Financial Statements of Subsidiary Companies

Technosoft Engineering Projects Limited,

India.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED**, ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone IND AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters, which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable

assurance about whether the Standalone IND AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone IND AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the IND AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its **Loss** (financial performance Including Other Comprehensive Income), its cash flows and changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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, we give in the **Annexure - A,** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the Written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure - B.**

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

  a. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statement – Refer Note no. 24 to the financial statement.

  b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

  c. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

  d. The reporting on disclosure of relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V. L. BAJAJ) PARTNER
Membership No. 104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2018

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018, We report that:

1a According to information and explanations given to us, The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

1b As explained to us, the fixed assets of the company have been physically verified by the Management in a phased manner as per regular program of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. Pursuant to this program, some of the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year, and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

1c The title deeds of the property as disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property vide Note No. 3 & 4 respectively to the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

2. The Company is a Service Company, primarily rendering Information Technology Services. Accordingly, it does not hold any Physical Inventories. Thus, provision of paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

3 The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly provision of clause 3 (iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) & (iii)(c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, loans, guarantees and security provided in respect of loans & other facilities to parties covered under section 185 of the Act and Investments made.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 and any other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under apply.

6. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the Maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the Services rendered by the Company and accordingly Maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

7 a According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed amounts payable for the same were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

7 b According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Particulars of disputed statutory dues under various act as at 31st March, 2018 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities are as under: -

Name of the Statute	**Nature of dues**	**Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Central Sales Tax, 1956	Sales Tax (CST) for the FY 2007-08	1.57	Appeal filed with Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeals) II, Mumbai
Income Tax, 1961	Income Tax Demand for AY 2012-13	8.17	CIT Appeal, Mumbai, 18
The CPC Act, 1908	Legal Matters	4.00	In the court of Junior Civil Judge

8. According to information and explanations given to us the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution or bank and company does not have any outstanding loans or borrowing from Government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

9. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and the Company has not availed any term loans during the current year and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, which has been relied upon by us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act, 2013.

12. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013 where applicable. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS "24", Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

14. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any Non-Cash transaction with directors or persons connected with the directors. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

Place of Signature: Mumbai **(V. L. BAJAJ) PARTNER**
Date: 28th May, 2018 **Membership No. 104982**

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED**, ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018 , 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. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

(V. L. BAJAJ) PARTNER
Membership No. 104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2018

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	836.93	841.22
Investment Property	4	429.08	431.03
Intangible assets	5	121.29	91.29
Financial Assets			
Investments	6(a)	1,450.57	2,172.06
Others Financial Assets	6(b)	155.54	248.51
Deferred tax asset	7	244.47	42.20
Other non - current assets	8	6.68	3.23
Total Non - Current Assets		3,244.56	3,829.54
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	6(a)	544.52	483.37
Trade receivables	6(c)	1,049.94	332.63
Cash and cash equivalents	6(d)	7.14	6.98
Other Bank Balances	6(e)	200.00	125.14
Loans	6(f)	14.35	1.45
Others Financial Assets	6(b)	47.99	68.80
Other current assets	9	100.05	71.95
Total Current Assets		1,963.99	1,090.32
Total Assets		5,208.55	4,919.86
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10(a)	59.50	59.50
Other Equity	10(b)	3,858.55	3,919.65
Total Equity		3,918.05	3,979.15
LIABILITIES			
Non - Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	11(c)	124.10	143.98
Provisions	12	113.13	93.56
Other non - current liabilities	13	4.19	7.37
Total Non - Current Liabilities		241.42	244.91

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	11(a)	490.46	262.29
Trade payables	11(b)	7.24	32.27
Other financial liabilities	11(c)	493.84	341.79
Provisions	12	3.07	2.28
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	14.02	22.45
Other current liabilities	15	40.45	34.72
Total Current Liabilities		1,049.08	695.80
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,208.55	4,919.86

Significant Accounting Policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

SD/-
V.L. BAJAJ
PARTNER
M.NO 104982

SD/-
S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035843

SD/-
S.M. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May, 2018

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31,2018	Year Ended March 31,2017
Income			
Revenue From Operations	16	3,533.10	3,226.72
Other Income	17	435.11	460.11
Total Income		3,968.21	3,686.83
Expenditures			
Employee benefits expense	18	2,469.75	2,151.67
Finance costs	19	40.98	29.07
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	257.89	223.59
Other expenses	21	1,292.20	490.26
Total expenses		4,060.82	2,894.59
Profit/(loss) before tax		(92.61)	792.24
Tax expense:	22		
(1) Current tax		181.22	205.73
(2) Deferred tax		(205.16)	0.82
Total tax expenses		(23.94)	206.55
Profit/(loss) for the year (A)		(68.67)	585.69
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset(net of tax)		7.57	(9.44)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses) for the Year(net of tax) (B)		7.57	(9.44)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		(61.10)	576.25
Earnings per equity share:	23		
Equity shares of Par value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic		(12.33)	105.15
Diluted		(12.33)	105.15

Significant Accounting Policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

SD/-
V.L. BAJAJ
PARTNER
M.NO 104982

SD/-
S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035843

SD/-
S.M. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May, 2018

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Year ended 31-Mar-2017
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax	(92.61)	792.24
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	175.60	116.22
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	60.44	85.41
Depreciation on investment properties	21.86	21.96
Foreign exchange differences(Net)	(17.90)	0.46
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	(27.67)	(26.84)
Finance costs (including fair value change in financial instruments)	36.81	26.87
Rent Income	(325.52)	(305.97)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plans	10.45	(14.43)
(Gain)/Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	5.07	-
Net gain on sale/fair valuation of Investments through profit & loss	754.47	(65.40)
Operating Profit before Working capital Changes	601.00	630.52
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(717.31)	57.42
(Increase)/ Decrease in other receivables	133.85	(113.76)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(29.55)	205.94
	(12.01)	780.12
Income Tax paid	(190.30)	(134.54)
Foreign exchange differences(Net)	17.90	(0.46)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(184.42)	645.12
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Payment for purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment	(289.72)	(380.40)
Purchase of financial instruments	(100.00)	(600.19)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	3.00	
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments	5.86	150.19
Refund/ (Investment) in bank deposits for more than 3 months	25.14	(190.04)
Interest received	25.00	23.77
Rent Received	315.88	299.37
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	(14.84)	(697.30)
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Proceeds from loans and borrowings	228.16	67.34
Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	-	4.17
Finance charges paid	(28.74)	(19.57)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	199.42	51.94
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.17	(0.25)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.98	7.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7.14	6.98

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Notes-

1 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

2 Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents

	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Year ended 31-Mar-2017
Balances with Banks - In current accounts	4.87	4.79
Cash on Hand	2.27	2.19
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7.14	6.98

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co

Firm Reg.No.109963W

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

SD/-
V.L. BAJAJ
PARTNER
M.NO 104982

SD/-
S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035843

SD/-
S.M. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI

DATE : 28th May, 2018

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in lakhs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at April 01, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2017	Balance as at April 01, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2018
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid up)	55.33	4.17	59.50	59.50	-	59.50

OTHER EQUITY :

Particulars	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 1,2016	112.99	2.50	1,475.00	1,401.30	5.48	2,997.27
Profit for the year	-	-	-	585.69	-	585.69
Premium on issue of ESOP granted to employee of subsidiary company	346.13					346.13
Other Comprehensive Income :						
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(9.44)	(9.44)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	1,986.99	(3.96)	3,919.65
Balance as at April 1,2017	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	1,986.99	(3.96)	3,919.65
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(68.67)	-	(68.67)
Other Comprehensive Income :						
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	7.57	7.57
Balance as at March 31, 2018	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	1,918.33	3.61	3,858.55

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SD/-
V.L. BAJAJ
PARTNER
M.NO 104982
PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May, 2018

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

SD/-
S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035843

SD/-
S.M. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035799

Note-1 Company Overview

Technosoft Engineering Projects Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 28th February 2000, CIN U72200MH2000PLC124541. The company is a Public Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at A-25 Technocraft House MIDC Marol Industrial Area Road No. 3 Opp ESIS Hospital Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.
The company is a global provider of Engineering Design services to various Engineering / Manufacturing verticals and of EPCM services in the oil and gas industry.

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28th May 2018.

Note-2 Significant accounting policies:

i) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii) Use of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iii) Fair Value Measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities

iv) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

Incomes and Expenditures are recognized on accrual basis except in case of significant uncertainties like Claims Payable & receivable, which have been accounted on Acceptance basis.

Dividend Income on Investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established.

Revenue from services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

v) Property, plant and equipment

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

vi) Capital Work in Progress

Cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date is disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Expenditure during construction period is included under Capital Work in Progress & the same is allocated to the respective Property, Plant and Equipment on the completion of its construction.

vii) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

viii) Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment has been provided on the Written down Value method based on the useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold Land is amortized over the period of lease.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ix) Investment Property

Investment property applies to owner-occupied property and is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Hence such properties are reclassified from Property, Plant and Equipment to Investment property. Investment properties are depreciated using the written down value method over their estimated useful life.

xiii) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- Entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- Deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

xiv) Leases

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Subsequent to initial recognition, minimum lease payments shall be apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge shall be allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents shall be charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Leases in which significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company, as lessee are classified as operating leases. Lease Income from operating leases where the Company is a Lessor is recognized in income on straight –line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increase.

xv) Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

➢ The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

➢ Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

➢ The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

➢ Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

(iii) Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

(iv) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the Business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been as significant increase in credit risk.

e) Income Recognition

Interest Income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

xvi) Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs that are attributable to the respective liabilities.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities. The measurement of Financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- <u>Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</u>

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

- <u>Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (“EIR”).

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

xvii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

xviii) Employee Share Based Compensation

Stock Options are granted to eligible employees of the subsidiary companies in accordance with the Employee Stock Option Schemes , as may be decided by the Board . Under Ind AS, the cost of Stock Options is recognised based on the fair value of Stock Options as on the grant date. The fair value of Stock Options granted to employees of the wholly owned and other subsidiary companies and vesting after the transition date are recognised and considered as capital contribution /investment.

xix) Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

xx) Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

xxi) Investment in Subsidiaries– Unquoted

Investments in equity shares of Subsidiaries are recorded at cost and reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

xxii) Employee Benefits

- Short-term employee benefit

  Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit & Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

- Post-employment benefits

  The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans such as gratuity is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in the current and prior periods and by discounting that amount.

  The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed at each reporting period end by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

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

  Re-measurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

- Other long-term employee benefits

  Liability towards other long term employee benefits - leave encashment is determined on actuarial valuation by qualified actuary by using Projected Unit Credit method.

  The current service cost of other long terms employee benefits, recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss as part of employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the balance of the obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Re-measurements are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

xxiii) Foreign Currency Transactions:

a) Functional and Presentation Currency:

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹) which is Company's Functional and Presentation Currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

b) Monetary Items

- Transactions denominated in foreign currency are normally accounted for at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of transaction.

- Monetary assets and Liabilities in foreign currency transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at the year-end rates and the corresponding effect is given to the respective account.
- Exchange differences arising on account of fluctuations in the rate of exchange are recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss.
- Exchange rate difference arising on account of conversion/translation of liabilities incurred for acquisition of Fixed Assets is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) Non - Monetary Items

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

xxiv) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators

xxv) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xxvi) Contingent Liabilities

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

xxvii) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

xxviii) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (determined at 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

xxix) Cash Flows

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

xxx) Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

xxxi) Recent accounting pronouncements:

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

On 28th March , 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("" MCA"") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules , 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the Purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset , expense or income , when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from 1st April 2018.The Company is currently evaluating the requirement of the amendment and its impact on the Financial Statements.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules , 2018("amended rules").As per the amended rules, Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" supersedes Ind AS 11, " Construction contracts" and Ind AS 18, "Revenue " and is applicable for all accounting Periods commencing on or after 1st April 2018.

Ind AS 115 introduces a new framework of five step model for the analysis of revenue transactions. The model specifies that revenue should be recognized when (or as) an entity transfer control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled .Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The new revenue standard is applicable to the Company from 1st April 2018.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Retrospective approach-Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 –Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors

- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch-up approach)

The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of the amendment and its impact on the financial statements

Amendments to Ind AS 40-Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into or out of Investment Property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of change in use.

Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2018.
The company is currently evaluating the requirement of the amendment and its impact on the Financial Statements.

xxxii) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise Judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The estimates and judgements involves a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed .Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are

- Estimation of current tax expenses and payable
- Estimated useful life of Intangible assets
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation
- Recognition of revenue
- Estimation of Provisions and Contingencies

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Freehold Land & Buildings	Furniture, Fittings & Equipments	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Computers	Motor Car & Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Year Ended March 31, 2017									
Gross Carrying Amount									
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	500.83	71.29	111.03	9.77	75.98	17.71	787.02	0.34
Additions	-	-	69.97	89.77	7.74	98.02	9.56	275.06	-
Disposals/Transfers								-	0.34
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	500.83	141.26	200.80	17.51	174.00	27.27	1,062.08	-
Accumulated Depreciation									
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	0.01	24.27	17.86	31.80	1.53	23.19	5.98	104.64	
Depreciation charge during the year	0.01	23.09	15.83	28.15	4.63	40.55	3.96	116.22	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	0.02	47.36	33.69	59.95	6.16	63.74	9.94	220.86	-
Net Carrying Amount	0.39	453.47	107.57	140.85	11.35	110.26	17.33	841.22	-
Year Ended March 31, 2018									
Gross Carrying Amount									
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	500.83	141.26	200.80	17.51	174.00	27.27	1,062.08	-
Additions	-	-	58.15	36.48	4.49	100.17	-	199.29	-
Disposals/Transfers	-	20.93	-	-	-	-	9.56	30.49	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	479.90	199.41	237.28	22.00	274.17	17.71	1,230.88	-
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	0.02	47.36	33.69	59.95	6.16	63.74	9.94	220.86	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.01	21.01	29.78	40.51	5.78	74.39	4.12	175.60	-
Disposals/Transfers		1.02					1.49	2.51	
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	0.03	67.35	63.47	100.46	11.94	138.13	12.57	393.95	-
Net Carrying Amount	0.38	412.55	135.94	136.82	10.06	136.04	5.14	836.93	-

Note

i) All Property, Plant & Equipment are held in the name of the company

ii) Refer to Note No 25 for information on Property,Plant & Equipment Pledged as Security by the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Note 4 : Investment Property

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	476.07	476.07
Transfer from PPE	20.93	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	497.00	476.07
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	45.04	23.08
Depreciation Charge	21.86	21.96
Transfer from PPE	1.02	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	67.92	45.04
Net Carrying Amount	429.08	431.03

i) Amount recognised in profit and loss for investment properties

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Rental Income	325.52	306.81
Direct Operating expenses from property that generated rental income	13.95	11.45
Profit from Investment Properties before Depreciation	339.47	318.26
Depreciation	21.86	21.96
Profit from Investment Properties	317.61	296.30

ii) Fair Value

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Investment Properties	4,781.40	4,567.79

Estimation of Fair value :

The above valuation of the Investment Properties are in accordance with the Ready Reckoner rates as prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra for the Purpose of levying Stamp Duty.Since the Valuation is based on the Published Ready Reckoner rates , the Company has Classified the same under Level 2

iii) Leasing arrangements

The Company has entered in to various a non cancellable leasing agreements . There is an escalation clause in the lease agreement during the lease year in line with expected general inflation. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements and there are no sub leases. There are no contingent rents. Disclosures as required under Ind-AS 17 on "Lease" are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Within one year	178.77	335.71
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	378.22	649.38
Later than 5 years	-	-

Note 5 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software *	Total
Year Ended 31 March 2017		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	121.22	121.22
Additions	105.67	105.67
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	226.89	226.89
Accumulated Amortisation		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	50.19	50.19
Amortisation charge for the year	85.41	85.41
Closing Accumulated Amortisation	135.60	135.60
Closing Net Carrying Amount	91.29	91.29
Year Ended 31 March 2018		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	226.89	226.89
Additions	90.44	90.44
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	317.33	317.33
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	135.60	135.60
Amortisation Charge for the year	60.44	60.44
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	196.04	196.04
Closing Net Carrying Amount	121.29	121.29

* Computer Software includes expenditure on computer software which is not an integral part of hardware.

Note - 6 : Financial Assets
Note 6(a) : Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Investment In Equity Instrument Of Subsidiaries & Joint Venture(At Cost)		
Unquoted		
NIL (31 March 2017-59,00,000) units of of Class "A" Common Fully Paid up & Non Assessable Shares in the Capital of Swift Engineering Inc	-	808.88
1996.80 (31 March 2017-1996.80) units of Technosoft Engineering Solution Inc (USA)	1,135.97	1,135.97
54,000 (31 March 2017-54,000) of Technosoft GMBH	50.21	50.21
1 (31 March 2017-NIL) unit of Technosoft Engineering UK (₹ 85)	0.00	-
Total (Equity Instrument)	1,186.18	1,995.06
Investment In Mutual Funds (at Fair Value through Profit & Loss)		
Quoted		
5,00,000 (31 March 2017-5,00,000) units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1132D February - 2016	59.35	55.46
22,351.513 (31 March 2017-22,351.513) units of ₹10 each of HDFC Equity Fund.	-	121.54
10,00,000(31 March 2017-NIL) units of ₹10 each of HDFC EOF-II-1100D June 2017	95.62	-
10,00,000 (31 March 2017-10,00,000) units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1170D February 2017	109.42	-
Total (Mutual Funds)	264.39	177.00
Total Non - Current Investments	1,450.57	2,172.06
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments	264.39	177.00
Aggregate Market value of Quoted Investments	264.39	177.00
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	1,186.18	1,995.06

Note 6(a) : Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Investment In Mutual Funds (at Fair Value through Profit & Loss)		
Quoted		
90,086.20 (31 March 2017-90,086.20) units of units of ₹10 each of HDFC Balanced Fund.	131.35	118.07
10,00,000 (31 March 2017-10,00,000) units of units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1170D		100.84
6,56,946.133 (31 March 2017-6,56,946.133) units of units of ₹10 each of HDFC Equity Savings Fund	226.99	213.70
3,74,408.435 (31 March 2017-3,74,408.435) units of units of ₹10 each of HDFC Corporate Debt Opportunities Fund	53.96	50.76
22,351.513 (31 March 2017- 22,351.513) units of units of ₹10 each of HDFC Equity Fund.	132.22	
Total (Mutual Funds)	544.52	483.37
Total Current Investments	544.52	483.37
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments	544.52	483.37
Aggregate Market value of Quoted Investments	544.52	483.37

Note 6(b) : Others Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Security Deposits with :				
Government Department	-	16.22	-	11.00
Others	0.94	39.32	1.39	37.51
Other Receivables	42.69	-	63.42	-
Interest Receivables	4.36	-	3.99	-
Fixed Deposit with maturity more than12 Months*	-	100.00	-	200.00
Total Other Financial Assets	47.99	155.54	68.80	248.51

* Fixed Deposit are pledged against Bank Overdraft / Bank Guarantee.Refer Note No 25 for details of Fixed Deposits Pledged as Security.

Note 6(c) : Trade receivables

(Un-Secured & Considered Good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Trade Receivables	81.94	28.28
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note No 26)	968.00	304.35
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total Receivables	1,049.94	332.63
Current Portion	1,049.94	332.63
Non - Current Portion	-	-

Note 6(d) : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	4.87	4.79
Cash on Hand	2.27	2.19
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	7.14	6.98

Note 6(e) : Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Fixed Deposit Accounts Between 3 & 12 Months	200.00	125.14
Total Other Bank Balances	200.00	125.14

* Fixed Deposit are pledged against Bank Overdraft / Bank Guarantee .Also Refer Note No 25 for details of Fixed Deposits Pledg

Note 6(f) : Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Unsecured,considered good				
Loans To Employees	14.35	-	1.45	-
Total Loans	14.35	-	1.45	-

Note 7 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Accelerated Depreciation for tax purpose	30.62	18.12
Amount allowable on payment basis under Incoem Tax Act	32.02	31.69
Tax Losses	219.14	13.40
Total Deferred Tax Assets	281.78	63.21
Fair Valuation of Financial assets and financial liabilities	30.02	20.87
Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	0.13	0.14
Others	7.16	
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	37.31	21.01
Net Deferred Tax Assets	244.47	42.20

Note 8 : Other non - current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Capital Advances	3.31	-
Prepaid Expenses	3.37	3.23
Total Other Non Current Asset	6.68	3.23

Note 9 : Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Prepaid Expenses	51.66	49.64
Balance With Statutory Authorities	47.37	22.11
Others	1.02	0.20
Total Other Current Asset	100.05	71.95

Note 10(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Authorised		
6,00,000 (31 March 2017-6,00,000) Equity Shares Of ₹10/- Each	60.00	60.00
	60.00	60.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
5,95,011(31 March 2017-5,95,011) Equity Shares of ₹10/- Each Fully Paid Up	59.50	59.50
	59.50	59.50

Out of the above Equity Shares :-

A) 4,99,930 Equity Shares are held by Technocraft Industries (India) Limited, the Holding Company

B) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder 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) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As on March 31, 2018		As on March 31, 2017	
	Number	₹ in Lakhs	Number	₹ in Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	595,011	59.50	553,360	55.34
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	41,651	4.17
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	595,011	59.50	595,011	59.50

D) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹ in Lakhs	Number	₹ in Lakhs
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	499,930	49.99	499,930	49.99

E) Details of Sharehlders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of the Sharholder	Equity Shares			
	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	499,930	84.02%	499,930	84.02%
Girish G Godbole	41,651	7.00%	41,651	7.00%

F) The Company has not issued any equity shares as bonus or for Consideration other than cash.

