.32** |

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

**11. Equity Share Capital**

| Particulars | 31-Mar-21 Number of shares | 31-Mar-21 Amount | 31-Mar-20 Number of shares | 31-Mar-20 Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Authorised share capital:** | | | | |
| **Equity share capital** | | | | |
| 5,00,000 (PY 5,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each | 500,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 |
| 9,97,500 (Previous Year 7,00,000) 4% cumulative Reedemable Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each | 700,000.00 | 70,000,000.00 | 997,500.00 | 99,750,000.00 |
| | **1,200,000.00** | **75,000,000.00** | **1,497,500.00** | **104,750,000.00** |

| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital:** | **Number of shares** | **Amount** | **Number of shares** | **Amount** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,00,000 (Previous Year 4,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up | 400,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 |
| | **400,000.00** | **4,000,000.00** | **400,000.00** | **4,000,000.00** |

| **A. Reconciliation of No. of Equity Shares** | **Number of shares** | **Number of shares** |
|---|---|---|
| **At Opening at the Begning of the Year** | 400000.00 | 400000.00 |
| Issue of share capital | - | - |
| **At Closing at the End of the Year** | **400000.00** | **400000.00** |

**B. Terms/Rights attached to shares**

**Terms/Rights attached to equity shares**
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**C. Details of shareholders holdings more than 5% shares**

| Name of the shareholder | Number of shares held 31-Mar-21 | Percentage of Holding 31-Mar-21 | Number of shares held 31-Mar-20 | Percentage of Holding 31-Mar-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid** | | | | |
| JBM Auto Limited** | 400,000.00 | 100.00% | 200,000.00 | 50.00% |
| Sandhar Technologies Ltd | | | 200,000.00 | 50.00% |

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

(This space is intentionally left blank)

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED * ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

## 12 Other equity

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| ***Equity component of Preference Share Capital*** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 31,294,675.21 | 31,294,675.21 |
| Less: Equity portion Preference Shares transferred to Retained Earning | (15,647,337.61) | - |
| Add: Fresh issue of Pereference shares | 8,903,575.48 | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | **24,550,913.09** | **31,294,675.21** |
| ***Retained earnings*** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year. | (12,116,910.56) | (30,861,982.91) |
| Add:- Equity portion Preference Shares | 15,647,337.61 | |
| Add: Profit for the year | 9,380,950.31 | 19,208,922.69 |
| Other comprehensive income - Re-measurement of defined benefit liability | (50,481.25) | (463,850.34) |
| Balance at the end of the year | **12,860,896.10** | **(12,116,910.56)** |
| **Total of other equity** | **37,411,809.19** | **19,177,764.65** |

(This space is intentionally left blank)

M.S. Goyal & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★ New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT LIMITED ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Non-current financial liabilities** | | |
| **13** | **Non-current Borrowings** | | |
| | **At amortised cost** | | |
| | **Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument** | | |
| | - 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of Rs. 100/- each | 25,020,008.52 | - |
| | Interest Accrued - Dividend Portion | - | - |
| | **Total non-current borrowings** | **25,020,008.52** | **-** |

**4% Cumulative Redeemable preference shares classified as liability (unsecured)**
**Liability component of 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share capital (Unsecured)**
The equity component of Rs 89,03,575.48 is being presented as other equity under head "equity portion of 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share " and the liability component of Rs 2,50,20,008.77 has been presented under borrowings.The effective interest rates of the Series A are 11.30%.

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Provisions** | | |
| **14** | **Non-current Provisions** | | |
| | Provision for gratuity - LT | 7,683,821.00 | 6,330,680.00 |
| | Provision for compensated absences - LT | 3,226,373.00 | 3,733,050.00 |
| | **Total non-current provisions** | **10,910,194.00** | **10,063,730.00** |
| | **Current Provisions** | | |
| | Provision for compensated absences - ST | 771,826.00 | 804,826.00 |
| | Provision for gratuity - ST | 1,768,365.00 | 1,416,572.00 |
| | Provision for income tax (net of advance income tax)- ST | 2,994,046.15 | 668,009.82 |
| | **Total current provisions** | **5,534,237.15** | **2,889,407.82** |
| | **Current financial liabilities (Carried at amortised cost)** | | |
| **15A.** | **Current borrowings** | | |
| | **Secured loans, Repayable on Demand** | | |
| | From Banks: | | |
| | -Cash credit | 421,866.02 | 13,118,069.95 |
| | **Total current borrowings** | **421,866.02** | **13,118,069.95** |

* The Company has taken revolving credit facility from Indusind Bank amounting to Rs 5 Crore for meeting the working capital requirement and is secured against entire current assets of the Company, existing and future comprising inter alia of stocks of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, receivables, book debts and other current assets (exclusive charge).