Note 10(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Capital Redemption Reserve	2.50	2.50
Others :		
Securities Premium Reserve	459.12	459.12
General Reserve	1,475.00	1,475.00
Retained Earnings	1,921.93	1,983.03
Total Reserves and Surplus	3,858.55	3,919.65

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Opening Balance	2.50	2.50
Closing Balance	2.50	2.50

(ii) Security Premium Reserve

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Opening Balance	459.12	112.99
Add: Premium on issue of ESOP	-	346.13
Closing Balance	459.12	459.12

(iii) General Reserve

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Opening Balance	1,475.00	1,475.00
Closing Balance	1,475.00	1,475.00

(iv) Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Opening Balance	1,983.03	1,406.78
Add : Net Profit for the year	(61.10)	576.25
Closing Balance	1,921.93	1,983.03

Note 11(a) : Borrowings

Particulars	Interest Rate	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Secured			
Loans and Advances from Bank			
Bank Overdraft		195.89	76.03
Unsecured			
From Related Party			
Ashrit Holdings Ltd	10%	294.56	186.26
(Terms Of Repayment - On Demand)			
Total Current Borrowings		490.46	262.29

Note 11(b) : Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Current		
Trade Payables	7.24	32.27
Total Trade Payables	7.24	32.27

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Company does not have any dues to suppliers registered under Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprises Development Act ,2006 ('MSMED Act").

Note 11(c) : Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2018		As on March 31, 2017	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Security Deposits with :				
Others	68.04	124.10	23.10	143.98
Liabilities For Expenses	425.80	-	318.69	-
Total Financial Liabilites	493.84	124.10	341.79	143.98

Note 12 : Provisions

Particulars	As on March 31, 2018		As on March 31, 2017	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Provision For Leave Salary Encashment	0.81	19.89	0.48	14.88
Provision For Gratuity	2.26	93.24	1.80	78.68
Total Provisions	3.07	113.13	2.28	93.56

Note 13 : Other non - current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Prepaid Rent Income	4.20	7.37
Total Other Current Liabilities	4.20	7.37

Note 14 : Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Provision For Taxation	777.19	758.12
Less : Advance Tax	763.17	735.67
Total Current Tax Liabilities	14.02	22.45

Note 15 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Advances from customers	1.00	1.19
Prepaid Rent Income	8.18	7.86
Other Liabilities	31.27	25.67
Total Other Current Liabilities	40.45	34.72

Note 16 : Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Rendering Of Services		
Export (Net)	3,300.76	2,969.30
Local Sales	232.34	257.42
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	3,533.10	3,226.72

Note 17 : Other Income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Rental Income	325.52	306.81
Gain on financial assets measured through fair value through profit and loss	48.54	65.40
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	17.90	-
Interest Income	27.67	26.84
Other Non Operating Income	15.48	61.06
Total Other Income	435.11	460.11

Note 18 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Salaries, Wages, Bonus, allowances Etc.	2,392.76	2,095.10
Contribution To P.F., ESIC Etc.	33.24	19.23
Gratuity (Refer Note No. 27)	27.14	18.32
Staff Welfare Expenses	16.61	19.02
Total Employee Benefits Expense	2,469.75	2,151.67

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Note 19 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Interest		
Interest Expenses (net)	36.81	26.87
Other Finance Cost		
Bank Charges	4.17	2.20
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	40.98	29.07

Note 20 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation on Property,Plant and Equipment	175.60	116.22
Depreciation on Investment Properties	21.86	21.96
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	60.44	85.41
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	257.89	223.59

Note 21 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Advertisement	3.69	3.19
Computer Expense	59.49	37.48
Repairs & Maintainence		
Buildings	23.55	24.09
Others	60.01	39.47
Power & Electricity	42.04	41.60
Water Charges	1.53	2.10
Commission/Brokerage	0.24	4.66
Sales Promotion	1.14	8.43
Traveling & Conveyance Expenses	104.11	103.79
Vehicle Exps	9.35	1.21
Legal & Professional Exps	51.15	101.96
Licence & Membership Fees	3.04	2.66
Rent, Rates & Taxes	41.91	35.15
Insurance (General)	0.77	0.26
Engineering & Design Charges	33.61	41.81
Technical Training Expenses	-	0.42
Printing & Stationery	3.78	3.93
Postage,Telegram & Telephone Exp.	29.46	28.59
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.51	2.10
Loss on sale Investments	803.01	-
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	5.07	-
Payment to Auditors - Note 21 (a) below	2.35	2.16
Net Foreign Exchange Losses	-	0.46
Sundry Balance written Off	8.39	4.75
Total Other expenses	1,292.20	490.26

Note 21 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fee	1.50	1.50
Tax Audit Fee	0.50	0.50
In other capacities :		
Re - imbursement Expenses	0.35	0.16
Total Payment to Auditors	2.35	2.16

Note 22 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Current tax expense (A)		
Current year	182.32	208.75
Taxation of earlier years	(1.10)	(3.02)
	181.22	205.73
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(205.16)	0.82
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	(23.94)	206.55

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	2017-18			2016-17		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(14.43)	(4.99)	(9.44)	(14.43)	(4.99)	(9.44)
	(14.43)	(4.99)	(9.44)	(14.43)	(4.99)	(9.44)

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2018	Year Ended March 31,2017
Profit before tax	(92.61)	792.24
Tax using the domestic tax rate (Current year 33.06% and Previous Year 33.06%)	(25.52)	261.91
Tax effect of :		
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	6.67	3.75
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	4.97	3.12
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	(27.93)	(21.94)
Tax Adjustment of eralier years	(1.10)	(3.02)
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	222.65	
Others	(203.67)	(37.27)
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(23.94)	206.55
Effective tax rate	25.85%	26.07%

Movement in deferred tax balances

				31/03/2018	
Particulars	As at 1st April, 2017	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	As at 31st March, 2018	Deferred tax Asset/ (Liability)
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	18.12	12.50	-	30.62	30.62
Tax Losses	13.40	205.74	-	219.14	219.14
Employee benefits	31.69	3.21	(2.88)	32.02	32.02
Investments	(20.90)	(9.11)	-	(30.02)	(30.02)
Other Non - Current Financial Liabilities	(0.10)	(0.03)	-	(0.13)	(0.13)
Others	-	(7.16)	-	(7.16)	(7.16)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	42.20	205.15	(2.88)	244.47	244.47

				31/03/2017	
Particulars	As at 1st April, 2016	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	As at 31st March, 2017	Deferred tax Asset/ (Liability)
Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities)					
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	22.25	(4.12)	-	18.12	18.12
Tax Losses	13.40	-	-	13.40	13.40
Employee benefits	0.79	25.90	4.99	31.69	31.69
Investments	1.66	(22.57)	-	(20.90)	(20.90)
Other Non - Current Financial Liabilities	(0.07)	(0.03)	-	(0.10)	(0.10)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	38.03	(0.82)	4.99	42.20	42.20

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

Note 23 : Earnings per equity share:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2018	Year Ended March 31,2017
Weighted average number of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each		
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	595,011	595,011
Number of shares at the end of the period	595,011	636,662
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	557,012	557,012
Weighted average number of Potential Equity shares outstanding during the year	557,012	557,012
Total number of Potential Equity Share for calculating Diluted Earning Per share	557,012	557,012
Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders (₹ in lakhs)	(68.67)	585.69
Basic Earning per share (in ₹)	(12.33)	105.15
Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)	(12.33)	105.15

(₹ in lakhs)

Note 24 : Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not Provided for)

Contingent Liabilities not provided for	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Demands not acknowledged as Debts (net)		
Central Sales Tax Act,1956 - CST for FY 2007-2008	1.57	1.57
Income Tax Demand for A.Y 12-13*	9.80	8.16
Legal Matters	4.00	

* Includes penalty u/s 271(c) amounting to ₹ 1.64 lacs

Note- 25 Assets Pledged as Security

The carrying amount of assets Pledged as security for Current & non current borrowings are as below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non Current Assets		
Leasehold Land	0.38	0.39
Investment Property	404.53	405.21
Factory Building	412.53	453.46
Other Financial Assets		
Fixed Deposits with Bank	100.00	200.00
Total Non Current Assets Pledged as security	917.06	1,058.67
Other Financial Assets		
Fixed Deposits with Banks	200.00	125.14
Total Current Assets Pledged as security	200.00	125.14
Total Assets Pledged as Security	1,117.06	1,183.81

Note 26 : Related Party disclosures

The related Parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24," Related Party Disclosures". (Specified under Section 133 of the Conmpanies Act 2013,read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules ,2015) are disclosed below

A.Name of the related Parties and description of relationship:

(i) Related Party where Control exists

Holding Company
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.

Subsidiary Companies
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
2.Swift Engineering Inc.(upto 22.06.2017)
3.Technosoft GMBH
(Formerly Known as CAE Systems GMBH)
4.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd

Step down Subsidiary Companies
1.Swift Projects Inc.
2 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
3.Technosoft Services Inc, USA
4.Step Engineering

Fellow Subsidiaries
1.Technocraft Trading Sp. Zoo
2.Technocraft Australia PTY Ltd.
3.Technocraft International Limited
4.Anhui Steel Technology Ltd
5.Shreyan Infra & Power LLP
6.Technocraft Closure Pvt Ltd
7.TIL Marketing Pvt Ltd
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Pvt Ltd)
8.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd.
9.Highmark International Trading ,UAE
10.AAIT /Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC,USA
11.Crosswall International Trading Ltd, UAE
12.Swift Engineering Inc.(from 22.06.2017)

Joint Venture of the Holding Company
1.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt. Ltd

Name of other Related parties with whom transcations have taken place during the year
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited
2.BMS Industries Ltd

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LTD

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(₹ in lakhs)

Transcations during the Year	2017-18	2016-17
A.Sales of Goods & Services		
Holding Company		
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	166.49	153.24
Subsidiary Companies/Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	1,939.10	1,919.45
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	222.01	-
3.Swift Engineering Inc.	-	5.41
4.Step Engineering	2.04	-
5.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	233.05	-
Fellow Subsidiaries		
1.Technocraft International Limited	573.18	748.37
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.BMS Industries Ltd	48.88	45.64
B.Interest Paid		
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited	27.00	18.07
C.Loan Repaid		
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited	2,871.50	2,828.36
D.Loan Taken		
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited	2,979.80	2,910.26
E.Recovery of Expenses		
Subsidiary Companies/Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	59.47	31.65
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	116.69	102.68
3.Step Engineering	2.44	-
4.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	21.10	-
5.Technocraft International Limited	0.70	-
F.Foreign Tavelling Expenses		
Subsidiary Companies /Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	15.77	10.33
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		

G.Reimbursement of Expenses		
Fellow Subsidiaries/Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technocraft International Limited	275.56	624.92
2.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	188.77	-
3.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	0.38	-
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
4. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	0.71	-
H.Purchase of Goods & Services		
Subsidiary Companies /Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	-	1.41
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	-	4.31
I.Investment in Equity Shares		
Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	0.00	-
(Investment made of Rs. 85/- only)		
J.Sale of Subsidiary		
Fellow Subsidiaries		
1.Highmark International Trading ,UAE	5.87	-

₹ in Lakhs

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
A.Trade & Other Receivables		
Subsidiary Companies /Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	562.00	268.93
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	199.93	35.42
3.Step Engineering	4.55	-
4.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	150.86	-
5.BMS Industries Ltd	7.59	-
Fellow Subsidiaries		
1.Technocraft International Limited	73.10	28.96
A.Loan payable		
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited	294.56	186.26

Note

1) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that Prevail in arm's Length transactions

Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owned by the related Parties .This assessment is undertaken each Financial year through examining the Financial Position of the related party and the market in whch the related Party operates.

Note 27 : DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO Ind AS - 19 “EMPLOYEE BENEFITS”

(₹ in lakhs)

[A] Post Employment Benefit Plans:

Defined Contribution Scheme

The Company contributes at a defined percentage of the employee salary out of the total entitlements on account of superannuation benefits under this scheme.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2017-18	2016-17
Defined Contribution Scheme	25.95	14.75

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has the following Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity: In accordance with the applicable laws, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (“The Gratuity Plan”) covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement (subject to completion of five years of continuous employment), death, incapacitation or termination of employment that are based on last drawn salary and tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date.

The disclosure in respect of the defined Gratuity Plan are given below:

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plans	
	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Present value of unfunded obligations	95.50	80.48
Fair Value of plan assets	-	-
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised	95.50	80.48

Changes in Defined benefit obligations

Particulars	Present value of obligations	
	2017-18	2016-17
Defined Obligations at the beginning of the year	80.48	60.38
Current service cost	21.25	13.58
Past service cost	-	-
Interest Cost/(Income)	5.89	4.74
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income		-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(4.10)	4.99
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(6.35)	9.45
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefit payments	(1.67)	(12.65)
Defined Obligations at the end of the year	95.50	80.48

Statement of Profit and Loss

Employee benefit expenses :	2017-18	2016-2017
Current Service cost	21.25	13.58
Interest cost/ (Income)	5.89	4.74
Total amount recognised in Statement of P&L	27.14	18.32
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability :		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)	-	-
Change in Financial Assumptions	(4.10)	4.99
Experience gains/(losses)	(6.35)	9.45
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(10.45)	14.43

Assumptions

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilities of the defined benefits plans at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Financial Assumptions	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Discount rate	7.70%	7.40%
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal Rates	2% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	2% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages

Demographic Assumptions

Mortality in service : Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the overall plan liabilities to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
	Increase/Decrease in liability	Increase/Decrease in liability
Discount rate varied by 0.5%		
0.50%	89.15	74.97
-0.50%	102.46	86.55
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%		
0.50%	102.62	86.66
-0.50%	88.97	74.82
Withdrawal rate (W.R.) varied by 10%		
W.R.* 110%	96.03	80.87
W.R.* 90%	94.95	80.08

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption,the same method used to calculate the liability recognised in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

The expected future cash flows as at 31st March 2018 & as at 31st March 2017 were as follows:

Expected contribution	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year	2.26	1.80
2nd following year	2.56	2.07
3rd following year	2.63	2.13
4th following year	2.90	2.28
5th following year	3.13	2.49
Years 6 to 10	22.09	18.85

[B] Other Long term employee benefits

Leave Encashment:
The Employees are entitled to accumulate Earned Leave and Sick Leave, which can be availed during the service period. Employees are also allowed to encash the accumulated earned leave during the service period. Further, the accumulated earned leave and sick leave can be encashed by the employees on superannuation, resignation, and termination or by nominee on death.

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plans	
	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Present value of unfunded obligations	20.70	15.36
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised	20.70	15.36

Reconciliation of balances of Defined Benefit Obligations.

	Leave Encashment - Unfunded	
	2017-18	2016-17
Defined Obligations at the beginning of the year	15.36	13.31
Current Service Cost	13.93	13.74
Interest Cost	1.19	1.04
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	0.41	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) due to experience adjustments	(7.10)	(6.41)
Benefits paid	(3.09)	(6.32)
Defined Obligations at the end of the year	20.70	15.36

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Current Service Cost	13.93	13.74
Net Interest Cost	1.19	1.04
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	(6.69)	(6.41)
Total amount recognised in Statement of P&L	8.42	8.38
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)		
Change in Financial Assumptions	0.41	
Experience gains/(losses)	(7.10)	(6.41)
Net Acturial Loss/(Gain)	(6.69)	(6.41)

Major Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Discount Rate (%)	7.70%	7.85%
Salary Escalation/ Inflation (%)	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal Rates	2% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	2% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages

The expected future cash flows as at 31st March 2018 & as at 31st March 2017 were as follows:

Expected contribution	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year	0.81	0.48
2nd following year	0.65	0.71
3rd following year	0.66	0.51
4th following year	0.65	0.52
5th following year	0.64	0.52
Years 6 to 10	6.23	5.63

Note 28: Fair Value Measurements

A. Financial instruments by category and fair value hierarchy :

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

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

Level 2 - 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 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Carrying Value				Fair value			
31st March 2018	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit and loss :								
Non-current :								
Investment In Mutual Funds	264.39	-	-	264.39	264.39	-	-	264.39
Current :								
Investment In Mutual Funds	544.52	-	-	544.52	544.52	-	-	544.52
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Non-current :								
Deposits	-	-	155.54	155.54	-	-	-	-
Current :								
Deposits	-	-	0.94	0.94	-	-	-	-
Loan to Employees	-	-	14.35	14.35	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.14	7.14	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	200.00	200.00	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,049.94	1,049.94	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	47.05	47.05	-	-	-	-
	808.91	-	1,474.97	2,283.88	808.91	-	-	808.91
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Term loans	-	-	490.46	490.46	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	7.24	7.24	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	192.14	192.14	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities (including current maturities of loans)	-	-	457.07	457.07	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,146.91	1,146.91	-	-	-	-

(₹ in lakhs)

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31st March 2017	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit and loss :								
Non-current :								
Investment In Mutual Funds	177.00	-	-	177.00	177.00	-	-	177.00
Current :								
Investment In Mutual Funds	483.37	-	-	483.37	483.37	-	-	483.37
								-
Financial assets at amortised cost								-
Non-current :								-
Deposits	-	-	248.51	248.51	-	-	-	-
								-
Current :								-
Deposits	-	-	1.39	1.39	-	-	-	-
Loan to Employees	-	-	1.45	1.45	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.98	6.98	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	125.14	125.14	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	332.63	332.63	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	67.41	67.41	-	-	-	-
	660.37	-	783.51	1,443.88	660.37	-	-	660.37
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								-
Term loans	-	-	262.29	262.29	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	32.27	32.27	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	167.08	167.08	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities (including current maturities of loans)	-	-	344.36	344.36	-	-	-	-
	-	-	806.00	806.00	-	-	-	-

During the reporting period ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements.

B. Measurement of fair values

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments :

i) The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ii) The fair values of the Equity/Mutual fund Investmenst which are quoted are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

Note 29 : Financial Risk Management

Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of all the risk on its financial performance. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

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

▪ Credit risk ;
▪ Market risk ; and
▪ Liquidity risk

1. Credit Risk

The Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assess financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such Information .

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. The Company categorises a trade receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments or on case to case basis. Where trade receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized as Income in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company measures loss rate for trade receivables from Individual customers based on the historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates .Loss rates are based on Past Trends . Based on the historical data , no probable loss on collection of receivable is anticipated & hence no provision is considered .

In case of Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions , the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

Ageing of Account receivables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Not due	986.07	332.63
0-90 days	58.01	-
91-180 days	-	-
181 to 270 days	0.36	-
271 to 365 days	2.42	-
365 days & Above	3.08	
Total	1,049.94	332.63

2. Market risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises mainly of currency risk and interest rate risk. Financial Instrument affected by Market risks includes loans and borrowings and foreign Currency Receivables and payables .The Company has set processes and policies to assess, control and monitor the effect of the risk on the financial performance of the company.

i) Currency Risk

This is the risk that the Company may suffer losses as a result of adverse exchange rate movement during the relevant period.The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operating and financing activities. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The senior management personnel are responsible for identifying the most effective and efficient ways of managing currency risk.

Unhedged Foreign Currency exposures

(a) Particulars of Unhedged Foreign Currency exposures as at the reporting date

As as 31st March 2018

Foreign Currency in Lakhs

Particulars	USD	EURO	CAD	GBP
Trade Receivables / Other Financial Assets	11.55	0.30	0.52	2.56
Advances from Customers	0.01	-	-	0.01
Advances Recoverable in cash or kind	0.31	-	0.05	-
Trade Payables / Other Financial Liabilities	0.01	-	-	-
Net	11.88	0.30	0.56	2.57

As as 31st March 2017

Foreign Currency in Lakhs

Particulars	USD	EURO	CAD	GBP
Trade Receivables / Other Financial Assets	2.09	0.29	-	2.45
Advances from Customers	0.18	-	-	-
Net	2.27	0.29	-	2.45

b) Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening / (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against various below currencies at 31st March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in those currencies and affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

A change in 1% in Foreign Currency would have following Impact on Profit before tax assuming that all other variables , in Particular interest rate remain constant & ignoring any impact of forecast Sales & Purchases.

(₹ in lakhs)

	2017-18		2016-17	
	1% increase	1% Decrease	1% increase	1% Decrease
USD	7.74	(7.74)	1.46	(1.46)
EURO	0.25	(0.25)	0.20	(0.20)
GBP	2.37	(2.37)	1.97	(1.97)
CAD	0.29	(0.29)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Profit or Loss	10.64	(10.64)	3.63	(3.63)

3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price .Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obiligations when due .The Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. TheManagement monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's Liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of the expected cash flows.The Company assessed the Concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.

Maturity patterns of borrowings

As at March 31, 2018 (₹ in lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	490.46	-	-	490.46
Total	490.46	-	-	490.46

As at March 31, 2017 (₹ in lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	262.29	-	-	262.29
Total	262.29	-	-	262.29

Maturity patterns of other Financial Liabilities

As at March 31, 2018 (₹ in lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	7.24	-	-	7.24
Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non Current)	493.84	124.10	-	617.94
Total	501.08	124.10	-	625.18

As at March 31, 2017 (₹ in lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	32.27	-	-	32.27
Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non Current)	341.79	143.98	-	485.77
Total	374.05	143.98	-	518.04

Note 30 : Capital Risk Management

For the Purpose of Company's Capital management , Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves.The Primary Objective of the Company's Capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital Structure and maximise shareholder Value.The Company is monitoring capital using Net debt equity ratio as its base ,which is Net debt to equity.

The company's Policy is to keep Net debt equity ratio below 0.50 and infuse capital if and when required through better operational results and effiecient working capital Management

(` in lakhs)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net Debt *	483.32	255.31
Total Equity	3,918.05	3,979.15
Net Debt to Total Equity	0.12	0.06

*Net Debt= Non Current Borrowings (incluidng Current Maturity on Borrowings) +Current Borrowings -Cash & Cash Equivalents

Note : 31 Employee Share Based compensation :

The Company has a share option scheme for the employees of its subsidiaries. In accordance with the terms of the share option scheme, as approved by shareholders at a general meeting dated September 19, 2013, employees with a pre-defined grade are granted options to purchase equity shares. Each share option converts into one equity share of the company on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry. The share options vests based on a pre-determined vesting schedule from the date of grant. The company of which shares are granted is unlisted and the company has given rights to buyback the options based on a pre-determined formulae based on the TTM EBITA multiple of the group. Hence, the fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Market Based Approach of business valuation and assuming the Buy back option will be exercised, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options are granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The following are share-based payment arrangements during the year :

	2017-18	2016-17
Number of option granted	NIL	0.42
Exercise Period	N.A.	15 years from the date of grant or 10 years from the date of vesting whichever is earlier
Date of Exercise	N.A.	2/5/2017
Method of settlement	N.A.	Equity
Estimated Fair Value per share (Arrived at Option Pricing Model)	N.A.	841.03
Model inputs (share price at the grant date)	N.A.	N.A.
Exercise Price	N.A.	10
Expected Volatility	N.A.	N.A.
Risk free rate of return	N.A.	7.00%

Movement in share options :

Number of Employee Stock Option Outstanding :	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
	31.03.2018		31.03.2017	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	0.42	10.00
Lapsed/Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	0.42	10.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	-		-	

Note-32 Other Accompanying Notes

1) The Figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees upto two decimal Places.

2) Previous Years Figures have been regrouped / rearranged where ever necessary to make them Comparable with the Current year Figures.

3) As per Ind AS - 108 in respect of segment reporting, the only segment in which company deals is rendering of Engineering ,Design and other related Information Technology Enabled Services. Hence the disclosure as per Ind AS-108 is not applicable to the Company.

4) Note 1 to 32 Forms an Intergral Part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

SD/-
V.L. BAJAJ
PARTNER
M.NO 104982

SD/-
S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035843

SD/-
S.M. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN-00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May, 2018

Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Private Limited, India.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEM PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **TECHNCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEM PRIVATE LIMITED**, ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone IND AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters, which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone IND AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone IND AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the IND AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its **Loss** (financial performance Including Other Comprehensive Income), its cash flows and changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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, we give in the **Annexure - A,** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the Written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure - B.**

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

  a. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statement – Refer Note 16 to the financial statement.

  b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

  c. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

  d. The reporting on disclosure relating to specified Bank Notes is not applicable for the year under ended 31st March 2018.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEM PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

1a The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

1b As explained to us, the fixed assets of the company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

1c The Company does not own any immovable property accordingly provision of clause 1 (iii) is not applicable to the company.

2. There were no stock of goods during the year with the Company; hence, comments on its physical verification and Material discrepancies is not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the order, is not applicable to the Company.

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act, 2013 and Accordingly, provision of clause 3 (iii), (iii) (a), (iii) (b) & (iii) (c) of the order, are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act, accordingly provision of section 185 and 186 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 and any other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under apply.

6. According to the information, explanations given to us and the books & records examined by us, since the company is carrying out only trading activity during the year therefore Maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

7 a According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Sales Tax, Service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added Tax are not applicable to the company. The company is regular in depositing Income tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed amounts payable for the same were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable.

7.b According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Income Tax, Service Tax and Cess etc.

8. The Company has not availed any loan from financial institution or Banks, government or debenture holders during the current year as well as in the earlier years and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

9. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and Term Loan during the year accordingly the provision of clause 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any amount to its Directors as a Managerial Remuneration as prescribed by the provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act, 2013 and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

12. In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not carried out any transactions with the related parties as defined in section 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013. However, the details of related party have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS "24", Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

14. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any Non-Cash transaction with directors or persons connected with the directors, accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEM PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TECHNCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEM PRIVATE LIMITED**, ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone IND-AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property,Plant and Equipment	3	-	8,677
Deferred Tax Asset	4	1,192,822	1,192,822
Total Non - Current Assets		1,192,822	1,201,499
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5(a)	214,594	240,193
Others Financial Assets	5(b)	-	11,000
Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	762,721	762,721
Total Current Assets		977,315	1,013,914
Total Assets		2,170,137	2,215,413
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	7(a)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other Equity	7(b)	(7,841,663)	(7,799,456)
Total Equity		2,158,337	2,200,544
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	8	11,800	14,869
Total Current Liabilities		11,800	14,869
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,170,137	2,215,413
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.LBAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Sd/-
Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2017
Income			
Other Income	9	3,371	14,700
Total Income		3,371	14,700
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	10	-	2,362
Other expenses	11	45,578	18,948
Total expenses		45,578	21,310
Profit/(loss) before tax		(42,207)	(6,609)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(42,207)	(6,609)
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(42,207)	(6,609)
Earnings per equity share(on nominal Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	12		
(1) Basic		(0.04)	(0.01)
(2) Diluted		(0.04)	(0.01)
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER	Sharad Kumar Saraf	Navneet Kumar Saraf
M.NO :104982	DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR
	DIN No :00035843	DIN No :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Year ended 31-Mar-2017
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(42,207)	(6,609)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		
Loss on disposal of Fixed Asset	8,678	-
Depreciation and amortization expenses	-	2,362
	(33,529)	(4,247)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivables	11,000	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(3,071)	9,119
	7,929	9,119
Income Tax paid (Net of Refunds)	-	(210,091)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(25,600)	214,963
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	-	-
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(25,600)	214,963
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	240,193	25,230
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	214,593	240,193

Notes

1) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

2) Components of Cash & Cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	214,593	240,193
Total	214,593	240,193

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May 2018

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Sd/-
Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035799

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 1st April, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2018
Paid up Capital (Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully paid up)	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000

(Amount in ₹)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 1,2016	(7,792,847)		(7,792,847)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(6,609)	-	(6,609)
Balance as at 31st March,2017	(7,799,456)	-	(7,799,456)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(42,207)	-	(42,207)
Balance as at 31st March,2018	(7,841,663)	-	(7,841,663)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Sd/-
Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May 2018

Note - 1 Company Overview:

Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Private Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 25th March 2010, CIN U29300MH2010PTC201272. The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at A-25 Technocraft House MIDC Marol Industrial Area Road No. 3 Opp ESIS Hospital Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.
The Company was incorporated to carry on the business of designing, marketing, distributing, manufacturing, assembling, modifying, developing, importing, exporting, letting out and dealing in Tabla Formwork, Scaffolding and Construction equipments and all other types of related Components

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28th May 2018.

Note - 2 Significant Accounting policies:

i. Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii. Use of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iii. Fair Value Measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities.

iv. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

Incomes and Expenditures are recognized on accrual basis except in case of significant uncertainties like, cash incentives and Claims Payable & receivable, which have been accounted on Acceptance basis.

v. Property, plant and equipment

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

vi. Capital Work in Progress

Cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date is disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Expenditure during construction period is included under Capital Work in Progress & the same is allocated to the respective Property, Plant and Equipment on the completion of its construction.

vii. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

viii. Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment has been provided on the Written down Value method based on the useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ix. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- Entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- Deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

x. Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

i. <u>Debt instruments at amortised cost</u>

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

ii. <u>Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)</u>

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

  After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

iii. Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

iv. Equity investments
All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

d) Impairment of financial assets
The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the Business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been as significant increase in credit risk.

xi. Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs that are attributable to the respective liabilities.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

  A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

- Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

  After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR").

  Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

xii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

xiii. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

xiv. Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

xv. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators

xvi. Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xvii. Contingent Liabilities

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

xviii. Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

xix. Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (determined at 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

xx. Cash Flows

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

Note 3 : Property,Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Furniture, Fittings & Equipments	Computer	Total
Year Ended 31 March 2017			
Gross Carrying Amount			
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	11,289	3,115	14,404
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	11,289	3,115	14,404
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	3,365		3,365
Depreciation charge during the year	2,362	-	2,362
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	5,727	-	5,727
Net Carrying Amount	5,562	3,115	8,677
Year Ended 31 March 2018			
Gross Carrying Amount			
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	11,289	3,115	14,404
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals #	11,289	3,115	14,404
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	5,727	-	5,727
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	-
Disposals #	5,727	-	5,727
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-	-

discarded during the year

(Amount in ₹)

Note 4 : Deferred Tax Asset

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
MAT Credit Entitlements	1,192,822	1,192,822
Total Deferred Tax	1,192,822	1,192,822

Note - 5 : Financial Assets

Note 5(a) : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Balances with Banks		
- In current account	214,593	240,193
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	214,594	240,193

Note 5(b) : Others Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18		As at 31-Mar-17	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits with :				
Others	-	-	11,000	-
Total Other Financial Assets	-	-	11,000	-

Note 6 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Advance Tax	1,955,542	1,955,542
Less : Provision For Taxation	(1,192,821)	(1,192,821)
Net Current Tax Asset	762,721	762,721

Note 7(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Authorised		
10,00,000 (P.Y.- 10,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,000,000	10,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
10,00,000 (P.Y.- 10,00,000) Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,000,000	10,000,000

a). Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

b). Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000

c) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	649,995	6,499,950	649,995	6,499,950

d). Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of the Sharholder	Equity Shares			
	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	649,995	65	649,995	65
Gilcheck Management Inc	350,005	35	350,005	35

e) The Company has not issued any equity shares as bonus or for Consideration other than cash and has not bought back any equity shares during the Period of Five years immediately Preceeding 31st March 2018.

Note 7(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(7,799,456)	(7,792,847)
Add : Net Profit / (loss) for the year	(42,207)	(6,609)
Closing Balance	(7,841,663)	(7,799,456)

Note 8 : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Liabilities For Expenses	11,800	14,869
Total Other Financial Liabilites	11,800	14,869

Note 9 : Other Income

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Year Ended 31.03.2017
Other Non-Operating Income		
Interest Received on Income Tax Refund	-	14,700
Sundry Balance Written back	3,371	-
Total Other Income	3,371	14,700

Note 10 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Year Ended 31.03.2017
Depreciation on Property,Plant and Equipment	-	2,362
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	2,362

Note 11 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Year Ended 31.03.2017
Legal & Professional Expenses	2,000	2,000
Filing Fees	9,000	1,800
Professional Tax	2,500	2,500
Payment to Auditors - Note 11(a) below	11,800	11,500
Licence & Legal Fees	600	-
Sundry balances Written off	11,000	-
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	8,678	-
Sales Tax Paid	-	1,148
Total Other Expenses	45,578	18,948

Note 11 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Year Ended 31.03.2017
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fees	11,800	11,500
Total Payment to Auditors	11,800	11,500

Note 12 : Earnings per equity share

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - "Earning Per Share" , the computation of earning per share is set out below:

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Year Ended 31.03.2017
Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(42,207)	(6,609)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	1,000,000	1,000,000
Basic Earning per share (on Face Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	(0.04)	(0.01)
Diluted Earning per share (on Face Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	(0.04)	(0.01)

Note 13 : Related Party disclosures

Related Party Disclosures as per Ind AS-24 are disclosed below

A.Name of the related Parties and description of relationship:

(i) Related Party where Control exists

Holding Companies
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia PTY Ltd
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft Closures Pvt Ltd
7.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd
8.TIL Marketing Pvt.Ltd
(Formerly Know as TIL Packaging Private Ltd)
9.Shreyan Infra & Power LLP
10.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
11.Swift Engineering Inc.
12.Swift Projects Inc.
13 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
14.Technosoft GMBH
15.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
16.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
17.Technosoft Services Inc.
18.Step Engineering Inc.
19.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
20.Crosswall International Trading Ltd

Note-
1.No related party transcations were carried out during the Current as well as Previous Year
2.No Amount was receivable / Payable to related Parties as at 31st March 2018 & 31st March 2017

Note 14 : Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments by category and hierarchy :

The Fair Value of the Financial Assets & Liabilities are stated 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.
Cash and Cash Equivalents,trade receivables,other financial assets & other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair value			
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets						
Amortised Cost						
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	214,594	240,193	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets						
- Security Deposit	-	11,000	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	214,594	251,193	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Amortised Cost						
Other Financial Liabilities						
- Liabilities for Expenses	11,800	14,869	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	11,800	14,869	-	-	-	-

Financial Risk Management

a) Credit Risk

The Company does not forsee any credit risk as entire cash is held in Bank Account with good credit rating Banks

b) Liquidity Risk

Company has no borrowings thus the Company does not forsee any liquidity risk.

c) Market Risk

Company has no foreign currency exposure and does not have hedge position in currency market, thus the Company does

Note 15: Capital Management

a) Risk Management :

The Company has no debts thus the Company do not forsee any capital risk.

b) Dividend

The Comapany has not paid dividend thus the company has no dividend liability to be paid.

Note 16: Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Disputed Income Tax Matters under Appeal *	413,130	413,130
Disputed Liability on account of Royalty	-	1,623,840

* already paid / adjusted from the Refund due .

Note 17 : Accompanying Notes to Accounts

a) Provision for retirement benefits

No provison for retirement benefits is made as required by Ind AS 19, since the company does not have any employees during the period

b) Segment Reporting

As the company's business consists of one reportable business segment & hence no separate disclosure pertaining to Ind AS 108 is given

c) The Company has incurred losses during the year and accordingly has no current tax as per local tax regulations

d) The Company has re-grouped, reclassified and/or re-arranged previous year's figures, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

e) Note 1 to 17 Forms an intergral Part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co	For & On Behalf of Board of Directors	
Firm Reg.No.109963W		
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS		
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER	Sharad Kumar Saraf	Navneet Kumar Saraf
M.NO :104982	DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR
	DIN No :00035843	DIN No :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI

DATE :28th May 2018

Technocraft Closures Private Limited, India.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TECHNOCRAFT CLOSURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **TECHNOCRAFT CLOSURE PRIVATE LIMITED**, ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity for the Year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone IND AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters, which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone IND AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone IND AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the IND AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its **Loss** (financial performance Including Other Comprehensive Income), its cash flows and changes in Equity for the Year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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, we give in the **Annexure - A,** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the Written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure - B.**

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

    i. The company did 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

    iv. The reporting on disclosure relating to specified Bank Notes is not applicable for the year under ended 31st March 2018.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT CLOSURE PRIVATE LIMITED for the Year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

1. The Company does not own any fixed assets during the financial year under review. Therefore, comments regarding maintenance of proper records, Physical verification of Fixed Assets by the management and title of the immovable Properties are not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (i) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

2. There were no stock of goods during the financial year with the Company; hence, comments on its physical verification and Material discrepancies is not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the order, is not applicable to the Company.

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act, 2013 and Accordingly, provision of clause 3 (iii), (iii) (a), (iii) (b) & (iii) (c) of the order, are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act, accordingly provision of section 185 and 186 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 and any other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under apply.

6. According to the information, explanations given to us and the books & records examined by us, since the company is not carrying out any activity during the year therefore Maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

7 a According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Sales Tax, Service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added Tax are and GST not applicable to the company. The company is regular in depositing Income tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed amounts payable for the same were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a year exceeding six months from the date they became payable.

7.b According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Income Tax, Service Tax and Cess etc.

8. The Company has not availed any loan from financial institution or Banks, government or debenture holders during the current year being the first year of the company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

9. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and Term Loan during the year accordingly the provision of clause 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any amount to its Directors as a Managerial Remuneration as prescribed by the provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act, 2013 and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

12. In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not carried out any transactions with the related parties as defined in section 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013. However, the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS “24”, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

14. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the current year and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any Non-Cash transaction with directors or persons connected with the directors, accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT CLOSURE PRIVATE LIMITED for the Year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TECHNOCRAFT CLOSURE PRIVATE LIMITED**, ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone IND-AS financial statements of the Company for the Year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future years 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 financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

Technocraft Closure Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Deferred tax asset	3	1,313	1,751
Total Non - Current Assets		1,313	1,751
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	77,735	91,385
Total Current Assets		77,735	91,385
Total Assets		79,048	93,136
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	5(a)	100,000	100,000
Other Equity	5(b)	(26,852)	(12,614)
Total Equity		73,148	87,386
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Payables	6	5,900	5,750
Total Current Liabilities		5,900	5,750
Total Equity and Liabilities		79,048	93,136
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co

Firm Reg.No.109963W

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-

(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER

M.NO :104982

Sd/-

Anil Gadodia

DIRECTOR

DIN No :00053783

Sd/-

Sunil Bajaj

DIRECTOR

DIN No :00037661

PLACE: MUMBAI

DATE :28th May 2018

Technocraft Closure Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	7	-	115
Other expenses	8	13,800	14,250
Total expenses		13,800	14,365
Profit/(loss) before tax		(13,800)	(14,365)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		438	(1,751)
Total tax expenses		438	(1,751)
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(14,238)	(12,614)
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period (Net of tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(14,238)	(12,614)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)	9		
(1) Basic		(1.42)	(1.26)
(2) Diluted		(1.42)	(1.26)
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Anil Gadodia
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00053783

Sd/-
Sunil Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00037661

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

Technocraft Closure Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Period ended 31-Mar-2017
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(13,800)	(14,365)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(13,800)	(14,365)
Working capital adjustments		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	150	5,750
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(13,650)	(8,615)
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(13,650)	(8,615)
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	-	-
C CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	100,000
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	-	100,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(13,650)	91,385
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	91,385	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	77,735	91,385

Notes

1)The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

2) Components of Cash & Cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	77,735	91,385
Total	77,735	91,385

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Anil Gadodia
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00053783

Sd/-
Sunil Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00037661

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 31st May, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2017	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at 31st March,2018
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid up)	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000

(Amount in ₹)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 31st May, 2016	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(12,614)	-	(12,614)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2017	(12,614)	-	(12,614)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(14,238)	-	(14,238)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2018	(26,852)	-	(26,852)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May ,2018

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
Anil Gadodia
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00053783

Sd/-
Sunil Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00037661

Note-1 Company Overview

Technocraft Closures Private Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 31st May 2016, CIN L28120MH1992PLC069252. The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at A-25 Technocraft House MIDC Marol Industrial Area Road No. 3 Opp ESIS Hospital Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.
The Company is incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing, assembling, Fabricating, buying , selling , importing , exporting , trading or otherwise dealing in all types of Drum Closures , Drum Barrels, Tins Containers, tools, moulds, dies & other related Products..

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28th May 2018.

Note-2 Significant accounting policies:

i) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder..

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii) Use of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iii) Fair Value Measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities

iv) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

Incomes and Expenditures are recognized on accrual basis.

v) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax

Current income taxes for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- Entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- Deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

vi) Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) <u>Debt instruments at amortised cost</u>

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

(iii) Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

(iv) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
    - The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
    - The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the Business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been as significant increase in credit risk.

vii) Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs that are attributable to the respective liabilities.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities. The measurement of Financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

➢ Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

➢ Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR").

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

viii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

ix) Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

x) Cash & Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

xi) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators

xii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xiii) Contingent Liabilities

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

xiv) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

xv) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (determined at 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

xvi) Cash Flows

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

(Amount in ₹)

Note 3 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Preliminary Expenses for tax purpose	1,313	1,751
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,313	1,751
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	1,313	1,751

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 31/05/2016	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2017
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses		1,751		1,751
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	1,751	-	1,751

Particulars	Net balance as at 01/04/2017	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2018
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses	1,751	(438)		1,313
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	1,751	(438)	-	1,313

Note 4 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Balances with Banks		
-In current accounts	77,735	91,385
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	77,735	91,385

Equity

Note 5 (a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Authorised		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares Of Rs.10/- Each	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares Of Rs.10/- Each	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000

a). Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

b). Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Technocraft Closure Private Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2018

Particulars	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	10,000	100,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

c). Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the company:

Name of the shareholder	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd and its nominees* (Holding Company)	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

*Of the total shares of the company, one share is held in the name of Mr. Anil Gadodia, who is acting as the nominee of Technocrfat Industries (India) Limited

Note 5(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(12,614)	-
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the period	(14,238)	(12,614)
Total Reserves and Surplus	(26,852)	(12,614)

Note 6 : Other Payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Liabilities For Expenses	5,900	5,750
Total Other Financial Liabilites	5,900	5,750

Note 7 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Bank Charges	-	115
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	-	115

Note 8 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Legal & Professional Exps	2,000	3,000
Licence & Membership Fees	300	400
Payment to Auditors - Note 8(a) below	5,900	5,750
Rent, Rates & Taxes	5,600	5,100
Total Other expenses	13,800	14,250

Note 8 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fees	5,900	5,750
Total Payment to Auditors	5,900	5,750

Note 9 : Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - Earning Per Share, the computation of earning per share is set out below:

Sr No	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
i)	Net Profit \ (Loss) for the year	(14,238)	(12,614)
ii)	Weighted Average No of Equity Shares Outstanding	10,000	10,000
iii)	Basic Earning per share	(1.42)	(1.26)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share	(1.42)	(1.26)

Note 10 : Related Party disclosures

The related Parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24," Related Party Disclosures". (Specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 , read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules ,2015) are disclosed below

A.Name of the related Parties

(i) Related Party where Control exists

Holding Company
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia pty Ltd
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Shreyan Infra & Power LLP
7.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd
8.TIL Marketing Pvt.Ltd
(Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Pvt Ltd)
9.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
10.Swift Engineering Inc.
11.Swift Projects Inc.
12 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
13.Technosoft GMBH
14.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
15.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
16.Technosoft Services Inc.
17.Step Engineering Inc.
18.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
19.Crosswall International Trading Ltd

Joint Venture of the Holding Company
1.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt. Ltd

Details of Transcations carried out with related parties

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2018	Period Ended 31st March 2017
Issue of Equity Shares		
Holding Company		
1. Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	-	100,000

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1..No Amount was receivable / Payable to related Parties as at 31st March 2018 & 31st March 2017

Note 11: Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments by category

The Fair Value of the Financial Assets & Liabilities are 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents & other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Carrying Value
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	77,735	91,385
Total Assets	77,735	91,385
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Other Financial Liabilities		
- Other payables	5,900	5,750
Total Liabilities	5,900	5,750

Financial Risk Management

a) Credit Risk

Company has fully maintained cash balance in Bank Current account and thus the Company does not forsee any credit risk.

b) Liquidity Risk

Company has no borrowings thus the Company does not forsee any liquidity risk.

c) Market Risk

Company has no foreign currency exposure and does not have hedge position in currency market, thus the Company does foresee any market risk.