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **15B** | **Trade payables** | | |
| | - Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small enterprises | 12,463,820.00 | 22,936,498.00 |
| | - Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises | 17,196,747.95 | 39,606,973.80 |
| | **Total trade payables** | **29,660,567.95** | **62,543,471.80** |
| **15C** | **Other current financial liabilities** | | |
| | **Other financial liabilities** | | |
| | Employee Related Liabilities | 4,621,474.00 | 1,950,639.00 |
| | Other financial liabilities | 3,804,290.08 | 3,166,088.07 |
| | **Total Other financial liabilities** | **8,425,764.08** | **5,116,727.07** |
| **15D** | **Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument** | | |
| | **- 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of Rs. 100/- each. (opening)** | 66,500,000.00 | 66,037,332.77 |
| | **Less:- Redemption of Prefernce Share** | (33,250,000.00) | - |
| | - 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of Rs. 100/- each. | 33,250,000.00 | 66,037,332.77 |
| | Interest Accrued - Dividend Portion. | 1,295,384.00 | 21,280,000.00 |
| | **Total Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument** | **34,545,384.00** | **87,317,332.77** |

**4% Cumulative Redeemable preference shares classified as liability (unsecured)**
**Liability component of 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share capital (Unsecured)**
The equity component of Rs 1,56,47,337.61 is being presented as other equity under head "equity portion of 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share " and the liability component of Rs 3,32,50,000 has been presented under borrowings.The effective interest rates of the Series A are 12.50%.

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **16** | **Other current liabilities** | | |
| | Statutory dues | 8,195,794.00 | 1,007,683.00 |
| | Advance from customers | 26,927,540.14 | 126,234,095.89 |
| | **Total current other liabilities** | **35,123,334.14** | **127,241,778.89** |

M.S. Goyal & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★ New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED ★ ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **17 Revenue From Operations** | | |
| Sale of products | 296,116,184.49 | 353,547,140.04 |
| Sale of services | 2,679,849.00 | 6,342,736.17 |
| Other operating revenues | 2,065,130.32 | 2,257,662.88 |
| Trade Discount | (405,015.00) | (248,860.00) |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **300,456,148.81** | **361,898,679.09** |
| **18 Other income** | | |
| Interest income on fixed deposits | 77,046.20 | 173,098.35 |
| Other Income | 71,454.00 | - |
| Interest income on security deposits with PAC | - | 1,656,428.65 |
| **Total other income** | **148,500.20** | **1,829,527.00** |
| **19 (Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress** | | |
| Inventory at the beginning of the year finished goods and work-in-progress | 165,805,774.21 | 155,534,336.22 |
| Less: Inventory at the end of the year finished goods and work-in-progress | 68,733,673.99 | 165,805,774.21 |
| **(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress** | **97,072,100.22** | **(10,271,437.99)** |
| **20 Cost of raw material and components consumed** | | |
| Cost of raw material and components consumed. | 64,845,101.06 | 151,605,684.68 |
| Cost of Consumable & Tools Cutter | 7,399,842.80 | 13,454,112.36 |
| **Total cost of raw material and components consumed** | **72,244,943.86** | **165,059,797.04** |
| **21 Employee benefits expense** | | |
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 58,654,905.60 | 64,070,246.00 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 3,110,133.00 | 3,023,363.00 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 872,518.00 | 1,865,499.89 |
| **Total Employee benefits expense** | **62,637,556.60** | **68,959,108.89** |
| **22 Depreciation and amortization expense** | | |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | 1,316,067.42 | 1,336,499.07 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 801,373.96 | 1,041,212.37 |
| **Total Depreciation and amortization expense** | **2,117,441.38** | **2,377,711.44** |
| **23 Finance cost** | | |
| Interest on debts and borrowings | 1,165,196.00 | 1,404,571.00 |
| Finance Cost on Compound Instrument * | 3,761,635.22 | 5,976,637.32 |
| Interest on Income Tax | 131,101.00 | 379,545.00 |
| Other borrowing costs | 182,525.52 | 62,864.23 |
| **Total Finance cost** | **5,240,457.74** | **7,823,617.55** |