Note 12: Capital Management

a) Risk Management :

The Company has no debts thus the Company do not forsee any capital risk.

b) Dividend

The Comapany has not paid dividend thus the company has no dividend liability to be paid.

Note 13 : Accompanying Notes to Accounts

a) Provision for retirement benefits

No provison for retirement benefits is made as required by Ind AS 19, since the company does not have any employees during the year.

b) Segment Reporting

The company has not earned any Income from any source .Since there is no reportable segment , the requirements of Ind AS-108 " Operating Segments " are not applicable to the Company

c) The Company has incurred losses during the year and accordingly no current tax provision has been made as per local tax regulations.

d) As at 31 March 2018, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets .

e) Current year Figures are from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 whereas Previous year Figures are from 31st May 2016 to 31st March 2017.

f) Note 1 to 13 forms an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co	For & on Behalf of Board of Directors	
Firm Reg.No.109963W		
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS		
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER	Anil Gadodia	Sunil Bajaj
M.NO :104982	DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR
	DIN No :00053783	DIN No :00037661

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

TIL Marketing Private Limited,

India.

(Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TIL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as TIL PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **TIL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)**, ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity for the Year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone IND AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters, which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone IND AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone IND AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the IND AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its **Loss** (financial performance Including Other Comprehensive Income), its cash flows and changes in Equity for the Year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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, we give in the **Annexure - A,** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the Written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure - B.**

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

   i. The company did 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. The reporting on disclosure relating to specified Bank Notes is not applicable for the year under ended 31st March 2018.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TIL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Private Limited) for the Year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

1. The Company does not own any fixed assets during the financial year under review. Therefore, comments regarding maintenance of proper records, Physical verification of Fixed Assets by the management and title of the immovable Properties are not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (i) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

2. There were no stock of goods during the financial year with the Company; hence, comments on its physical verification and Material discrepancies is not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the order, is not applicable to the Company.

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act, 2013 and Accordingly, provision of clause 3 (iii), (iii) (a), (iii) (b) & (iii) (c) of the order, are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act, accordingly provision of section 185 and 186 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 and any other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under apply.

6. According to the information, explanations given to us and the books & records examined by us, since the company is not carrying out any activity during the year therefore Maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

7 a According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Sales Tax, Service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added Tax are and GST not applicable to the company. The company is regular in depositing Income tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed amounts payable for the same were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a year exceeding six months from the date they became payable.

7.b According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Income Tax, Service Tax and Cess etc.

8. The Company has not availed any loan from financial institution or Banks, government or debenture holders during the current year being the first year of the company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

9. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and Term Loan during the year accordingly the provision of clause 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any amount to its Directors as a Managerial Remuneration as prescribed by the provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act, 2013 and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

12. In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not carried out any transactions with the related parties as defined in section 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013. However, the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS “24”, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

14. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the current year and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any Non-Cash transaction with directors or persons connected with the directors, accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TIL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Private Limited) for the Year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TIL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)**, ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone IND-AS financial statements of the Company for the Year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future years 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 financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

TIL Marketing Private Limited
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Deferred tax asset	3	1,313	1,751
Total Non - Current Assets		1,313	1,751
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	4	74,435	91,385
Total Current Assets		74,435	91,385
Total Assets		75,748	93,136
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	5(a)	100,000	100,000
Other Equity	5(b)	(30,152)	(12,614)
Total Equity		69,848	87,386
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Payables	6	5,900	5,750
Total Current Liabilities		5,900	5,750
Total Equity and Liabilities		75,748	93,136
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Shrikishan Bangar
DIRECTOR
DIN No.00037877

Sd/-
Neeraj Rai
DIRECTOR
DIN No.03274522

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

TIL Marketing Private Limited
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	7	-	115
Other expenses	8	17,100	14,250
Total expenses		17,100	14,365
Profit/(loss) before tax		(17,100)	(14,365)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		438	(1,751)
Total tax expenses		438	(1,751)
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(17,538)	(12,614)
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(17,538)	(12,614)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)	9		
(1) Basic		(1.75)	(1.26)
(2) Diluted		(1.75)	(1.26)
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Shrikishan Bangar
DIRECTOR
DIN No.:00037877

Sd/-
Neeraj Rai
DIRECTOR
DIN No.03274522

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

TIL marketing Private Limited
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Period ended 31-Mar-2017
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(17,100)	(14,365)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(17,100)	(14,365)
Working capital adjustments		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	150	5,750
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(16,950)	(8,615)
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(16,950)	(8,615)
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	-	-
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	100,000
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	-	100,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,950)	91,385
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	91,385	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	74,435	91,385

Notes

1)The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

2) Components of Cash & Cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	74,435	91,385
Total	74,435	91,385

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
Shrikishan Bangar
DIRECTOR
DIN No.00037877

Sd/-
Neeraj Rai
DIRECTOR
DIN No.03274522

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May 2018

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 31st May,2016	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at 31st March,2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2018
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000

(Amount in ₹)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehen-sive Income	Total
Balance as at 31st May, 2016			
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(12,614)		(12,614)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2017	(12,614)	-	(12,614)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(17,538)	-	(17,538)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses) for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2018	(30,152)	-	(30,152)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

Sd/-
Shrikishan Bangar
DIRECTOR
DIN No.00037877

Sd/-
Neeraj Rai
DIRECTOR
DIN No.03274522

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

Note-1 Company Overview

TIL Marketing Private Limited(formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited) ("the Company"), was incorporated on 31st May 2016, CIN U74999MH2016PTC281811. The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at A-25 Technocraft House MIDC Marol Industrial Area Road No. 3 Opp ESIS Hospital Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.

The Company is incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, importing, exporting, trading or otherwise dealing in all Kinds of Packaging Containers.

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28th May 2018.

Note-2 Significant accounting policies:

i) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii) Use of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iii) Fair Value Measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities

iv) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

Incomes and Expenditures are recognized on accrual basis.

v) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax

Current income taxes for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- Entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- Deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

vi) Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) <u>Debt instruments at amortised cost</u>

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

(iii) Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

(iv) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the Business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been as significant increase in credit risk.

vii) Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs that are attributable to the respective liabilities.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities. The measurement of Financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- <u>Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</u>

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

- <u>Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR").

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

viii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

ix) Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

x) Cash & Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

xi) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators

xii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xiii) Contingent Liabilities

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

xiv) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.
The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

xv) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (determined at 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

xvi) Cash Flows

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

TIL Marketing Private Limited
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Note 3 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Preliminary Expenses for tax purpose	1,313	1,751
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,313	1,751
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	1,313	1,751

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 31/05/2016	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2017
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses		1,751		1,751
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	1,751	-	1,751

Particulars	Net balance as at 01/04/2017	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2018
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses	1,751	(438)	-	1,313
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	1,751	(438)	-	1,313

Note 4 : Cash and Cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Balances with Banks		
- In Current accounts	74,435	91,385
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,435	91,385

Note - 5: Equity

Note 5 (a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Authorised		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000

TIL Marketing Private Limited
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2018

a). Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 /-per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

b). Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	10,000	100,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

c). Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the company:

Name of the shareholder	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd and its nominees* (Holding Company)	10,000	100	10,000	100

* Of the total shares of the company, one share is held in the name of Mr. Shrikishan Bangar, who is acting as the nominee of Technocrat Industries(India) Limited.

Note 5 (b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(12,614)	-
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the period	(17,538)	(12,614)
Closing Balance	(30,152)	(12,614)

Note 6 : Other Payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Liabilities For Expenses	5,900	5,750
Total Other Financial Liabilites	5,900	5,750

Note 7 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Period Ended 31.03.2017
Bank Charges	-	115
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	-	115

TIL Marketing Private Limited
(Formerly known as TIL Packaging Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2018

Note 8 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Period Ended 31.03.2017
Legal & Professional Exps	3,000	3,000
Licence & Membership Fees	300	400
Payment to Auditors - Note 8(a) below	5,900	5,750
Rent , Rates & Taxes	7,900	5,100
Total Other expenses	17,100	14,250

Note 8 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2018	Period Ended 31.03.2017
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fees	5,900	5,750
Total Payment to Auditors	5,900	5,750

Note 9 : Earnings per equity share

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - Earning Per Share, the computation of Earning per share is set out below:

Sr No	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
i)	Net Profit \ (Loss) for the year	(17,538)	(12,614)
ii)	Weighted Average No of Equity Shares Outstanding	10,000	10,000
iii)	Basic Earning per share (Face Value of ₹10/- per Share)	(1.75)	(1.26)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share (Face Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	(1.75)	(1.26)

Note 10 : Related Party disclosures

The related Parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24," Related Party Disclosures".(Specified under Section 133
Section 133 of the Conmpanies Act 2013,read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules ,2015)
are disclosed below

A.Name of the related Parties

(i) Related Party where Control exists

Holding Company
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia pty Ltd
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Shreyan Infra & Power LLP
7.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd
8.Technocraft Closures Private Limited
9.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
10.Swift Engineering Inc.
11.Swift Projects Inc.
12 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
13.Technosoft GMBH
14.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
15.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
16.Technosoft Services Inc.
17.Step Engineering Inc.
18.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
19.Crosswall International Trading Ltd

Joint Venture of the Holding Company
1.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt. Ltd

Details of Transcations carried out with related parties

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2018	Period Ended 31st March 2017
Issue of Equity Shares		
Holding Company		
1. Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	-	100,000

Note-
1..No Amount was receivable / Payable to related Parties as at 31st March 2018 & 31st March 2017

Note 11: Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments by category

The Fair Value of the Financial Assets & Liabilities are 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents & other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Carrying Value
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,435	91,385
Total Assets	74,435	91,385
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Other Financial Liabilities		
- Other payables	5,900	5,750
Total Liabilities	5,900	5,750

Financial Risk Management

a) Credit Risk

Company has fully maintained cash balance in Bank Current account and thus the Company does not forsee any credit risk.

b) Liquidity Risk

Company has no borrowings thus the Company does not forsee any liquidity risk.

c) Market Risk

Company has no foreign currency exposure and does not have hedge position in currency market, thus the Company does foresee any market risk.

Note 12: Capital Management

a) Risk Management :

The Company has no debts thus the Company do not forsee any capital risk.

b) Dividend

The Comapany has not paid dividend thus the company has no dividend liability to be paid.

Note 13 : Accompanying Notes to Accounts

a) Provision for retirement benefits

No provison for retirement benefits is made as required by Ind AS 19, since the company does not have any employees during the year.

b) Segment Reporting

The company has not earned any Income from any source .Since there is no reportable segment , the requirements of Ind AS-108 " Operating Segments " are not applicable to the Company

c) The Company has incurred losses during the year and accordingly no current tax provision has been made as per local tax regulations.

d) As at 31 March 2018, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets .

e) Current year Figures are from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 whereas Previous year Figures are from 31st May 2016 to 31st March 2017.

f) Note 1 to 13 form an Integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co	For & on Behalf of Board of Directors	
Firm Reg.No.109963W		
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS		
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(V.L.Bajaj) PARTNER	Shrikishan Bangar	Neeraj Rai
M.NO :104982	DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR
	DIN No.00037877	DIN No.03274522
PLACE: MUMBAI		
DATE :28th May 2018		

Techno Defence Private Limited,

India.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED**, ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone IND AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters, which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone IND AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone IND AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone IND AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone IND AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the IND AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its **Loss** (financial performance Including Other Comprehensive Income), its cash flows and changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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, we give in the **Annexure - A,** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the Written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure - B.**

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

   i. The company did 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. The reporting on disclosure relating to specified Bank Notes is not applicable for the year under ended 31st March 2018.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED for the Year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

1. The Company does not own any fixed assets during the financial year under review. Therefore, comments regarding maintenance of proper records, Physical verification of Fixed Assets by the management and title of the immovable Properties are not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (i) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

2. There were no stock of goods during the financial year with the Company; hence, comments on its physical verification and Material discrepancies is not required and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the order, is not applicable to the Company.

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act, 2013 and Accordingly, provision of clause 3 (iii), (iii) (a), (iii) (b) & (iii) (c) of the order, are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act, accordingly provision of section 185 and 186 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 and any other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under apply.

6. According to the information, explanations given to us and the books & records examined by us, since the company is not carrying out any activity during the year therefore Maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

7 a According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Sales Tax, Service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added Tax are and GST not applicable to the company. The company is regular in depositing Income tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed amounts payable for the same were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a year exceeding six months from the date they became payable.

7.b According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Income Tax, Service Tax and Cess etc.

8. The Company has not availed any loan from financial institution or Banks, government or debenture holders during the current year being the first year of the company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

9. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and Term Loan during the year accordingly the provision of clause 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any amount to its Directors as a Managerial Remuneration as prescribed by the provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act, 2013 and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

12. In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi company and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not carried out any transactions with the related parties as defined in section 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013. However, the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS "24", Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

14. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the current year and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any Non-Cash transaction with directors or persons connected with the directors, accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

ANNEXURE – “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2018. We report that:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED**, (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone IND-AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future years 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 financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(Vikash L. Bajaj) PARTNER
Membership No.104982

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2018

Techno Defence Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Deferred tax asset	3	1,313	1,751
Total Non - Current Assets		1,313	1,751
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	77,850	91,500
Total Current Assets		77,850	91,500
Total Assets		79,163	93,251
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	5(a)	100,000	100,000
Other Equity	5(b)	(26,737)	(12,499)
Total Equity		73,263	87,501
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other payables	6	5,900	5,750
Total Current Liabilities		5,900	5,750
Total Equity and Liabilities		79,163	93,251
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May 2018

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
SharadKumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sd/-
SudarshanKumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

Techno Defence Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	7	13,800	14,250
Total expenses		13,800	14,250
Profit/(loss) before tax		(13,800)	(14,250)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		438	(1,751)
Total tax expenses		438	(1,751)
Profit /(Loss) for the period after tax		(14,238)	(12,499)
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period (Net of tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(14,238)	(12,499)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)	8		
1) Basic		(1.42)	(1.25)
2) Diluted		(1.42)	(1.25)
Significant Accounting Policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-	Sd/-
Sharad Kumar Saraf	Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843	DIN :00035799

Techno Defence Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Period ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Period ended 31-Mar-2017
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(13,800)	(14,250)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(13,800)	(14,250)
Working capital adjustments		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	150	5,750
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(13,650)	(8,500)
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)		-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(13,650)	(8,500)
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	-	-
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	100,000
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	-	100,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(13,650)	91,500
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period	91,500	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	77,850	91,500

Notes

1)The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

2) Components of Cash & Cash equivalents (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	77,850	91,500
Total	77,850	91,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date
For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sd/-
Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 25th October ,2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2017	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at 31st March,2018
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000

(Amount in ₹)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 25th October , 2016.	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	(12,499)	-	(12,499)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2017	(12,499)	-	(12,499)
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	(14,238)	-	(14,238)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2018	(26,737)	-	(26,737)

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co
Firm Reg.No.109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
(V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER
M.NO :104982

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 28th May 2018

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sd/-
Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

Note-1 Company Overview

Techno Defence Private Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 25th October 2016, CIN U74999MH2016PTC287143. The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at A-25 Technocraft House MIDC Marol Industrial Area Road No. 3 Opp ESIS Hospital Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.
The Company is incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing & repairing of all Kinds of article launchers, trailers, defence trailers, self –propelled Vechicles,laser ordinance disposal systems, directed energy systems, laser equipment's etc.

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28th May 2018.

Note-2 Significant accounting policies:

i) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii) Use of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iii) Fair Value Measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities

iv) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

Incomes and Expenditures are recognized on accrual basis.

v) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax

Current income taxes for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- Entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- Deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

vi) Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) <u>Debt instruments at amortised cost</u>

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

(iii) Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

(iv) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the Business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been as significant increase in credit risk.

vii) Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs that are attributable to the respective liabilities.

b) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- <u>Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</u>

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

- <u>Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR").

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

c) De recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

viii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

ix) Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

x) Cash & Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

xi) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators

xii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xiii) Contingent Liabilities

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

xiv) Earnings per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.
The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

xv) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (determined at 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

xvi) Cash Flows

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

(Amount in ₹)

Note 3 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	1,313	1,751
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,313	1,751
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	1,313	1,751

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 25/10/2016	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2017
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses	-	1,751	-	1,751
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	1,751	-	1,751

Particulars	Net balance as at 01/04/2017	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2018
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses	1,751	(438)	-	1,313
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	1,751	(438)	-	1,313

Note 4 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	77,850	91,500
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	77,850	91,500

Equity

Note 5(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Authorised		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000

a). Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 /- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

b). Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	Equity Shares As on 31st March 2018		Equity Shares As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	10,000	100,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

c) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	7,000	70,000	7,000	70,000

d). Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the company:

Name of the Shareholder	As on 31st March 2018		As on 31st March 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	7,000	70	7,000	70
Mr. Pravin Salinkar	3,000	30	3,000	30

Note 5(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(12,499)	-
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the period	(14,238)	(12,499)
Closing Balance	(26,737)	(12,499)

Note 6 : Other payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Liabilities For Expenses	5,900	5,750
Total Other Financial Liabilites	5,900	5,750

Note 7 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Legal & Professional Exps	2,000	3,000
Licence & Membership Fees	300	700
Payment to Auditors - Note 7(a) below	5,900	5,750
Rent, Rates & Taxes	5,600	4,800
Total Other expenses	13,800	14,250

Note 7 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fees	5,900	5,750
Total Payment to Auditors	5,900	5,750

Note 8 : Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - "Earning Per Share" , the computation of earning per share is set out below:

Sr No	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-18	Period Ended 31-Mar-17
i)	Net Profit \ (Loss) for the year	(14,238)	(12,499)
ii)	Weighted Average No of Equity Shares Outstanding	10,000	10,000
iii)	Basic Earning per share	(1.42)	(1.25)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share	(1.42)	(1.25)

Note 9 : Related Party disclosures

The related Parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24," Related Party Disclosures". (Specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ,read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules ,2015) are disclosed below

A.Name of the related Parties

(i) Related Party where Control exists

Holding Company
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia pty Ltd
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Shreyan Infra & Power LLP
7.Technocraft Closures Private Limited
8.TIL Marketing Pvt.Ltd
(Formerly Known as TIL Packaging Pvt Ltd)
9.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
10.Swift Engineering Inc.
11.Swift Projects Inc.
12 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
13.Technosoft GMBH
14.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
15.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
16.Technosoft Services Inc.
17.Step Engineering Inc.
18.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
19.Crosswall International Trading Ltd

Joint Venture of the Holding Company
1.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt. Ltd

Details of Transcations carried out with related parties

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2018	Period Ended 31st March 2017
Issue of Equity Shares		
Holding Company		
1. Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	-	70,000

Note-
1..No Amount was receivable / Payable to related Parties as at 31st March 2018 & 31st March 2017

Note 10: Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments by category

The Fair Value of the Financial Assets & Liabilities are 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents & other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Carrying Value 31-Mar-18	Carrying Value 31-Mar-17
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	77,850	91,500
Total Assets	77,850	91,500
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Other Financial Liabilities		
- Other payables	5,900	5,750
Total Liabilities	5,900	5,750

Financial Risk Management

a) Credit Risk

Company has fully maintained cash balance in Bank Current account and thus the Company does not forsee any credit risk.

b) Liquidity Risk

Company has no borrowings thus the Company does not forsee any liquidity risk.

c) Market Risk

Company has no foreign currency exposure and does not have hedge position in currency market, thus the Company does foresee any market risk.

Note 11: Capital Management

a) Risk Management :

The Company has no debts thus the Company do not forsee any capital risk.

b) Dividend

The Comapany has not paid dividend thus the company has no dividend liability to be paid.

Note 12 : Accompanying Notes to Accounts

a) Provision for retirement benefits

No provison for retirement benefits is made as required by Ind AS 19, since the company does not have any employees during the year.

b) Segment Reporting

The company has not earned any Income from any source .Since there is no reportable segment , the requirements of Ind AS-108 " Operating Segments " are not applicable to the Company

c) The Company has incurred losses during the year and accordingly no current tax provision has been made as per local tax regulations.

d) As at 31 March 2018, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets .

e) Current year Figures are from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 whereas Previous year Figures are from 25th October 2016 to 31st March 2017.

f) Note 1 to 12 forms an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of Even Date

For M.L.Sharma & Co Firm Reg.No.109963W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	For & on Behalf of Board of Directors	
Sd/- (V.L.BAJAJ) PARTNER M.NO :104982	Sd/- Sharad Kumar Saraf DIRECTOR DIN :00035843	Sd/- Sudarshan Kumar Saraf DIRECTOR DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :28th May 2018

Shreyan Infra & Power LLP,

India.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE PARTNERS OF

SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP, MUMBAI

To,

The Partners of SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP, MUMBAI

1. We have audited the attached Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at **31st March, 2018** of **SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP, MUMBAI** incorporated pursuant to section 12 (1) of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and also the annexed Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year ended on that date. These financial statements are the responsibility of the LLP management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

2. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We further report that:

    a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

    b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the LLP, so far as appears from our examination of those books;

    c) The financial statements dealt with by this Report is in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the financial statements dealt with by this report comply with the accounting standards to the extent applicable;

    e) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts read together with the Significant Accounting Policies and notes thereon give the information required by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

i) In the case of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, of the state of affairs of the LLP as at 31st March 2018.

ii) In the case of the Statement of Income & Expenditure, of the Surplus (Profit) of the LLP as at 31st, March, 2018.