** Current Year Finance Cost on Compound includes amount of dividend of Rs 2625384 & Previous Year amount of dividend is Rs 2660000 & amount dividend distribution tax of Rs.1368983.*

M.S. Goyal & Associates * New Delhi * Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED * ITPL

**Indo Toolings Private Limited**
**Notes to financial statements**
**For the year ended 31.03.2021**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **24 Other expenses** | | |
| Processing Labour Charges / Job Work Exp. | 11,327,754.38 | 46,885,755.48 |
| Power and fuel | 7,195,912.00 | 9,335,112.00 |
| Deferred Expense - (Security Deposit with PAC) | - | 1,399,009.73 |
| Packing, Freight and forwarding charges | 1,280,938.69 | 1,226,743.27 |
| User charges - PAC | 13,875,600.00 | 26,104,500.00 |
| Interest user charges | - | 5,465,912.00 |
| Insurance | 1,298,449.02 | 1,327,138.87 |
| Interest on MSME Supplier | - | 289,676.00 |
| **Repair and maintenance** | | |
| -Plant and machinery | 1,993,476.46 | 1,649,568.63 |
| Travelling and conveyance | 1,362,342.00 | 2,339,299.00 |
| Communication costs | 255,028.52 | 268,970.68 |
| Printing and stationery | 64,632.60 | 133,578.20 |
| Legal and professional fees | 635,950.00 | 719,246.00 |
| Payment to auditor | | |
| - Audit Fees | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| - Reimbursement of Expenses | - | 50,388.00 |
| Tax Audit Fees | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Bad Debt Written off | - | 6,655,805.99 |
| Provision for doubtful receivables / (Written Back) | 14,382.93 | (6,876,317.99) |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 7,115,289.05 | 5,920,561.89 |
| **Total other expenses** | **46,744,755.65** | **103,219,947.75** |

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

**25. Earnings per share**

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares, unless the effect of potential dilutive equity shares is antidilutive.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and dilutive EPS computations:

| Particulars | | Year Ended 31 March 2021 | | Year Ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Profit for the year | | 9,380,950.31 | | 19,208,922.69 |
| No of Equity Shares | | 4,00,000.00 | | 4,00,000.00 |
| **Earnings Per Share** | | **23.45** | | **48.02** |
| Profit for the year | | 9,380,950.31 | | 19,208,922.69 |
| No of Equity Shares | | 4,00,000.00 | | 4,00,000.00 |
| **Diluted Per Share** | | **23.45** | | **48.02** |

**26. Segment Information**

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing of components for automobiles for Indian markets which is governed by same set of risk and returns hence, there is only in business and geographical segment. Accordingly, segment information has not been disclosed. The said treatment is in accordance with guidance principles enunciated in Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" as referred to in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules, 2015.

**27. Disclosure in relation to Micro and Small enterprises 'Suppliers' as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.**

The dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to the extent information available with the company is given below:

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| (a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year | 12,463,820 | 2,29,36,498 |
| (b) The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year | - | - |
| (c)The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along-with the amounts of the payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year | - | - |
| - Interest paid | - | - |
| - Payment to Suppliers | - | - |
| (d) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act. | - | 2,89,676 |
| (e) Amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year | 3,27,101 | 3,27,101 |
| (f) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act. | - | - |

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED * ITPL

**28. Payment to Auditor**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Statutory Audit | 2,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Tax Audit | 1,25,000 | 1,25,000 |
| Reimbursement of Expenses | - | 50,388 |

**29. Related Party Disclosure**

**a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship**

- Sandhar Technologies Ltd – Joint Venture (50:50) Upto 09th Oct 2020
- JBM Auto Ltd.

**b) Related party transactions**

| Statement of Related Party Transaction | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2020-21 | | | FY 2019-20 | | |
| Particular | Sales | Job Work Sales | Purchase / Others | Sales | Job Work Sales | Purchase / Others |
| JBM Auto Ltd | 44,476,460 | 711,699 | 36,000 | 190,592,029 | 2,493,134 | 478,380 |
| JBM Auto System Pvt Ltd | - | | - | - | 6,150 | - |
| JBM MA Automotive Pvt. Ltd. | - | - | - | 1,516 | 295,000 | 564,471 |
| Neel Metal Products Ltd Gurgaon | 1,59,254 | - | - | 92,89,999 | 34,000 | 3,39,237 |
| **Total** | **4,46,35,714** | **711,699** | **36,000** | **199,883,544** | **2,828,284** | **1,382,088** |

| Statement of Related Party Transaction Exited JV Partner upto 09th Oct 2020 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2020-21 | | | FY 2019-20 | | |
| Particular | Sales | Job Work Sales | Purchase / Others | Sales | Job Work Sales | Purchase / Others |
| Sandhar Technologies Ltd | 2,49,411 | - | - | 4,000 | 49,910 | 2,928 |
| **Total** | **2,49,411** | **-** | **-** | **4,000** | **49,910** | **2,928** |

*** Amount of Related Party Transaction is without Considering Taxes (GST)*

**30. Gratuity and other Post – Employment Benefit Plan**

During the year, Gratuity Liability and Earned leave liabilities were assessed by the independent actuary. As per the policy of the Company, every employee who has completed at least five years of services gets a gratuity departure @ 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of services. In addition to gratuity, every employee is eligible for 21 days as yearly accrual of earned leave subject to maximum of 84 days. The company has not invested benefit plan in any fund or with Insurance Company.

The following are table summarize the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

M.S. Goyal & Associates ★ New Delhi ★ Chartered Accountants

Indo Toolings Pvt. Limited

The provision of the employee benefits have been classified into Current and non-current based on the Actuarial valuation.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2021 | | Total | As at March 31, 2020 | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gratuity | Earned Leaves | Total Amount | Gratuity | Earned Leaves | Total Amount |
| Current | 17,68,365 | 7,71,826 | 25,40,191 | 14,16,572 | 8,04,826 | 22,21,398 |
| Non-Current | 76,83,821 | 32,26,373 | 1,09,10,194 | 63,30,680 | 37,33,050 | 100,63,730 |

**Defined Benefit obligation**

| | Particulars | As at 31st March 2021 | | As at 31st March 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Change in present value of obligation** | **Gratuity** | **Earned Leaves** | **Gratuity** | **Earned Leaves** |
| a) | Present value of obligations as at the beginning of the period | 77,47,252 | 45,37,876 | 57,42,722 | 35,95,107 |
| b) | Acquisition adjustment | | | - | - |
| c) | Interest Cost | 5,14,418 | 3,01,315 | 4,33,001 | 2,71,071 |
| d) | Current service cost | 12,60,555 | 8,17,742 | 10,10,137 | 7,20,770 |
| e) | Past Service cost | - | | - | |
| f) | Benefits paid | (1,39,977) | (76,237) | (81,238) | (54,803) |
| g) | Actuarial (gain)/ Loss on obligation | 69,938 | (15,82,497) | 6,42,630 | 5,731 |
| h) | Present value of obligation as at the end of period | 94,52,186 | 39,98,199 | 77,47,252 | 45,37,876 |

**Cost for the year**

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2021 | | As at 31st March 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current service cost | 12,60,555 | 8,17,742 | 10,10,137 | 720770 |
| Past service cost | - | - | - | - |
| Interest cost | 5,14,418 | 3,01,315 | 4,33,001 | 271071 |
| Expected return on plan asset | - | - | - | - |
| Net actuarial gain/Loss | 69,938 | (15,82,497) | 6,42,630 | 5731 |

The company has not invested benefit plan in any fund or with Insurance Company i.e. plan assets are provided by the company itself.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and earned leave encashment benefit obligation for the company's plan are shown under

| Particulars | Gratuity | | Earned Leave | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **31-Mar-21** | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Mar-21** | **31-Mar-20** |
| Discounting Rate | 6.82% P.A. | 6.64%P.A. | 6.82% P.A. | 6.64%P.A. |
| Salary Growth Rate | 7.50%P.A. | 7.50%P.A. | 7.50%P.A. | 7.50%P.A. |
| Expected rate of return on plan assets | 0.00 P.A. | 0.00 P.A. | 0.00 P.A. | 0.00 P.A. |

**31. Disclosure relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure.**

In light of Section 135 of Companies act 2013, the company is not required to incur expenses on Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) for CSR activities.