FOR M. L. SHARMA & CO.
FIRM REG. NO. 109963W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

PLACE : MUMBAI **(V.L. BAJAJ) PARTNER**
DATED : **M. NO. 104982**

SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP
LLPIN AAC-1313
Statement of Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March 2018

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31/03/2018 AMOUNT (₹)	As at 31/03/2017 AMOUNT (₹)
I.	*CONTRIBUTION & LIABILITIES*			
(1)	Partner's Funds			
	a) Fixed Contribution	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
	b) Current Contribution	2	95,686	(4,02,716)
			1,95,686	(3,02,716)
(2)	Liabilities			
	a) Short Term Borrowings	3	6,75,48,383	10,01,03,229
	b) Other Current Liabilities	4	1,63,62,864	7,99,93,849
			8,39,11,247	18,00,97,078
	Total		8,41,06,933	17,97,94,362
II.	*ASSETS*			
	a) Inventories	5	7,90,92,901	17,45,16,500
	b) Debtors/Trade Receivables	6	40,09,037	-
	c) Cash & Cash Equivalents	7	6,37,045	48,24,158
	d) Other Current Assets	8	3,67,950	3,11,369
	e) Deferred Tax Asset(Net)		-	1,42,335
			8,41,06,933	17,97,94,362
			8,41,06,933	17,97,94,362

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of Accounts 11

For M. L. Sharma & Co.
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

For Shreyan Infra & Power LLP

SD/-
(V. L. Bajaj) Partner
M.No:104982

SD/-
Partner

SD/-
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2018

SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP
LLPIN AAC-1313
Statement of Income & Expenditure For The Period Ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Note No	For the Period ended 31/03/2018 AMOUNT (₹)	For the Period ended 31/03/2017 AMOUNT (₹)
INCOME			
Revenue		10,46,14,164	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Stocks	5	(9,54,23,599)	93,90,797
		91,90,565	93,90,797
EXPENSES			
Interest & Other Finance Charges	9	84,34,852	93,91,041
Other Expenses	10	25,976	32,726
		84,60,828	94,23,767
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax		7,29,737	(32,970)
Less: Provision for Taxes			
a) Current Tax		1,39,050	-
b) Deferred Tax		1,42,335	(15,407)
c) AMT Credit Entitlement		(50,050)	-
		2,31,335	(15,407)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax		4,98,402	(17,563)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of Accounts	11		

For M. L. Sharma & Co.
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

For Shreyan Infra & Power LLP

SD/-
(V. L. Bajaj) Partner
M.No:104982

SD/-
Partner

SD/-
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2018

SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP
LLPIN AAC-1313
Notes To The Financial Statements For The Period Ended 31st March 2018

Note-1
Partners Capital Account

Particulars	As at 31/03/2018 AMOUNT (₹)	As at 31/03/2017 AMOUNT (₹)
Technocraft Industries India Limited		
Opening Balance	90,000	90,000
Add: Additions During the Year	-	-
Less Withdrawls During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance (a)	90,000	90,000
Sharad Kumar Saraf		
Opening Balance	10,000	10,000
Add: Additions During the Year	-	-
Less: Withdrawls During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance (b)	10,000	10,000
Total Partners Capital Account (a+b)	1,00,000	1,00,000

SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP
LLPIN AAC-1313
Notes To The Financial Statements For The Period Ended 31st March 2018

Note-2
Partners Current Account

Particulars	As at 31/03/2018 AMOUNT (₹)	As at 31/03/2017 AMOUNT (₹)
Technocraft Industries India Limited		
Opening Balance	(3,62,444)	(3,46,638)
Add: Additions During the Year	-	-
Add : Share of Profit / (Loss) for the Period	4,48,562	(15,806)
Closing Balance (a)	86,118	(3,62,444)
Sharad Kumar Saraf		
Opening Balance	(40,272)	(38,515)
Add: Additions During the Year	-	-
Add : Share of Profit / (Loss) for the Period	49,840	(1,757)
Closing Balance (b)	9,568	(40,272)
Total Partners Current Account (a+b)	95,686	(4,02,716)

SHREYAN INFRA & POWER LLP
LLPIN AAC-1313
Notes To The Financial Statements For The Period Ended 31st March 2018

Particulars	As At 31/03/2018 AMOUNT (₹)	As At 31/03/2017 AMOUNT (₹)
Note "3" Short Term Borrowings		
(From Related Party)		
Ashrit Holdings Limited	6,75,48,383	10,01,03,229
(rapyable on demand)(Rate of Interest 10% p.a ;P.Y 10% p.a)		
	6,75,48,383	10,01,03,229
Note "4" :- Other Current Liabilities		
Deposits Received	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Liabilities for Expenses	23,600	23,000
Tds Payable	8,43,350	9,39,080
Shreyan Venture Pune (TDS)	-	3,11,370
Shreyan Venture Pune (Excess)	39,680	-
Shreyan Venture (Pune)	4,56,234	6,37,20,400
	1,63,62,864	7,99,93,849

Note "5" :- (Increase)/Decrease in stock

Opening Balance		
Land Work - in - Progress	17,45,16,500	16,51,25,703
Finished Stock*	-	-
Total Opening Balance	17,45,16,500	16,51,25,703
Closing Balance		
Land Work - in - Progress	-	17,45,16,500
Finished Stock*	7,90,92,901	-
Total Closing Balance	7,90,92,901	17,45,16,500
Total Changes in inventories	9,54,23,599	(93,90,797)

* It represents unammortised portion of cost of land as per books of accounts

Note "6" :- Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables	40,09,037	-
	40,09,037	-

Note "7" :- Cash & Cash Equivalents

Balances with Scheduled Bank		
In Current Account	6,37,045	48,24,158
	6,37,045	48,24,158

Note "8" Other Current Assets

Advance Income Tax (Net)	3,17,900	3,11,369
AMT Credit Entitlement AY 2018-19	50,050	-
	3,67,950	3,11,369

Note "9" :- Finance Charges

Bank Charges	1,348	244
Interest Expenses	84,33,504	93,90,797
	84,34,852	93,91,041

Note "10" :- Other Expenses

Professional Fees		
Licence & Membership fees	1,150	100
Professional fees	1,000	1,000
Payment to Auditors		
For Audit Fees	14,750	14,375
For Tax Audit fees	8,850	8,625
For Other Matters	226	8,626
	25,976	32,726

Shreyan Infra & Power LLP
LLPIN AAC-1313

NOTE NO –11

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2018

I. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These accounts are prepared on the historical cost basis, in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India, the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and on the accounting principles of going concern.

2. RECOGNITION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

- Income and expenditure are recognized on accrual basis.

- Revenue from Real Estate activities

The Company is following the "Percentage of Completion Method" of accounting. As per this method, revenue from sale of properties is recognized in Statement of Income & Expenditure in proportion to the actual cost incurred as against the total estimated cost of projects under execution with the Company on transfer of significant risk and rewards to the buyer.

In accordance with the "Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions (Revised 2012)" (Guidance Note), all projects commencing on or after the said date or projects which have already commenced, but where the revenue is recognized for the first time on or after the above date, construction revenue on such projects have been recognized on percentage of completion method provided the following thresholds have been met:

a. All critical approvals necessary for the commencement have been obtained;
b. The expenditure incurred on construction and development costs is not less than 25 per cent of the total estimated construction and development costs;
c. At least 25 percent of the saleable project area is secured by contracts or agreements with buyers; and
d. At least 10 percent of the agreement value is realized at the reporting date in respect of such contracts and it is reasonable to expect that the parties to such contracts will comply with the payment terms as defined in the contracts. Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentages of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of project income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimates is recognized in the Financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined. Revenue from projects is recognized net of revenue attributable to the land owners. Losses, if any, are fully provided for immediately.

3. INVENTORIES

- Inventories are valued as under :

a. Completed Flats - At Lower of Cost or Net Realisable value
b. Construction Work-in-Progress - At Cost Construction Work-in-Progress includes cost of land, premium for development rights, construction costs, allocated interest and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the Company.

- Inventory Comprising of Land is valued at Cost or Net Realizable Value Whichever is lower. Cost of Land Comprises of Cost of Land, Stamp Duty, Registration Charges & all other Direct Costs incurred in connection with acquisition of Land.

4. Fixed Assets:
The Firm does not own any Fixed Assets during the year.

5. Investments:
The Firm does not own any Investments during the year.

6. FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION
- Transactions denominated in foreign currency are normally accounted for at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of transaction.
- Monetary assets and Liabilities in foreign currency transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year (other than forward contract transactions) are translated at the year end rates and the corresponding effect is given to the respective account.
- Exchange differences' arising on account of fluctuations in the rate of exchange is recognized in the Statement of Income & Expenditure account.
- Exchange rate difference arising on account of conversion/translation of liabilities for acquisition of Fixed Assets is recognized in the Statement of Income & Expenditure account.

7. TAXATION
Provision for current tax is made on the assessable income at the tax rate applicable to the relevant assessment year. Deferred tax resulting from "timing difference" between book and taxable profit is accounted for using the tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Date of Statement of Assets & Liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognized, only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty of its realisation. At each Date of Statement of Assets & Liabilities, the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed to reassure realization.

8. RETIREMENT BENEFITS
Year End Retirement benefits are not applicable to the Firm.

9. BORROWING COST
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the assets up to the date the assets are put to use. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Income & Expenditure in the year in which they are incurred.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS
Intangible Assets are recognized by the Firm only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the same can be measured reliably.
Intangible Assets are amortized on a systematic basis over its useful life and the amortization for each period will be recognized as an expense.

11. PROVISION
A Provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Date of Statement of Assets & Liabilities. These are reviewed at each Date of Statement of Assets & Liabilities and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
Contingent Liabilities are not provided for in the accounts. These are disclosed by way of Notes to the Accounts.

II. NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. DISCLOSURE OF RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In compliance with the AS-18 “Related Party Disclosure”, which has become mandatory, the required information is as under:-

(I) LIST OF RELATED PARTIES

SR.NO	RELATED PARTY
I	KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL
1	S.K.Saraf – Being Designated Partner
2	S.M.Saraf (Representing Technocraft Industries (I) Ltd Being Designated Partner)
II	Enterprises Significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives
1	Ashrit Holdings Limited
III	Joint Venture
1	Shreyan Venture
IV	Designated Partner
1	Technocraft Industries (I) Ltd
V	Co-Venturer
1	Mohit Developers

(II) Names of the Related Parties with Whom Transactions Were Carried Out During the Year and Description of Relationship

SR.NO	RELATED PARTY
I	Joint Venture
1	Shreyan Venture
II	Enterprises Significantly Influenced by Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives
1	Ashrit Holdings Limited

(III) Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

Sr.No.	Nature of Relationship / Transactions	Designated Partner & Partners	Joint Venture & Co Venturer	Enterprises Significantly Influenced by KMP	Total Amount (in ₹)
1	Interest Paid	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	84,33,504 (93,90,797)	84,33,504 (93,90,797)
2	Loan Received	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	1,10,45,154 (94,96,717)	1,10,45,154 (94,96,717)
3	Loan Repaid	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	4,36,00,000 (45,00,000)	4,36,00,000 (45,00,000)
4	Advances Received	NIL (NIL)	4,95,914 (89,57,579)	NIL (NIL)	4.95.914 (89,57,579)
5	Advances Repaid	NIL (NIL)	24,69,495 (87,000)	NIL (NIL)	24,69,495 (87,000)
6	Sale of Flats	NIL (NIL)	10,46,14,164 (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	10,46,14,164 (NIL)

( ) Indicates Previous year Figures

(IV) Amount due To / From Related Parties as on 31st March 2018

Sr.No.	Nature of Relationship / Transactions	Designated Partner & Partners	Joint Venture & Co Venturer	Enterprises Significantly Influenced by KMP	Total Amount (in ₹)
1	Loan Outstanding	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	6,75,48,383 (10,01,03,229)	6,75,48,383 (10,01,03,229)
2	Advances Outstanding	NIL (NIL)	4,95,914 (6,40,31,770)	NIL (NIL)	4,95,914 (6,40,31,770)
3	Deposits Payable	NIL (NIL)	1,50,00,000 (1,50,00,000)	NIL (NIL)	1,50,00,000 (1,50,00,000)
4	Partners Capital Accounts	1,00,000 (1,00,000)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	1,00,000 (1,00,000)
5	Partners Current Accounts	95,686 (4,02,716)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	95,686 (4,02,716)

() indicates Previous Year Figures

2. The Firm is having a Joint Venture with Mohit Developers, operating as 'Shreyan Venture' as a Joint control operation in respect of construction of Buildings. The Revenue Sharing Proportion of the Firm from the said Joint control operation is 43.5%.

3. In compliance with the Accounting Standard–22 "Accounting for Taxes on Income" which has become mandatory, the Limited Liability Partnership has reversed Deferred Tax Assets (net) amounting to ₹1,42,335/-(P.Y. ₹ 15,407/-) & the same has been debited to the Statement of Income & Expenditure.

PARTICULARS	For the Period Ended 31st March 2018 Amount (in ₹)	For the Period Ended 31st March 2017 Amount (in ₹)
On Account of Preliminary Expenses	-	28,514
On Account of Business Loss	1,42,335	(43,922)
NET IMPACT	1,42,335	(15,407)
Deferred Tax Assets		
On Account of Preliminary Expenses	-	-
On Account of Business Loss	-	1,42,335
Deferred Tax Assets	-	1,42,335

4. Segment Information
As the LLP has only one business segment, disclosure under Accounting Standard 17 on "Segment Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is not applicable.

5. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises
Disclosure of trade payables and other liabilities is based on the information available with the LLP regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the "Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The LLP does not have any Micro and Small enterprises as defined under the "Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as its suppliers.

6. Previous period's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

Signature to Note 1 To 11 Attached

For M. L. SHARMA & CO Firm Reg. No.109963W Chartered Accountants	For Shreyan Infra & Power LLP	
SD/- (V. L. BAJAJ) Partner M. No. 104982	SD/- Partner	SD/- Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2018

Technocraft International Limited, UK.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02806367

Technocraft International Limited

Financial Statements

31 December 2017

Technocraft International Limited

Financial Statements

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

Contents	**Pages**

Technocraft International Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	N Saraf A K Saraf S K Saraf
Company secretary	Mrs L Russell
Registered office	Unit 2 Hammond Court Hammond Avenue Whitehill Industrial Estate Stockport SK4 1PQ
Auditor	West Wake Price LLP Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor 4 City Road London EC1Y 2AA
Bankers	Bank of India 79 Newton Street Manchester M1 1EX

Technocraft International Limited

Strategic Report

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 December 2017.

Business Review

The principal activity of the company was that of importers and distributors of products and services supplied by the parent and othe group undertakings from India and there was no significant change therein during the period.

Future Developments

The company's performance during the period was satisfactory. Even though the accounts are not strictly comparable with the previous year as we have changed the accounting year to a 9 month period ending 31 December 2017, on an annualised basis the sales are higher than the sales made in the 12 months ended 31 March 2017 but the company has not been able to maintain its profitability due to the large exchange loss incurred. The company expects to improve its sales and profitability in the year ending 31 December 2018.

Financial Instruments

a) Liquidity risk: The company operates within agreed facilities negotiated with its bankers.

b) Interest rate risk: The company is exposed to fair value risk on its variable and fixed rate borrowings.

c) Foreign currency risk: The company trades mainly in sterling. Its trade in Euros and US Dollars is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations and the policy of the company is not to hedge this risk.

d) Credit risk: It is company policy to assess the credit risk of new customers and to factor the information from those credit ratings into future dealings with customers. At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The business ensures that it achieves its objectives by reviewing them on a regular basis against the results achieved in the period. Regular board meetings are held to discuss the progress of its objectives and to discuss future plans for the business.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 April 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

S K Saraf
Director

Technocraft International Limited

Directors' Report

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the period were as follows:

N Saraf
A K Saraf
S K Saraf

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s.414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by the **Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups(Accounts and Reports)Regulations 2008, Sch.7** to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments and financial instruments.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and

- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 April 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

S K Saraf
Director

Technocraft International Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Technocraft International Limited

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Technocraft International Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

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

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

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

RAKapadia

Ramesh A Kapadia (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
West Wake Price LLP
Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor
4 City Road
London
EC1Y 2AA

12 April 2018

Technocraft International Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

	Note	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Turnover	**4**	4,038,357	4,478,855
Cost of sales		3,828,914	4,283,609
Gross profit		209,443	195,246
Administrative expenses		212,100	111,114
Operating (loss)/profit	**5**	(2,657)	84,132
Other interest receivable and similar income	**8**	22,254	647
Interest payable and similar expenses	**9**	37,537	27,934
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(17,940)	56,845
Tax on (loss)/profit	**10**	(2,882)	12,414
(Loss)/profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income		(15,058)	44,431
Retained earnings at the start of the period		225,310	180,879
Retained earnings at the end of the period		210,252	225,310

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Technocraft International Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2017

	Note	31 Dec 17 £	£	31 Mar 17 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	11		297,140	301,999
Investments	12		36,000	36,000
			333,140	337,999
Current assets				
Stocks	13	1,359,181		968,847
Debtors	14	1,271,516		982,781
Cash at bank and in hand		575,260		521,515
		3,205,957		2,473,143
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	1,912,166		1,162,225
Net current assets			1,293,791	1,310,918
Total assets less current liabilities			1,626,931	1,648,917
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		66,459	73,272
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	18		218	333
Net assets			1,560,254	1,575,312
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	21		1,350,002	1,350,002
Profit and loss account			210,252	225,310
Shareholder funds			1,560,254	1,575,312

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 April 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S K Saraf
Director

Company registration number: 02806367

Technocraft International Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

	Note	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the financial period		(15,058)	44,431
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		4,859	6,480
Other interest receivable and similar income		(22,254)	(647)
Interest payable and similar expenses		37,537	27,934
Tax on (loss)/profit		(2,882)	12,414
Accrued (income)/expenses		(4,777)	11,494
Changes in:			
Stocks		(390,334)	540,048
Trade and other debtors		(269,031)	434,081
Trade and other creditors		20,534	(239,883)
Cash generated from operations		(641,406)	836,352
Interest paid		(37,537)	(27,934)
Interest received		22,254	647
Tax paid		(9,371)	(462)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(666,060)	808,603
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		(9,369)	(14,388)
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings		773,335	(190,567)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		763,966	(204,955)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		97,906	603,648
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(427,084)	(1,030,732)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	15	(329,178)	(427,084)

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Technocraft International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2 Hammond Court, Hammond Avenue, Whitehill Industrial Estate, Stockport, SK4 1PQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

2 Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited, which can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies,100 Everest, Marine Drive, Mumbai, 400 002, India. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemption available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements in applying accounting policies have had to be made by the directors in preparing these financial statements.

4 Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

5 Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a discounted/an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

6 Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

7 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

8 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property	-	2% straight line
Plant and Machinery	-	15% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings	-	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% straight line

9 Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Investments *(continued)*

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

10 Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

11 Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

13 Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Sale of goods	3,099,061	2,876,466
Provision of services	939,296	1,602,389
	4,038,357	4,478,855

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
United Kingdom	2,278,781	2,841,412
Sales - Europe	1,406,302	622,455
Sales - Rest of the World	353,274	1,014,988
	4,038,357	4,478,855

5. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,859	6,480
Impairment of trade debtors	9,064	(1,800)
Foreign exchange differences	48,611	(107,282)

6. Auditor's remuneration

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	10,000	10,000

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the directors, amounted to:

	31 Dec 17 No.	31 Mar 17 No.
Administrative staff	3	3
Number of other staff - IT	13	17
	16	20

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the period, relating to the above, were:

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Wages and salaries	323,888	676,340
Social security costs	34,887	61,231
Other pension costs	1,669	1,453
	360,444	739,024

8. Other interest receivable and similar income

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Interest on loans and receivables	21,801	–
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	442	647
HMRC Interest received	11	–
	22,254	647

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	23,113	25,858
Interest due to group undertakings	13,241	–
Other interest payable and similar charges	1,183	2,076
	37,537	27,934

10. Tax on (loss)/profit

Major components of tax (income)/expense

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	1,628	12,600
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,395)	–
Total current tax	(2,767)	12,600
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(115)	(186)
Tax on (loss)/profit	(2,882)	12,414

Reconciliation of tax (income)/expense

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the period is higher than (2017: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%).

	Period from 1 Apr 17 to 31 Dec 17 £	Year to 31 Mar 17 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(17,940)	56,845
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	(3,408)	11,369
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(15)	–
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	876	1,216
Utilisation of tax losses	(220)	–
Overprovision for the year	–	15
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(115)	(186)
Tax on (loss)/profit	(2,882)	12,414

11. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	**Total £**
Cost					
At 1 April 2017 and 31 December 2017	367,643	14,110	24,779	4,970	411,502
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	69,216	14,110	24,779	1,398	109,503
Charge for the period	3,927	–	–	932	4,859
At 31 December 2017	73,143	14,110	24,779	2,330	114,362
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2017	294,500	–	–	2,640	297,140
At 31 March 2017	298,427	–	–	3,572	301,999

12. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 December 2017	36,000
Impairment	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 December 2017	–
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	36,000
At 31 March 2017	36,000

12. Investments *(continued)*

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital of Highmark International Trading-F.Z.E, a company incorporated in the United Arab Emirates.