**32. Commitments and contingencies**

**i. Capital commitments**

| Particulars | Year Ended 31.03.2021 | Year Ended 31.03.2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) | NIL | NIL |

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT LIMITED ITPL

**ii. Contingent liabilities**

| Particulars | Year Ended 31.03.2021 | Year Ended 31.03.2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Claim against the company not acknowledged as debts. | NIL | NIL |

## 33. Fair values

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

| | Particulars | Level | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | As at 31-Mar-21 | As at 31-Mar-20 | As at 31-Mar-21 | As at 31 Mar 2020 |
| | **Financial assets** | | | | | |
| **A.** | **Amortised Cost:** | | | | | |
| | Security deposit paid | 2 | 2,00,00,000 | 5,73,30,000 | 2,00,00,000 | 5,73,30,000 |
| | **Financial assets** | | | | | |
| **B.** | **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | |
| | Liability Component-Preference Share | 3 | 5,82,70,009 | 6,60,37,333 | 5,82,70,009 | 6,60,37,333 |
| | Interest Accrued-Dividend Portion | 3 | 12,95,384 | 2,12,80,000 | 12,95,384 | 2,12,80,000 |
| | **Total** | | **5,95,65,393** | **8,73,17,333** | **5,95,65,393** | **8,73,17,333** |

There has been no transfer between Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other current assets Interest accrued on fixed deposits, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
'The fair values of the unquoted instruments, is calculating by arriving at intrinsic value of the investee. The fair value of loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques. The following is the basis of categorizing the financial instruments measured at fair value into Level 1 to Level 3:

Level 1: This level includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

## 34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments in unquoted preference shares, employee advances, trade and other receivables, security deposits, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The board provides assurance to the shareholders that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

**Market Risk**
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises following types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investment, deposits, advances.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:
-The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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

**Trade receivables**
Customer credit risk is being driven by Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating score card and individual credit limit are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogeneous group and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data of credit losses. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial asset as disclosed in the notes. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables at low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The management believes that the trade receivables as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are not subject to any further credit risk. Accordingly, no new credit losses are being accounted for.

**Balances with banks**

M.S. Goyal & Associates * New Delhi * Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED *

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within the credit limit assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial losses through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is the carrying amount of balances with banks.

**Liquidity Risk**
The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, buyers credit and bank loans. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

**35. Capital management**
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirement of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by Equity. The Company includes within net debt borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

| Particulars | 31 March 2021 | 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 4,21,866 | 1,31,18,070 |
| Less: Cash and Cash equivalents | (75,201) | (81,22,710) |
| **Net debts** | **3,46,665** | **49,95,360** |
| Equity | 4,14,11,809 | 2,31,77,764 |
| **Net Debt / Equity Ratio** | **0.008** | **0.21** |

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021, and 31 March 2020.

**36. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**
The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These include recognition and measurement of financial instruments, estimates of useful lives and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets, valuation of inventories, measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units, measurement of employee benefits, actuarial assumptions, provisions etc.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The Company continually evaluates these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

**A. Judgements**
In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessee**

M.S. Goyal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

Indo Toolings Pvt. Limited ITPL *

The Company has entered into lease agreements with lessor and has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not retains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

**B. Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**(i) Gratuity benefits**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds, and extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in Note 30.

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

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model based on level 2 and level 3 inputs. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**(iii) Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the company's past history and other factors at the end of each reporting period.

**(iv) Estimates related to useful life of tangible assets**

Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives estimated by the management. These rates are in line with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its assets. The management based upon the nature of asset, the operating condition of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, past history of replacement and anticipated technological changes, believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

**(v) Impairment of assets**

M.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. In calculating the value in use, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of growth in EBITDA, long term growth rates; and the selection of discount rates to reflect the risk involved.