	31 December 2017 £	31 March 2017 £
Aggregate capital and reserves		
Highmark International Trading-F.Z.E	2,000,600	2,047,230
Profit and (loss) for the period		
Highmark International Trading-F.Z.E	107,971	450,391

The company has an 85% membership interest in AA International Trading/Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC, a United States of America LLC.

	31 December 2017 £	31 March 2017 £
Aggregate (deficit) of capital and reserves		
AA International Trading/Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC	204,683	(122,650)
Profit and (loss) for the period		
AA International Trading/Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC	329,278	(116,220)

Under the provision of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 the company is exempt from preparing consolidated accounts and has not done so, therefore the accounts show information about the company as an individual entity.

13. Stocks

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,359,181	968,847

14. Debtors

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Trade debtors	1,230,266	774,073
Amounts owed by group undertakings	–	112,835
Prepayments and accrued income	37,054	94,473
Corporation tax repayable	2,756	–
Other debtors	1,440	1,400
	1,271,516	982,781

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Cash at bank and in hand	575,260	521,515
Bank overdrafts	(904,438)	(948,599)
	(329,178)	(427,084)

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	913,605	960,322
Trade creditors	84,555	59,150
Amounts owed to group undertakings	773,335	–
Accruals and deferred income	104,414	89,487
Corporation tax	–	12,138
Social security and other taxes	36,140	41,145
Other creditors	117	(17)
	1,912,166	1,162,225

Included in bank loans and overdrafts is £9,167 (31 March 2017: £11,723) falling due within one year. The bank loan is secured by a first legal charge over the company's freehold property and other fixed assets.

Bank overdraft amounting to £904,438 (31 March 2017: £948,599) is secured by a general charge (Debenture) on the company's fixed and floating assets, bank deposit of £10,000 and a corporate Guarantee from the parent undertaking of £2,500,000 (31 March 2017: £2,500,000).

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	66,459	73,272

Included in bank loans and overdrafts is £36,667 (31 March 2017: £46,894) falling due between two and five years. The bank loan is secured by a first legal charge over the company's freehold property and other fixed assets.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £29,792 (2017: £26,378) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The bank loan is repayable in monthly instalments to 30 June 2024. The interest rate on the bank loan at the balance sheet date was 2.40% (31 March 2017: 2.40%).

18. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 19) £
At 1 April 2017	333
Charge against provision	(115)
At 31 December 2017	218

19. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Included in provisions (note 18)	218	333

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	31 Dec 17 £	31 Mar 17 £
Accelerated capital allowances	218	333

20. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £1,669 (2017: £1,453).

21. Called up share capital

Authorised share capital

	31 Dec 17		31 Mar 17	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,350,002	1,350,002	1,350,002	1,350,002

Issued, called up and fully paid

	31 Dec 17		31 Mar 17	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,350,002	1,350,002	1,350,002	1,350,002

22. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 Dec 17	31 Mar 17
	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,322	2,997

23. Contingencies

There are contingent liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date of £3,300 (31 March 2017: £11,000) in respect of trade finance and guarantees, respectively,issued in the ordinary course of business.

24. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the period the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		31 Dec 17	
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
N Saraf	–	–	–

		31 Mar 17	
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
N Saraf	(636)	636	–

25. Related party transactions

The ultimate parent undertaking was controlled by its directors Mr S K Saraf and Mr S M Saraf, who between them, together with other close family members own 75% (31 March 2017: 75%) of the equity shares of the parent undertaking.

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures, not to provide disclosure of transactions entered into with other wholly-owned members of the group.

26. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Technocraft Industries (India) Limited, a company registered in India. The consolidated accounts of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, 100 Everest,Marine Drive,Mumbai, 400 002, India.

27. Going concern

In the course of preparing the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017 the directors have assessed whether the company is a going concern. They have assessed the responses of the directors of the ultimate parent undertaking, considered the current bank facilities and guarantees from the ultimate parent undertaking, all available information about the future and have prepared projected profit & loss forecasts for the two years ended 31 December 2019. No material uncertainties have been identified by the directors that may cast any significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

Technocraft Trading Spolka, Z.O.O., Poland.

Technocraft Trading Sp. z o.o.

Balance Sheet as on 31 December 2017

ASSETS

No.	ITEM	Amount in PLN
A	**Fixed Assets**	**11,89,381**
I	**Intangible assets**	**4,056**
1	R&D expenses	-
2	Goodwill	-
3	Other intangible assets	4,056
4	Advances for intangible assets	
II	**Tangible fixed assets**	**11,22,719**
1	Tangible fixed assets in use	11,22,719
	a) land (including right to perpetual usufruct)	9,03,929
	b) buildings, premises, civil and water engineering struct	2,16,987
	c) technical equipment and machines	-
	d) vehicles	-
	e) other tangible fixed assets	1,802
2	Tangible fixed assets under construction	-
3	Advances for tangible fixed assets under construction	
III	**Long-term receivables**	**-**
1	From related parties	
2	From other entities	
IV	**Long-term investments**	**-**
1	Real property	
2	Intangible assets	
3	Long-term financial assets	-
	a) in related parties	-
	- shares	
	- other securities	
	- loans granted	
	- other long-term financial assets	
	b) in other entities	-
	- shares	
	- other securities	
	- loans granted	
	- other long-term financial assets	
4	Other long-term investments	
V	**Long-term prepayments**	**62,606**
1	Deferred tax assets	62,606
2	Other prepayments	
B	**CURRENT ASSETS**	1,49,52,956
I	**Inventory**	**73,73,611**
1	Materials	
2	Semi-finished products and work in progress	
3	Finished products	
4	Goods	73,73,611
5	Advances for deliveries	
II	**Short-term receivables**	**52,65,076**
1	Receivables from related parties	1,36,368
	a) trade receivables, maturing:	1,36,368
	- up to 12 months	1,36,368
	- above 12 months	
	b) other	
2	Receivables from other entities	51,28,708
	a) trade receivables, maturing:	48,38,482
	- up to 12 months	48,38,482
	- above 12 months	
	b) receivables from tax, subsidy, customs, social security and other benefits	2,79,660
	c) other	10,566
	d) claimed at court	
III	**Short-term investments**	**22,53,482**
1	Short-term financial assets	22,53,482
	a) in related parties	-
	- shares	
	- other securities	
	- loans granted	
	- other short-term financial assets	
	b) in other entities	-
	- shares	
	- other securities	
	- loans granted	
	- other short-term financial assets	
	c) cash and other pecuniary assets	22,53,482
	- cash in hand and at bank	22,53,482
	- other cash	
	- other pecuniary assets	
2	Other short-term investments	
IV	**Short-term prepayments**	**60,788**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**1,61,42,337**

LIABILITIES

No.	ITEM	Amount in PLN
A	**EQUITY**	**30,63,815**
I	Share capital	22,50,000
II	Called up share capital (negative value)	
III	Own shares (negative value)	
IV	Supplementary capital	
V	Revaluation reserve	
VI	Other reserve capitals	
VII	Previous years profit (loss)	-8,95,127
VIII	Net profit (loss)	17,08,942
IX	Write-off on net profit during the financial year (negative value)	
B	**LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**	**1,30,78,522**
I	**Provisions for liabilities**	-
1	Provision for deferred income tax	
2	Provision for retirement and similar benefits	-
	- long-term	
	- short-term	
3	Other provisions	-
	- long-term	
	- short-term	-
II	**Long-term liabilities**	-
1	To related parties	-
2	To other entities	-
	credits and loans	
	arising from issuance of debt securities	
	other financial liabilities	
	other	
III	**Short-term liabilities**	**1,30,78,522**
1	To related parties	73,36,096
	trade liabilities, maturing:	73,36,096
	- up to 12 months	72,99,449
	- above 12 months	36,647
	b). Other	
2	To other entities	57,42,426
	credits and loans	46,45,502
	arising from issuance of debt securities	
	other financial liabilities	
	trade liabilities, maturing:	9,32,057
	- up to 12 months	9,32,057
	- above 12 months	
	received advances for deliveries	-
	bill-of-exchange liabilities	
	tax, customs, insurance and other liabilities	1,64,868
	payroll liabilities	
	other	
3	Special funds	
IV	**Accruals**	**-**
1	Negative goodwill	
2	Other accruals	-
	- long term	
	- short term	
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,61,42,337**

Lp.	PERIOD:	Amount in PLN
	Technocraft Trading Sp. z o.o.	
	P & L Account 01.01.2017-31.12.2017	
A	**Net receipts from sales of products and equivalent to them**	**2,26,33,686**
	including: from associated units	1,36,368
I	Net receipts from sales of products	
II	Change in the condition of the products (increase – in value, decrease – negative value)	
III	Cost of producing goods for own needs of the unit	
IV	Net receipts from sale of goods and materials	2,24,97,318
B	**Costs of sales of products, goods and materials**	**2,14,20,607**
I	Depreciation	67,251
II	Consumption of materials and energy	44,729
III	Foreign services	7,54,907
IV	Taxes and fees including	92,042
	- excise duty	
V	Wages	6,24,787
VI	Social insurance and other disbursements	1,04,722
VII	Remaining generic costs	91,909
VIII	Value of sold goods and materials	1,96,40,259
C	**Profit (loss) from sales (A – B)**	**12,13,078**
D	**Other operating receipts**	**5,655**
I	Profit from sales of non-financial fixed assets	
II	Subsidies	
III	Other operating receipts	5,655
E	**Other operating costs**	**6,130**
I	Loss from sales of non-financial fixed assets	
II	Update of value of non-financial assets	
III	Other operating costs	6,130
F	**Profit (loss) from operating activities (C + D – E)**	**12,12,603**
G	**Financial receipts**	**11,85,880**
I	*Dividends and share in profit, including:*	
	including: from associated units	
II	Interests	7,058
	including: from associated units	
III	Profit from sale of investment	
IV	Current investment value	
V	Other (positive differences)	11,78,822
H	**Financial costs**	**62,031**
I	Interests	62,031
	including: from associated units	
II	Loss from sales of investments	
III	Update of value of investments	
IV	Other (NEGATIVE DIFFERENCES)	
I	**Profit (loss) includ. economic activity (F + G – H)**	**23,36,452**
J	**Result of extraordinary events (J.I. – J.II)**	**-**
I	Extraordinary profits	
II	Extraordinary losses	
K	**Gross profit (loss) (I ± J)**	**23,36,452**
L	**Income tax paid previously**	**4,35,677**
M	**Other compulsory deductions from profit (increase on loss)**	**1,91,833**
N	**Profit**	**17,08,942**

Technocraft Australia Pty Limited,
Australia.

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 89 119 021 975

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 March 2018

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TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 89 119 021 975

DIRECTOR'S REPORT - 31 March 2018

Your directors present this report on the financial accounts of the company for the financial year ended 31st March 2018.

The following persons hold office as director at the date of this report:-

Mr Navneet Sharaf, ~~Director~~
Mr Ashok Amin, ~~Director & Secretary~~

OPERATING RESULTS
The company made an operating profit for the year of $125,193.32 after deducting income tax expenses of $47,697.64. (2017 $156,661.96 after income tax of $59,567.64)

ACTIVITIES
The principal activity of the company during the financial year consisted of importing and sale of scaffoldings, pipe, etc.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

AUDITORS
Your directors recommend that no auditor be appointed at the forthcoming annual general meeting, because in their opinion, it is not necessary to have the company's accounts audited.

DIVIDENDS
No dividend was paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

OPTIONS
No options to shares in the company have been granted during the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the end of the financial year.

INDEMNITIES
The company has not, during or since the financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer of the company

* indemnified or made the relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings, or

* paid or agreed to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability for the costs or expenses to defend legal proceedings.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the company has received or become entitled to received a benefit (other than fixed salary as a full time employee) by reason of a contract made by the company with the director, a firm of which he is a member, or an entity in which he has a substantial financial interest.

Signed at **PADSTOW** this 26th day of April 2018
in accordance with the resolution of the directors.

....
DIRECTOR

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 89 119 021 975

ACCOUNTS - 31 March 2018

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity. The directors have determined that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the accounts.

In the opinion of the directors:-

(a) the accounts of the company set out on pages 6 to 9 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st March 2018 and of its results for the year ended on that date;

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed at **PADSTOW** this 26th day of April 2018
in accordance with the resolution of the directors.

....
DIRECTOR

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 89 119 021 975

COMPILATION REPORT

To: Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd ("the client")

We have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements of the client for the year ended 31 March, 2018.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide information relating to the performance and financial position of the business that satisfies the information needs of the client.

The responsibility of the client

The client is solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report, the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information and has determined that the basis of accounting used is appropriate to meet its needs and for the purpose for which the financial report was prepared.

Our responsibility

On the basis of information provided by the client, we have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018 in accordance with the basis of the accounting described in Note to the financial statements. We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of APES 315 "Compilation of Financial Information."

We have applied professional expertise in accounting and financial reporting to compile these financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the notes to the financial statements. We have complied with the required ethical requirements of APES 110 "Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants"

Assurance Disclaimer

Since the compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the reliability, accuracy, or completeness of the information provided to us by the client to compile these financial statements. Accordingly we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

The special purpose financial report was prepared exclusively for the benefit of the client who is responsible for the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile hem. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.

GOKANI & ASSOCIATES, CPAs
1ST Floor, 96 Cahors Road, PADSTOW NSW 2211

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Kantilal Ratanshi Gokani (Partner)
26th April, 2018

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

2017		2018
216,229.60	OPERATING PROFIT before tax	172,890.96
59,567.64	Income tax applicable thereto	47,697.64
156,661.96	OPERATING PROFIT for the year	125,193.32
918,961.30	RETAINED PROFIT B/F	1,075,623.26
1,075,623.26	RETAINED PROFIT at year end	1,200,816.58
1,075,623.26	RETAINED PROFIT c/f	1,200,816.58

Public officer*................

THESE ACCOUNTS ARE UNAUDITED

PLEASE REFER TO THE COMPILATION REPORT

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

2017			2018
	CURRENT ASSETS		
	Cash:		
17,809.43	Cash at bank	10,848.84	
315.58	Cash on hand	80.86	
	Receivables:		
2,847,835.79	Trade debtors (per schedule)	2,891,965.58	
42,353.00	other debtors	60,745.66	
1,641,762.87	Inventories	1,230,299.48	
4,550,076.67	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		4,193,940.42
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
15,804.68	Motor vehicle (at cost)	18,277.41	
10,645.74	Accumulated depreciation	11,297.58	
5,158.94		6,979.83	
50,692.22	Plant & equipment (at cost)	46,979.49	
18,788.87	Accumulated depreciation	23,749.09	
31,903.35		23,230.40	
37,062.29	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		30,210.23
4,587,138.96	TOTAL ASSETS		4,224,150.65
	Creditors and borrowing:		
2,570,787.35	Trade creditors	1,760,163.14	
619,624.19	CBA Loan	303,596.35	
-	CBA Loan USD	687,245.37	
9,153.52	Other creditors	6,577.57	
34,329.00	BAS Payable	-	
59,567.64	Income tax	47,697.64	
3,293,461.70	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,805,280.07
-	NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES		-
3,293,461.70	TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,805,280.07
1,293,677.26	NET ASSETS		1,418,870.58
	SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
	Share capital:		
218,054.00	218054 shares		218,054.00
1,075,623.26	RETAINED PROFIT		1,200,816.58
1,293,677.26	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUND		1,418,870.58

Public officer*................

THESE ACCOUNTS ARE UNAUDITED

PLEASE REFER TO THE COMPILATION REPORT

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 March 2018

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICY

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non- reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the needs of members of the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies disclosed below which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of these statements are as follows.

2. INCOME TAX

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense when applicable.

Current income tax expense charged to the profit and loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses. This did not apply in the year.

Current and deferred income tax expense is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are charged outside profit or loss.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis and include direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenses.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

These are depreciated over their useful lives to the company Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost. All assets are depreciated over their useful lives to the company.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted in determining recoverable amounts.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheets.

6. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest Revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percent of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report of Gokani & Associates, CPA's

....**Public Officer**

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

2017			2018
7,883,645.52	GROSS SALES		8,335,676.43
	Less		
	COST OF SALE		
1,083,330.21	Opening stock	1,641,762.87	
6,919,177.92	Purchases	6,601,225.22	
403,157.83	Freight, forwarding & customs	380,171.29	
30.99	Packing & repainting	555.68	
152,500.00	Commission	84,730.02	
8,558,196.95		8,708,445.08	
1,641,762.87	Less closing stock	1,230,299.48	
6,916,434.08	Cost of sales		7,478,145.60
967,211.44	GROSS PROFIT		857,530.83
	Less		
	EXPENDITURE		
12,650.00	Accountancy	10,700.00	
3,359.73	Advertising and promotion	192.39	
68,148.30	Bank charges	43,789.66	
113,023.97	Bad debts	-	
1,611.90	Cleani'ng	1,281.80	
51,391.00	Consultancy	37,638.00	
-	Computer expenses	157.73	
8,832.05	Depreciation	8,672.95	
-	Depreciation immediate w/off	701.82	
165.00	Donations	90.00	
-	Equipment Hire	1,105.00	
1,988.31	Fees and licences	2,897.10	
3,019.39	Fringe benefits tax	738.37	
16,649.75	Forex loss	-	
380.00	Fines	555.00	
11,338.73	Insurance	12,719.15	
17,067.68	Interest charges	24,104.16	
3,410.96	Internet expenses	3,806.00	
59,785.98	Legal fees	32,936.41	
5,548.55	Light and power	6,877.67	

Public officer*................
THESE ACCOUNTS ARE UNAUDITED
PLEASE REFER TO THE COMPILATION REPORT

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

2017			2018
5,848.74	Motor vehicle expenses	6,899.97	
1,002.62	Printing & stationery	609.89	
157.18	Postage	236.34	
151,317.66	Rent	169,201.50	
4,017.03	Repairs & maintenance	9,922.08	
291,219.40	Salaries wages and allowances	322,184.81	
3,000.00	Staff visa expenses	1,859.35	
480.00	Security expenses	735.00	
27,575.39	Superannuation contributions	36,636.03	
1,293.05	Staff amenities	1,263.73	
2,467.14	Telephone	7,275.78	
8,491.97	Travel & fares	23,809.33	
877,258.48			769,597.02
89,952.96	OPERATING PROFIT for period		87,933.81
124,259.64	Interest received		84,957.15
214,212.60	TOTAL OPERATING PROFIT		172,890.96

Public officer*................
THESE ACCOUNTS ARE UNAUDITED
PLEASE REFER TO THE COMPILATION REPORT

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

DETAILED NOTES

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

Travel and fares

8,491.97	Flights/ Travel - Internation /National business trips	23,809.33
8,491.97		**23,809.33**

Interest Received

103,331.27	Unispan Australia Pty Ltd	48,198.65
-	Splendid Capital Invest Pty Ltd	36,192.77
9.90	Royal Plywood	-
353.47	Interest of Fix deposit	565.73
20,565.00	Caspean Holdings Pty Ltd	-
124,259.64		**84,957.15**

Cash at bank

11,115.34	CBA Syd	1,606.52
6,286.81	CBA Perth	402.76
407.28	CBA - USD	2,372.11
	CBA - MEL	6,467.45
17,809.43		**10,848.84**

Other debtors

6,737.00	PAYG instalments	9,062.00
3,016.00	FBT Installments paid	-
-	BAS Refund	12,117.00
-	Staff Loan/Advance- Ranjeeta	15,000.00
-	Land lord deposit -Mel	6,966.66
15,000.00	Land lord deposit -Perth	-
17,600.00	Land lord deposit - Syd	17,600.00
42,353.00		**60,745.66**

Other creditors

1,477.80	Advance from CGS	160.16
2,402.33	Advance from Full strength	2,192.89
-	Advance from Scaffold Pro	222.20
2,254.00	Payroll accruals	2,581.15
	PAYG W/H payable	682.80
3,019.39	2017 FBTpayable	738.37
9,153.52		**6,577.57**

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Director

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

DETAILED NOTES

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

2017 Amount $			2018 Amount $
	Bad Debts		
19,553.62		Reliance Trading Pty Ltd	-
93,470.35		Capital Scaffold NSW Pty Ltd	-
113,023.97			-
	Commission		
-		Other	230.02
152,500.00		1ST India - HighMark International Trading	84,500.00
152,500.00			**84,730.02**
	Consultancy		
1,391.00		The Marron Consultancy	1,638.00
50,000.00		1ST India - HighMark International Trading	36,000.00
51,391.00			**37,638.00**
	Fees & Licences		
246.00		ASIC renew	325.00
554.31		SUNab Card	1,120.10
1,188.00		MYOB lic fee	1,452.00
1,988.31			**2,897.10**
	Insurance		
4,976.77		Work cover - Icare	4,178.20
2,027.95		Milne Alexander -Public liab. and General Busi. insurance	3,078.97
641.45		Building - AAMI	966.78
1,144.20		Bupa - staish	1,195.80
2,548.36		Medibank private doclands	3,299.40
11,338.73			**12,719.15**
	Legal fees		
300.00		Rumore & Assoicates - (Capitol Scaffolding)	-
8,940.00		Adam Gerard Legal Fees	-
50,545.98		Wyndhamprem Commercial Lawyers	32,936.41
59,785.98			**32,936.41**

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Director

Client: Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd

For The Year Ended 31st March 2018

Schedule of Motor Vehicles

Depreciation	1,670.20
Drivers licence	-
Insurance	2,066.67
Interest	-
Loss on sales	372.55
NRMA subscription	-
Other expenses	-
Parking & Toll	292.35
Petrol	1,057.53
Registration	1,170.67
Rental	-
Repairs and maintenance	270.00
	6,899.97
Less: FBT emploees' contributions	-
Total claimed	6,899.97

Depreciation Schedule

Description	Purchase Date	Original Cost	Addition	OWDV	Rate %	Dep'n	Disposal	Loss on sale	CWDV	Days
								26/09/17		
Car - Sydney	30-04-12	13,050.14		3,181.71	**25.00%**	795.43			2,386.28	365
Station Wagon-	07-09-15	2,754.54		1,977.24	**25.00%**	241.06	1,363.63	372.55	-	178
- Perth 100% business use						-				
Honda Jazz -YYG95	05-10-17	5,227.27		-	**25.00%**	633.72			4,593.55	177
- Mel 100% business use										
Total		**21,031.95**	-	**5,158.95**		**1,670.20**			**6,979.83**	

Director

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N.89 119 021 975

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

Depreciation Schedule

Plant & Equipment

Item	Purchase Date	Cost	OWDV	Rate	Dep'n	CWDV
Office Equipment	07-09-09	409.09	99.74	10.00%	40.91	58.83
Chairs	13-05-10	436.36	136.04	10.00%	43.64	92.40
Office Equipment	28-03-12	1,409.09	703.38	10.00%	140.91	562.47
Office Equipment- surveillance	09-04-14	2,150.00	1,509.71	10.00%	215.00	1,294.71
Office Equipment- surveillance	09-10-14	600.00	451.40	10.00%	60.00	391.40
Fork Force forklift	30-06-15	29,750.00	19,249.94	20.00%	5,950.00	13,299.94
Active Forklifts	11-03-16	10,000.00	7,890.40	20.00%	2,000.00	5,890.40
Office Equipment - Perth trf to Syd	10-08-15	1,039.95	869.28	10.00%	104.00	765.29
Container Ramp - Perth trf to Syd	19-08-15	1,185.00	993.45	10.00%	118.50	874.95
		46,979.49	**31,903.35**		**8,672.95**	**23,230.40**

Immediate write off

Item	Purchase Date	Cost	OWDV	Rate	Dep'n	CWDV
Offce furniture Mel	05-10-17	701.82	-	100.00%	701.82	-
		701.82	**-**		**701.82**	**-**

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Director

Client: Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd

For The Year Ended 31st March 2018

Schedule of Trade Debtor

2017 Amount		2018 Amount
2,835,329.96	Trade debtor - Syd*	2,693,801.30
12,505.83	Trade debtor - Perth	198,164.28
2,847,835.79		**2,891,965.58**

*Baddebts w/off 2015 to be deducted from Aged receivable summary to reconcile $105,054.8 (Australia Scaffolding).