**(vi) Contingent liabilities**
The contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from the past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the controls of the Company. The Company evaluates the obligation through Probable, Possible or Remote model ('PPR'). In making the evaluation for PPR, the Company take into consideration the Industry perspective, legal and technical view, availability of documentation/ agreements, interpretation of the matter, independent opinion from professionals (specific matters) etc. which can vary based on subsequent events. The Company provides the liability in the books for probable cases, while possible cases are shown as contingent liability.

**(vii) Taxes**
Provisions for tax liabilities requires judgements on the interpretation of tax legislations, developments in case laws and the potential outcome of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuations of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

**37. Expenditure incurred in foreign currency (on payment basis)**

| **Particulars** | **Year Ended 31 March 2021** | **Year Ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|
| Tour & Travelling | NIL | NIL |
| Total | NIL | NIL |

**38. Earnings in foreign currency**

| **Particulars** | **Year Ended 31 March 2021** | **Year Ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|
| Export on FOB value | NIL | NIL |

**39. CIF Value of imports**

| **Particulars** | **Year Ended 31 March 2021** | **Year Ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|
| Raw Material | NIL | NIL |
| Consumables and Spares | NIL | NIL |
| Capital goods including Intangibles | NIL | NIL |

40. The balances of Debtors and Creditors are subject to confirmation consequential adjustment in the accounts.

41. The previous year's figures have been regrouped and/or rearranged where considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year's figures.

O&M (Operation, Maintenance and Management) Agreement with Pithampur Auto Cluster (PAC) has expired in the month of June 2019 & the steps for renewal of O&M Agreement with PAC is already initiated by the Company and the same is under process. The Notice of Award of the contract has already been obtained from PAC. Accordingly, the accounts have been prepared on going concern basis.

The Company had invested INR 5,73,30,000 in Preference Shares in Pithampur Auto Cluster (erstwhile- Pithampur Auto Cluster Limited) with whom the Company had entered into a lease

S.S. Goyal & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED

agreement for 10 years. The maturity period of these Preference Shares has already been expired in the month of June 2019. Pending extension of the lease period for Plant & Equipment / allocation of tool room, However PAC has released the funds of Rs 3,73,30000 from Rs. 5,73,30000 invested in Preference Shares by the Company. For balance amount of Rs 2,00,00,000 , the management is hopeful that funds shall be released by the PAC at the time of extension of lease period. Funds receivable from PAC in respect of matured preference shares has been disclosed in Sch 9B Current other financial assets.

42. The Company had issued 4,00,000, 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each on March 31, 2009 and 2,00,000, 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each on March 31, 2010 the maturity period of which was to be expired on March 31, 2021 for 4,00,000, 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares and 2,00,000, 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares. The company had also issues 65,000 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares on March 24, 2011 the maturity period of which was to be expired on March 24, 2021. The Board of the Company has redeemed 332500 4% Cumulative Redeemable preference shares out of total 665000 preference share on October 09, 2020 and has extended the maturity period of the redemption of remaining 332500 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares upto September 30, 2021.

43. The World Health Organisation declared COVID 19 to be a pandemic. Consequent to this, which has impacted the business activities of the Company. The Company has assessed the impact that may result from this pandemic on its liquidity position, carrying amounts of receivables, inventories, tangible and intangible assets, investments, and other assets / liabilities. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has considered internal and external information available till the date of approval these financial statements and has assessed its situation.

In that context and based on the current estimates, the Company believes that COVID 19 is not likely to have any material impact on its financial statements, liquidity or ability to service its debt or other obligations. However, the overall economic environment, being uncertain due to COVID 19, may affect the underlying assumptions and estimates in future, which may differ from those considered as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company would closely monitor such developments in future economic conditions and consider their impact on the financial statements of the relevant periods.

**For M.S. Goyal and Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
**FRN: 011372N**

M.S. Goyal & Associates
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

**(M. S. Goyal)**
Partner
M.NO: 074042
Place: - Gurugram
Date: - 15-05-2021

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
**for Indo Toolings Private Limited**

**(B. B. Gupta)** (Director)

**(Mayank Varma)** (Director)

INDO TOOLINGS PVT. LIMITED
ITPL