Director ______________________________

Anhui Reliable Steel Company Limited, China.

ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD

Audit Report For The Year 2017

ChuHengShenZi[2018]NO.081

Chuzhou Heng Li Xin

Certified Public Accountants Office

(General Partnership)

Address: Room 406, Building 2, Xianggangcheng,

Chuzhou, China

Tel: +86 550 3045078

Fax: +86 550 3046378

Report of the Auditors

ChuHengShenZi[2018] NO.081

All the shareholders of ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD:

I. Auditors' Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD (hereinafter referred to as "the company"), including the balance sheet by December 31, 2017 and the profit statement, cash flow statement, statement of equity changes and notes to the financial statements of 2017.

In our opinion, the company's financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company by December 31, 2017 and the results of its operations and its cash flows of 2017.

II. The Basis for Audit Opinion

We performed the audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards of Chinese Certified Public Accountants. The section of "CPA's Responsibility for Auditing Financial Statements" in this report further elaborated our responsibilities under these guidelines. According to the Code of Ethics of Chinese Certified Public Accountants, we are independent of your company and perform other professional ethics responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for issuing an audit opinion.

III. Other Information

The management of your company is responsible for "other information", which means the information in the annual report other than the financial statements and this audit report.

Our audit opinions regarding to the financial statements do not cover "other information", and we do not publish any form of assurance conclusion on "other information".

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read "other information". In this process, we consider whether there is significant inconsistency or other material misstatement of "other information" compare with the financial statements or what we have learned during the audit process.

Based on the work we have performed, if we determine that there is a material misstatement of "other information", we should report that fact. In this regard, we have nothing to report.

IV. Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The management is responsible for preparing and fair presenting financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. The management also needs to design, implement and maintain necessary internal controls so that there are no material misstatements due to fraud or errors in the financial statements.

In the preparation of the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the company's ability for long-term operation, disclosing issues related to long-term operation and applying the assumption of long-term operation, unless the management plans to liquidate the company, cease operations or have no other feasible choice.

The governance layer is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

V. CPA's Responsibility for Auditing Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the entire financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error and to issue an audit report containing audit opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit can always discover an existed misstatement, even though the audit performed in accordance with auditing standards. Misstatement may be caused by fraud or mistakes, and if a misstatement alone or aggregated may affect the economic decision-making made by users based on the financial statements, misstatements are generally considered to be material.

In the process of conducting audit work in accordance with auditing standards, we used professional judgment and maintained professional suspicion. At the same time, we also perform the following tasks:

(1) Identify and assess risks of material misstatement of financial statements due to fraud or errors, design and implement audit procedures to deal with these risks, and obtain adequate and appropriate audit evidence as a basis for issuing audit opinions. Since fraud may involve collusion, falsification, intentional omission, misrepresentation or override of internal controls, the risk of failing to detect a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of failure to detect a material misstatement due to an error.

(2) Understand the internal control related to auditing to design appropriate auditing procedures, but the purpose is not to express opinions on the effectiveness of internal control.

(3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.

(4) Conclusions are reached on the appropriateness of management's use of continuing operations assumptions. At the same time, based on the audit evidence obtained, it may lead to conclusions as to whether there are significant uncertainties in matters or circumstances that may cause major concerns about the company's continuing operations capabilities. If we conclude that there are significant uncertainties, the auditing standards require us to request the users of the report to pay attention to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements in the audit report; if the disclosure is not sufficient, we should not publish unqualified opinions. Our conclusions are based on the information available as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may also prevent the company from continuing operation.

(5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content (including disclosures) of the financial statements and evaluate whether the financial statements fairly reflect the relevant transactions and events.

We communicate with the governance team on the scope, timing, and major audit findings of audit, including communication of the internal control deficiencies that we identified during the audit.

Chuzhou Heng Li Xin Certified Public Accountants Office

(General Partnership)

Chuzhou · China

Certified Public Accountant:

Certified Public Accountant:

March 8, 2017

Balance Sheet

12/31/17

Name of enterprise: ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD

Unit: RMB Yuan

Assets	NO.	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Liabilities and owners' equity	NO.	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Current assets:	1			**Current liability:**	37		
Cash	2	1,833,479.39	3,285,132.17	Short-term borrowings	38	37,638,173.58	36,128,890.00
Transaction financial assets	3			Transaction financial liabilities	39		
Notes receivable	4	1,356,460.00	1,014,654.00	Notes payable	40		
Accounts receivable	5	16,640,348.47	17,614,834.57	Accounts payable	41	12,906,644.81	6,240,298.53
Prepayments	6	1,632,529.28	2,798,266.68	Advance receipts	42	42,981.00	7,100.00
Interest accrued	7			Employee pay payable	43	1,447,949.39	1,456,599.81
Dividend receivable	8			Taxes payable	44	105,764.54	1,347,197.42
Other receivables	9	553,462.54	77,038.85	Accrued Interest Payable	45	297,834.39	747,190.51
Inventories	10	11,690,962.19	10,958,768.59	Dividends payable	46		
Assets held for sale	11			Other payables	47	18,767.50	13,939.80
Current portion of non-current assets	12			Liabilities held for sale	48		
Other current assets	13	249,522.38	303,892.63	Non-current liabilities due within one year	49		
Total current assets	14	**33,956,764.25**	**36,052,587.49**	Other current liabilities	50		
Non-current assets:	15			**Total current liabilities**	51	**52,458,115.21**	**45,941,216.07**
Financial assets available for sale	16			Non-current liabilities:	52		
Held-to-maturity investments	17			Long-term loans	53		
Long-term account receivable	18			Bonds payable	54		
Long-term equity investments	19			Deferred income	55		
Investment properties	20			Special payable	56		
Fixed assets	21	32,717,791.85	30,981,368.55	Accrued liabilities	57		
Minus: accumulated depreciation	22	12,658,235.00	10,630,590.82	Deferred income tax liabilities	58		
Net value of fixed assets	23	20,059,556.85	20,350,777.73	Other non-current liabilities	59		
Construction in progress	24	7,625,976.73	974,488.19	**Total non-current liabilities**	60		
Construction materials	25			**Total liabilities**	61	**52,458,115.21**	**45,941,216.07**
Liquidation of fixed assets	26			Owners' equity:	62		
Productive biological assets	27			Paid-up capital	63	15,129,621.98	15,129,621.98
Oil And Gas Assets	28			Capital reserves	64		
Intangible assets	29	2,054,304.00	2,103,216.00	Minus: treasury stock	65		
Development expenditure	30			Special reserves	66		
Goodwill	31			Surplus reserves	67		
Long-term deferred expenses	32	168,703.83	52,689.54	Undistributed profits	68	-3,722,431.53	-1,537,079.10
Deferred income tax assets	33			**Total owners' equity**	69	**11,407,190.45**	**13,592,542.88**
Other non-current assets	34				70		
Total non-current assets	35	**29,908,541.41**	**23,481,171.46**		71		
Total assets	36	**63,865,305.66**	**59,533,758.95**	**Total liabilities and owners' equity**	72	**63,865,305.66**	**59,533,758.95**

(The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements)

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting :** **Chief Financial Officer:**

Income Statement

Year 2017

Name of enterprise: ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD **Unit: RMB Yuan**

Item	NO.	This Year	Last Year
I. Revenue	1	**75,488,055.26**	**74,442,964.23**
Minus： Operating costs	2	68,452,432.19	59,352,351.41
Taxes and surcharges	3	642,144.46	457,678.79
Selling expenses	4	2,507,078.68	2,691,704.08
General and administrative expenses	5	4,372,771.57	5,665,716.14
Financial expenses	6	1,706,491.19	2,200,124.74
Asset impairment losses	7		100,000.00
Plus: Changes of fair value of assets	8		
Investment income	9		
Include: Income from associates	10		
Asset disposal income ("-" represents loss)	11	109,590.13	
Other income	12	130,742.26	
II. Operating profit	13	**-1,952,530.44**	**3,975,389.07**
Plus: Non-operating income	14	3,180.50	753,419.18
Minus： Non-operating expense	15	236,002.49	
III. Total profits	16	**-2,185,352.43**	**4,728,808.25**
Minus： Income tax expenses	17		113,714.03
IV. Net profit	18	**-2,185,352.43**	**4,615,094.22**
(1) Net profit of continued operating	19	**-2,185,352.43**	**4,615,094.22**
(2) Net profit of discontinued operating	20		
V. Earnings per share	21		
(1)Basic EPS	22		
(2) Diluted EPS	23		

'he accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these financial statement

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting:** **Chief Financial Officer:**

Statement of Equity Changes

Name of enterprise: ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD **Unit: RMB Yuan**

Item	NO.	2017/12/31						2016/12/31					
		paid-up capital	Capital Reserve	Less: Treasury share	Surplus Reserve	Undistributed Profits	Total Qwner's Equity	paid-up capital	Capital Reserve	Less: Treasury share	Surplus Reserve	Undistributed Profits	Total Qwner's Equity
I. Balance at end of last year	1	15,129,621.98				-1,028,035.91	14,101,586.07	15,129,621.98				-4,739,974.73	10,389,647.25
Plus: Changes in accounting policies	2												
Corrections of prior period errors	3					-509,043.19	-509,043.19					-903,155.40	-903,155.40
II. Opening balance of this year	4	15,129,621.98				-1,537,079.10	13,592,542.88	15,129,621.98				-5,643,130.13	9,486,491.85
III. Increases and Decreases of This Year	5					-2,185,352.43	-2,185,352.43					4,615,094.22	4,615,094.22
(i) Net profits	6					-2,185,352.43	-2,185,352.43					4,615,094.22	4,615,094.22
(ii) Gains and losses directly recorded into the wwner's equities	7												
1. Net change in fair value of financial assets available for sale	8												
2. Effect of changes of other owner's equities of invested company according to equity method	9												
3. Effect on the income taxes related to items recorded into the qwner's equities	10												
4. Others	11												
Subtotal of (i) and (ii)	12					-2,185,352.43	-2,185,352.43					4,615,094.22	4,615,094.22
(iii) Capital invested and reduced by the owners	13												
1. Owners' devoted capital	14												
2. Amount of share-based payments recorded into the owner's equities	15												
3. Others	16												
(iv)Profits distribution	17												
1. Withdrawal surplus reserves	18												
2. Distribute to owners (or shareholders)	19												
3. Others	20												
(v)Internal carry-forward of owners' equities	21												
1. Capitalized capital (or stock) reserves	22												
2. Capitalized surplus (or stock) reserves	23												
3. Surplus reserves make-up losses	24												
4. Others	25												
IV. Ending balance of this year	26	**15,129,621.98**				**-3,722,431.53**	**11,407,190.45**	**15,129,621.98**				**-1,028,035.91**	**14,101,586.07**

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting:** **Chief Financial Officer:**

ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2017

I. Company profile

ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD is a foreign-invested enterprise founded in April, 2008. The company is authorized by "CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF ENTERPRISES WITH FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA"(WaiZiWanFuZi[2008]NO.71) granted by the government of Anhui province, and hold the business license (Unified Social Credit Code: 91341100672646031Q) issued by Chuzhou Industry & Commerce Administration Bureau. The company's investor is TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDA）, and the registered capital is 2.25 million U.S. dollars.

Operating period: 49 years.

Business scope: Manufacture and sell drum seal and false work (operate according to the related certificates).

Company address: Quanjiao Comprehensive Economic Developing Zone, Anhui Province, China.

Legal representative: MISHRA DEEPAK

II. Explanations on the important accounting policies and accounting estimates

1. The accounting standards and system currently executed by the company

The company's financial statements executes the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises", and promise to give a true and complete reflection of the financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

2. The basis of financial statement

Under the assumption of continuous operating, the company affirm and calculate the actual transactions according to the "Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises: Basic Standard" and other items of accounting standard. These are the ground of the company's financial statements.

3. Fiscal period

There are two kinds of fiscal period: annual and interim. The fiscal annual starts from January 1 to December 31 of each calendar year, while the interim period include monthly, quarter and semi-annual.

4. Bookkeeping currency and foreign currency accounting

The company adopts RENMINBI(RMB) as currency used in bookkeeping.

As for the foreign currency transaction, the accounting method is to convert the foreign currency into RMB based on the spot rate of the transaction day. As for the conversion of monetary items on the balance sheet date, the spot rate on the balance sheet date is adopted. Exchange differences, which arising from the difference between the spot rate on the balance sheet date and the spot rate on the former balance sheet date or the first confirmation date, is the exchange gains and losses of foreign currency loans related to fixed assets purchase, and the accounting shall capitalization the borrowing costs. In addition, the costs shall be contained in the long-term deferred expenses if it incurred in the construction period, while it shall be contained in the finance costs if related to the company's operation.

5. Bookkeeping basis and pricing principle

The company adopts the accrual basis and the debit-credit bookkeeping as accounting principles. And assets are measured at their historical cost.

6.Recognition criteria of cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term (mature within three months) and highly liquid investments, which can easily convert into knowable amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of vale change.

7. The checking and calculating of bad receivables

(1) Criteria for recognition of bad debts

① The debtor is bankrupt or dead while the accounts receivable is not recoverable by the debtor's bankrupt property or inheritance;

② There are significant signs that indicate the matured debts cannot be taken back.

Above receivables should be ratified by the board as bad debts.

(2) Method on bad debts calculation: The allowance method.

8. Accounting method on inventory

(1) Classification of inventory

The inventories of the company include raw materials, packaging materials, low-value consumable items, finished products, unfinished products etc.

(2) Measurement of inventories' prices

The inventories obtaining are priced at the actual cost, while the inventories sending out are priced with the weighted average method. The low-value consumable items and packaging materials are amortized by immediate write-off method when consumed. The calculation of products' cost is under the species-classification method. The merchandise inventories are priced at the actual cost, while priced according to the weighted average method at the time of sending off.

(3) Recognition and measurement for inventory impairment provision

The final inventory is priced at the smaller amount between the cost and the net realizable value. The reserves for devaluation is calculated based on individual item of inventory, and then included in the current profit and loss.

9. Valuation, depreciation policy and depreciation reserves for fixed asset

(1) Identifying fixed asset

① Fixed asset represents the kind of building, mechanical equipment, vehicle and other operational appliances that is capable to serve for more than one year;

② Or main appliance and article, irrelevant to production or operation, whose unit price is over 2,000 RMB and survive no less than two years.

(2) The recognition criteria and calculation method of fixed assets' valuation and depreciation reserves

The fixed assets are priced at the actual cost in the obtaining time. At the end of each year, the company checked the fixed assets items by items, and the depreciation reserve is equal to the recoverable amount minus the book value. The depreciation reserve for fixed asset, booked by individual, would be included in current profit and loss.

(3) Depreciation methods for fixed asset:

The depreciation of fixed assets is calculated with the straight-line method. Fixed assets' life spans are determined by their classification, while the residue rate is 10%. There are kinds of fixed assets with various depreciation life and yearly depreciation:

Category	Life Span (Year)	Residue Rate (%)
House and Building	20	5
Mechanical equipment	10	5
Office Equipment	3—5	5

Vehicle	4	5

10. Accounting method on construction-in-progress

Construction-in-progress is booked according to the actual expenditures, and shall be accounted as fixed asset when its workable condition is reached. Comprehensive evaluation on construction-in-progress would be taken at the end of each year. If evidences show that construction-in-progress is decrease in value, then the reduction should be recognized as depreciation reserves and included in the current profit and loss. Besides, the reserves for devaluation booked in an individual way.

11. Valuate and amortize intangible asset

(1) The intangible asset is priced at the actual cost when obtaining

(2) The intangible assets amortized evenly in the period prescribed by law. If no such legal requirement existed, the own-decided amortization year should be less than 10 years.

(3) Intangible assets' provision for impairment: At the end of each year, the company evaluates the economic capability of all the intangible assets. For assets whose expected recoverable amount below its book value, the devaluation should be reserved and included in the current profit and loss. Besides, the reserves for devaluation booked in an individual way.

12. Principle of revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when products' ownership have transferred to the customer, and the company have got the rewards or the relevant rights. Specifically, revenue shall be recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied::

(1) The significant risks and rewards related to the ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer;

(2) The Company retains no continuous right of management that associated with the ownership, nor the right of control over the sold goods;

(3) The Company could receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction;

(4) The amount of revenues and costs can be measured reliably.

Other revenues get recognized when the service is finished and the charge(credential for charge) is received.

13. Governmental subsidy

For the governmental subsidy that related to profit, if it is used for compensate the afterward expense or loss, then subsidy would be included in profit and loss in the expense-accounting period; if the subsidy is used for compensate expense or loss in earlier stage, then subsidy would be included in current profit and loss.

For those governmental subsidy that related to property, it shall be recognized as deferred income and included in the current profit and loss directly.

14. Tax

Categories of taxes and their rate are listed as follows:

(1) Added-value tax: the rate of output tax is 17%;

(2) Urban construction tax: 5% of the amount of circulation tax;

(3) Extra charges of education funds: 3% of the amount of circulation tax;

(4) Local extra charges of education funds: 2% of the amount of circulation tax;

(5) Income tax: adopt the tax payable accounting method.

III. Significant changes of accounting policies and accounting estimates； Corrections of prior period errors.

None.

IV. Contingencies

None.

V. Notes of the financial statement:

1. Monetary assets

Item	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Cash	182, 059. 76	146, 952. 68
Cash in bank	1, 651, 419. 63	3, 138, 179. 88
Total	1, 833, 479. 39	3, 285, 132. 56

2. Notes receivable

Debtors' names	Ending balance	Business content	Remark
Taicang SFZT Drum Co., Ltd.	420, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Taicang Datianmingbo Packing Co., Ltd.	230, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months

Suzhou Jintai Drum Co., Ltd.	150, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
JFE Steel Drum (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	159, 500. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
JFE Steel Drum (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	100, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
JFE Steel Drum (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	50, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
JFE Steel Drum (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.	20, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Wuxi SFZT company limited by shares	124, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Nanjing Sifang Drum Co., Ltd.	50, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Jilin Yida Chemical Co., Ltd.	40, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Shandong Xiangpu Industry Co., Ltd.	12, 960. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Total	1, 356, 460. 00		

3. Account receivable

(1) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves
Within one year	16, 626, 444. 45	99. 92%		17, 600, 930. 57	99. 92%	
One to three years	13, 904. 00	0. 08%		13, 904. 00	0. 08%	
Total	16, 640, 348. 45	100%		17, 614, 834. 57	100%	

(2) Principal debtors

No.	Debtors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	HIGHMARK INTERNATIONAL TRADING	9, 075, 681. 09	Payment for goods	Within one year
2	Taicang Datianmingbo Drum Co., Ltd.	823, 421. 00	Payment for goods	Within one year
3	Ningbo Jilong Steel Co., Ltd.	744, 248. 50	Payment for goods	Within one year
4	CPMC Holdings Limited (Kunshan)	709, 100. 00	Payment for goods	Within one year
5	JFE Steel Drum (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.	484, 268. 00	Payment for goods	Within one year

4. Prepayment

(1) Aging and proportion analysis

Aging	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves
Within one year	1, 600, 989. 88	92. 41%		2, 768, 667. 28	95. 53%	
One to three years	131, 539. 40	7. 59%	100, 000. 00	129, 599. 40	4. 47%	100, 000. 00
Above three years						
Total	1, 732, 529. 28	100%	100, 000. 00	2, 898, 266. 68	100%	100, 000. 00

(2) Principal debtors

No.	Debtors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	Taizhou Xinyue Painting Equipment Co., Ltd.	412, 300. 00	Advance payment	Within one year

2	Wuxi Jiajitong Metals-trading Co., Ltd.	256, 719. 90	Advance payment	Within one year
3	Nanjing Liuhe Tianhong machinery works	135, 500. 00	Advance payment	Within one year
4	Yangzhou Xule Scaffolding Co., Ltd.	123, 593. 38	Advance payment	Within one year

5. Other receivables

(1) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves
Within one year	491, 462. 54	88. 80%		12, 038. 85	15. 63%	
One to three years	2, 000. 00	0. 36%		5, 000. 00	6. 49%	
Above three years	60, 000. 00	10. 84%		60, 000. 00	77. 88%	
Total	553, 462. 54	100%		77, 038. 85	100%	

(2) Principal debtors

No.	Debtors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	Export Rebates	361, 524. 01	Tax	Within one year
2	Labour Insurance	70, 207. 02	Reimbursed Expenses	Within one year
3	Quanjiao Administration of Power Supply	60, 000. 00	Guarantee Deposit	Above three years
4	China Mobile Communication Corporation	21, 054. 00	Telephone Bill	Within one year

6. Inventory

(1) Item

Category	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion

Raw materials	7, 976, 773. 35	68. 23%	5, 492, 233. 48	50. 12%
Unfinished products	7, 516. 17	0. 06%	46, 506. 53	0. 42%
Finished products	3, 706, 672. 67	31. 71%	5, 420, 028. 58	49. 46%
Total	11, 690, 962. 19	100%	10, 958, 768. 59	100%

(2) Capitalization of borrowing costs not exist in this period.

7. Other current assets

No.	Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1	VAT Payable -- input tax	47, 359. 85	240, 714. 05
	Corporate income tax payable	18, 053. 46	
3	Input tax to be authenticated	4, 460. 68	316. 60
4	Input tax to be deducted	179, 648. 39	62, 861. 98
	Total	249, 522. 38	303, 892. 63

8. Fixed assets

(1) Original value and accumulated depreciation

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Ending balance
① Original value:	30, 981, 368. 55	2, 047, 062. 98	310, 639. 68	32, 717, 791. 85
(a) House and Building	16, 959, 863. 88			16, 959, 863. 88
(b) Mechanical equipment	12, 970, 745. 86	1, 908, 422. 81	202, 639. 68	1, 4676, 528. 99
(c) Electronic equipment	290, 966. 52	290, 65. 81		320, 032. 33
(d) Transportation vehicles	671, 764. 41	1, 095, 74. 36	108, 000. 00	673, 338. 77
(e) Furniture and instrument	88, 027. 88			88, 027. 88
②Accumulated depreciation:	10, 630, 590. 82	2, 256, 840. 09	229, 195. 91	12, 658, 235. 00

(a) House and Building	4, 469, 688. 15	800, 304. 45		5, 269, 992. 60
(b) Mechanical equipment	5, 418, 979. 59	1, 324, 190. 42	126, 595. 91	6, 616, 574. 10
(c) Electronic equipment	218, 177. 51	43, 688. 78		261, 866. 29
(d) Transportation vehicles	465, 262. 03	77, 824. 01	102, 600. 00	440, 486. 04
(e) Furniture and instrument	58, 483. 54	10, 832. 43		69, 315. 97
③ Net value of fixed assets	20, 350, 777. 73	-209, 777. 11	81, 443. 77	20, 059, 556. 85

(2) The ownership of the house buildings, on the company's usable land, have been mortgaged to the Quanjiao Sub-branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China for loans.

(3) In this period, none of the fixed assets were in idle mode or held for sale, neither did them belong to finance rent or operating lease.

9. Construction in progress

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Ending balance
Constructional Engineering	974, 488. 19	3, 029, 637. 07		4, 004, 125. 26
Installation Project		3, 965, 638. 30	343, 786. 83	3, 621, 851. 47
Total	974, 488. 19	6, 995, 275. 37	343, 786. 83	7, 625, 976. 73

10. Intangible assets

(1) Original value and accumulated amortization

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Ending balance
① Original value of intangible assets	2, 445, 600. 00			2, 445, 600. 00

Land usage right	2, 445, 600. 00			2, 445, 600. 00
②Accumulated amortization	342, 384. 00	48, 912. 00		391, 296. 00
Land usage right	342, 384. 00	48, 912. 00		391, 296. 00
③ Net value of intangible assets	2, 103, 216. 00	-48, 912. 00		2, 054, 304. 00

(2) The company has the right of land-use on 32415.06 square meters, and this item's amortization period is 50 years.

(3) The ownership of the company's usable land have been mortgaged to the Quanjiao Sub-branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China for loans.

11. Long-term deferred expenses

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for current period	Amortization in current period	Ending balance
Mold expense	52, 689. 54	76, 763. 32	47, 643. 01	81, 809. 85
Building Maintenance Expenses		42, 324. 32	8, 229. 73	34, 094. 59
Rental fee		34, 436. 37	18, 995. 46	15, 440. 91
Insurance Expenses		56, 037. 74	18, 679. 26	37, 358. 48
Total	52, 689. 54	209, 561. 75	93, 547. 46	168, 703. 83

12. Short-term borrowing

Lenders	Ending balance	Loan period	Rate of interest	Expired or not
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	6, 338, 174. 00	Two Years		Not expired
Quanjiao Sub-branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	9, 600, 000. 00	One year		Not expired
Shanghai Sub-branch of Citibank	21, 699, 999. 58	One year		Not expired
Total	37, 638, 173. 58			

Note: The ending balance of the loan from TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA) is 970, 000. 00 US dollars.

13. Account payable

(1) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within one year	12, 731, 386. 09	98. 64%	6, 064, 106. 67	97. 18%
One to three years	80, 820. 72	0. 63%	79, 019. 56	1. 27%
Above three years	94, 438. 00	0. 73%	97, 172. 30	1. 55%
Total	12, 906, 644. 81	100%	6, 240, 298. 53	100%

(2) Principal Creditors

No.	Creditors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	4, 431, 112. 89	Payment for goods	Within one year
2	Assess on materials expenses	2, 915, 186. 87	Payment for goods	Within one year
3	Nanjing Hongye International Transport Co., Ltd	935, 501. 41	Payment for goods	Within one year
4	Nanjing Benma Trading Co., Ltd.	787, 188. 31	Payment for goods	Within one year
5	Anhui Huajian Metal Products Co., Ltd	639, 264. 73	Payment for goods	Within one year
6	Yizheng Metal Products Technology Co., Ltd.	356, 676. 17	Payment for goods	Within one year

14. Advances from customers

(1) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within one year	42, 981. 00	100%	7, 100. 00	100%

One to three years				
Total	42, 981. 00	100%	7, 100. 00	100%

(2) Principal Creditors

No.	Creditors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	Quanjiao Fuxing Machinery Co., Ltd	23, 481. 00	Payment for goods	Within One year
2	Suzhou Dazhong Container Factory	17, 500. 00	Payment for goods	Within One year

15. Employee pay payable

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for current period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance
Wages payable	1, 520, 915. 99	9, 677, 961. 39	9, 750, 927. 99	1, 447, 949. 39
Labor insurance	-64, 316. 18	1, 180, 930. 46	1, 116, 614. 28	
Total	1, 456, 599. 81	10, 858, 891. 85	10, 867, 542. 27	1, 447, 949. 39

16. Taxes payable

No.	Tax item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1	Enterprise Income Tax payable		67, 179. 53
2	Building tax payable	36, 369. 62	33, 953. 40
3	Land use right tax payable	64, 830. 12	64, 830. 12
4	Urban construction tax payable		590, 061. 25
5	Extra charges of education funds payable		354, 036. 76
6	Local extra charges of education funds payable		236, 024. 49
7	Stamp tax payable	4, 564. 80	1, 111. 87
	Total	105, 764. 54	1, 347, 197. 42

17. Interest payable

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for current period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance

Interest of borrowings from India Company	642, 111. 54	606, 865. 96	1, 029, 750. 45	219, 227. 05
Interest of borrowings from Bank	105, 078. 97	-26, 471. 63		78, 607. 34
Total	747, 190. 51	580, 394. 33	1, 029, 750. 45	297, 834. 39

18. Other payables

(1) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within one year	17, 342. 50	92. 41%	11, 241. 00	80. 64%
One to three years	14, 25. 00	7. 59%	2, 698. 80	19. 36%
Total	18, 767. 50	100%	13, 939. 80	100%

(2) Principal Creditors

No.	Creditors' name	Year end balance	Reason	Aging
1	Board expenses	11, 896. 50	Board expenses	Within one year
2	Plate deposit	5, 446. 00	Guarantee deposit	Within one year
3	Labour suit deposit	1, 425. 00	Guarantee deposit	One to three years

19. Paid-up capital

Investors	Beginning of the year		Increase for current year	Decrease for current year	End of the year	
	Amount	Proportion			Amount	Proportion
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	15, 129, 621. 98	100%			15, 129, 621. 98	100%
Total	15, 129, 621. 98	100%			15, 129, 621. 98	100%

(1) Original currency of the paid-up capital is 2.25 million US dollars, equivalent to 15,129,621.98 RMB.

（2）The paid-up capitals aboved have been verified by Chuzhou Heng Li Xin Certified Public Accountants Office (ChuHengYanZi[2008]NO.164; ChuHengYanZi[2008]NO.224; ChuHengYanZi[2008]NO.255; ChuHengYanZi[2008]NO.272; ChuHengYanZi[2009]NO.034; ChuHengYanZi[2009]NO.095; ChuHengYanZi[2011]NO.028; ChuHengYanZi[2011]NO.139; ChuHengYanZi[2013]NO.001; ChuHengYanZi[2013]NO.014).

20. Undistributed profit

Item	Amount	Remark
① Undistributed profit at beginning of this period	-1, 028, 035. 91	
Plus：net profit for the current year	-2, 185, 352. 43	
prior year income adjustment	-509, 043. 19	
② Profit available for distribution	-3, 722, 431. 53	
minus：withdrawal reserve fund		
withdrawal reserve for business expansion		
withdrawal reserve for bonus and welfare fund for staff and workers		
③ Undistributed profit at the end of this period	-3, 722, 431. 53	

21. Operation revenues and costs

Item	Accrual amount in this year		Accrual amount in last year	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	73, 752, 439. 11	68, 191, 303. 72	73, 133, 175. 99	59, 279, 166. 09
Include: export product	47, 587, 736. 45	45, 326, 392. 93	50, 623, 009. 37	43, 290, 725. 87
Sale in domestic market	26, 164, 702. 66	22, 864, 910. 79	22, 510, 166. 62	15, 988, 440. 22
Other business	1, 735, 616. 15	261, 128. 47	1, 309, 788. 24	73, 185. 32
Include:	193, 713. 50	260, 011. 38	74, 807. 82	73, 185. 32

Raw material				
Scraps	1, 540, 785. 56		1, 234, 980. 42	
Electric charge	1, 117. 09	1, 117. 09		
Total	75, 488, 055. 26	68, 452, 432. 19	74, 442, 964. 23	59, 352, 351. 41

This year the changeover withholdings on VAT of export product in Operating costs, which is tax refund forbidden, is 3, 900, 597. 29 RMB. The amount in last year is 3, 915, 780. 56 RMB.

22. Taxes and surcharges

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Urban construction tax	111, 444. 59	228, 839. 40
2	Extra charges of education funds	66, 866. 77	137, 303. 64
3	Local extra charges of education funds	44, 577. 87	91, 535. 75
4	Stamp tax	21, 704. 93	
5	Land use tax	259, 320. 48	
6	House property tax	138, 229. 82	
	Total	642, 144. 46	457, 678. 79

23. Selling expenses in this year is 2, 507, 078. 68 RMB, while the amount in last year is 2, 691, 704. 08 RMB in total.

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Wage	378, 976. 90	275, 595. 64
2	Transportation expenses	1, 982, 357. 12	2, 309, 011. 15
3	Quality indemnity	15, 374. 94	26, 400. 48
4	Travel expense	82, 285. 24	48, 832. 42

24. Administration expenses in this year is 4, 372, 771. 57 RMB, while the amount in last year is 5, 665, 716. 14 RMB in total.

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Wage & welfare	3, 072, 464. 56	3, 526, 847. 94
2	Labor insurance	137, 191. 02	124, 562. 76

3	Entertainment expense	65, 971. 49	123, 216. 30
4	Travel expense	142, 680. 11	161, 907. 11
5	Office expenses	45, 969. 93	134, 537. 07
6	Communication expense	72, 676. 01	101, 324. 53
7	Tax		413, 944. 60
8	Depreciation cost	241, 456. 39	251, 303. 06
9	Amortization of intangible assets	48, 912. 00	48, 912. 00
10	Vehicle expense	155, 167. 79	145, 274. 80

25. Financial expense

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Interest income	-43, 626. 39	-4, 874. 75
2	Interest expense	2431, 623. 98	2, 333, 008. 39
3	Commission charge	35, 435. 53	23, 168. 46
4	Profit or loss on exchange	-716, 941. 93	-151, 177. 36
	Total	1, 706, 491. 19	2, 200, 124. 74

26. Asset devaluation loss

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Withdrawing account prepaid devaluation loss		100, 000. 00
	Total		100, 000. 00

27. Capital disposition benefit

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Income of disposal of fixed assets	109, 590. 13	
	Total	109, 590. 13	

28. Other income

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year

1	Governmental subsidy	130, 742. 26	
	Total	130, 742. 26	

29. Non-operating income & non-operating expenditure

	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
①	Non-operating income		
(a)	Governmental subsidy		695, 430. 00
(b)	Penalty income	2, 580. 50	43, 910. 00
(c)	No pay accounts receivable and accounts payable	600. 00	14, 079. 18
	Total	3, 180. 50	753, 419. 18
②	Non-operating expenditure		
(a)	Penalty outlay	17, 000. 00	
(b)	Overdue fine	233, 302. 49	
(c)	Other expenditure	1, 000. 00	
	Total	236, 002. 49	

VI. **Cash Flows**

Adjust net profit to operating cash flow in an indirect method:

Item	This year	Last year
①**Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) to cash flows from operating activities:**		
Net profit	-2, 185, 352. 43	4, 615, 094. 22
Minus：loss on unconfirmed investment		
Plus: Impairment provision for assets		100, 000. 00
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil & gas asset depletion, depreciation of productive biological assets	2, 256, 840. 09	2, 146, 918. 77
Amortization of intangible assets	48, 912. 00	48, 912. 00
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	93, 547. 46	85, 797. 76
Decrease in deferred expenses (minus sign		

representing increase)		
Increase in accrued expenses (minus sign representing decrease)		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and others (minus sign representing gains)		
Losses on disposal of fixed assets（minus sign representing gains）	-109, 590. 13	
Losses on the changes in fair value （minus sign representing gains）		
Financial expenses （minus sign representing gains）	2, 106, 604. 37	2, 333, 008. 39
Losses arising from investments （minus sign representing gains）		
Decrease of deferred income tax assets （minus sign representing increase）		
Increase of deferred income tax liabilities （minus sign representing decrease）		
Decrease in inventories（minus sign representing increase）	-732, 193. 60	1, 055, 099. 92
Decrease in operating receivables （minus sign representing increase）	255, 293. 81	-3, 993, 944. 97
Increase in operating payables （minus sign representing decrease）	3, 557, 149. 54	-692, 004. 14
Others	1, 174, 694. 02	579, 687. 19
Net cash flows from operating activities	6, 465, 905. 13	6, 278, 569. 14
② Important investing and financing activities that irrelevant with cash receipts and payment		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Reclassification of convertible bonds expiring		

within one year as current liability		
Financial leasing of fixed assets		
③ **Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents:**		
Closing balance of cash	1, 833, 479. 39	3, 285, 132. 17
Minus: Opening balance of cash	3, 285, 132. 17	2, 445, 444. 97
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Minus: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	-1, 451, 652. 78	839, 687. 20

VII. Related party & related-party transaction

1. Related party

Name of related company	Relationship
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	Parent company

2. Related-party transaction

The transactions between related-party in 2017 are as follows:

(1) Purchase

Name	This year	Last year
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	7, 996, 031. 12	4, 036, 241. 79
Total	7, 996, 031. 12	4, 036, 241. 79

(2) Sales

Name	This year	Last year
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	249, 924. 23	95, 908. 64
Total	249, 924. 23	95, 908. 64

(3) Contacts

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
① Accounts receivable		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	90, 452. 28	32, 440. 88
② Short-term borrowing		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	6, 338, 174. 00	6, 728, 890. 00

③ Accounts payable		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	4, 431, 112. 89	1, 616, 877. 11
④ Interest payable		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	219, 227. 05	642, 111. 54

VIII. **Commitment**

None.

IX. **Contingencies**

None.

X. **Subsequent events**

None.

XI. **Additional statement**

In this period, there is no provision for bad-debt, inventory falling price, fixed assets depreciation or long-term equity investment depreciation.

ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD

March 8, 2018

Technosoft Engineering Inc,

USA.

(Formerly known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc)

Technosoft Engineering, Inc.
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

Amount in USD

	Dec 31, 17
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1000 · Cash	19,191
Total Checking/Savings	19,191
Accounts Receivable	
1210 · Accounts Receivable-Trade	16,46,035
Total Accounts Receivable	16,46,035
Other Current Assets	
1400 · Other Receivables	6,38,686
1500 · Prepaid Exp	45,298
Total Other Current Assets	6,83,984
Total Current Assets	23,49,210
Fixed Assets	
1800 · Fixed Assets	3,73,755
1860 · Laptop	843
1900 · Accum. Depr.	-3,66,843
Total Fixed Assets	7,755
Other Assets	
1995 · Industrial & Constr Supplies, LLC	35,420
1996 · Investment in Tech. Innovation	5,000
1998 · Step Engineering	514
1999 · Investment in Tech. Services	10,000
Total Other Assets	50,934
TOTAL ASSETS	**24,07,899**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
2010 · Accounts Payable-Trade	9,00,952
Total Accounts Payable	9,00,952
Credit Cards	
American Express	25,030
Total Credit Cards	25,030
Other Current Liabilities	
2200 · Accrued Expenses	-26,073
2300 · Accrued Payroll	84,979
2410 · Line of Credit	5,93,574
Total Other Current Liabilities	6,52,480

Amount in USD

	Dec 31, 17
Total Current Liabilities	15,78,462
Total Liabilities	15,78,462
Equity	
3010 · Capital Stock	1,30,000
3020 · Treasury Stock	-4,20,705
3510 · Retained Earnings	10,30,668
Net Income	89,475
Total Equity	8,29,438
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**24,07,900**

Technosoft Engineering, Inc.
Monthly Profit & Loss-Total Company

Amount in USD

January through December 2017

	TOTAL
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4110 · Project Revenue	26,37,225
4310 · On-Site Revenue	61,05,197
4510 · Perm Placement Revenue	58,250
4710 · Reimb Revenue	61,931
Total Income	88,62,603
Cost of Goods Sold	
5010 · Labor-Direct	37,67,357
5110 · P/R Taxes-FICA	2,58,329
5120 · P/R Taxes-Unemployment	30,795
5210 · Insurance-Health & Life	2,10,592
5220 · Insurance-LTD & STD	6,581
5240 · Dental/Eye Expense	1,963
5410 · Visa Expenses	1,70,167
5460 · Travel - Indirect	3,87,302
5630 · Software Maintenance	3,672
5670 · Depreciation	2,760
5680 · Sales Commissions	2,95,834
5685 · AM Incentive	9,945
5810 · Technosoft Outsource	22,82,098
Total COGS	74,27,395
Gross Profit	14,35,208
Expense	
6000 · Sales Expenses	
6010 · Salaries	29,365
6110 · P/R Taxes-FICA	3,139
6120 · P/R Taxes-Unemployment	938
6210 · Insurance-Health & Life	-1,017
6220 · Insurance-LTD & STD	232
6310 · Travel	1,31,940
6320 · Meals & Entertainment	10,073
6510 · Letterhead/Business Cards	79
6560 · Conventions/Shows Meals&Enter	270
6710 · Sales Cloud Software Expense	30,179
6801 · Sales and Recruitment Support	3,91,410
6910 · Miscellaneous	576
Total 6000 · Sales Expenses	5,97,184
7000 · Recruiting Exp	
7510 · Recruiting & Employment Costs	42,525
Total 7000 · Recruiting Exp	42,525

Technosoft Engineering, Inc.
Monthly Profit & Loss-Total Company
Amount in USD
January through December 2017

	TOTAL
8000 · Admin Exp	
8010 · Salaries	33,350
8110 · P/R Taxes-FICA	2,485
8120 · P/R Taxes-Unemployment	1,024
8210 · Insurance-Health & Life	5,200
8240 · Dental/Eye Expense	300
8310 · Travel	27,311
8320 · Meals & Entertainment	171
8410 · 401K Admin Charges	1,425
8420 · Payroll Processing Charges	11,706
8440 · Employee Specialty Expense	3,427
8510 · Professional Fees	9,311
8520 · State Filing fees	237
8530 · Bank Charges	1,549
8550 · Personal Property Tax Expense	472
8610 · Office Supplies	3,132
8620 · Leases-Office Equipment	1,690
8630 · Maintenance-Off. Equip- S/W	1,377
8640 · Postage	5,114
8660 · IT Infrastructure	8,800
8670 · Depreciation	1,015
8710 · Building Rent-Milwaukee	47,531
8750 · Telephone-Basic	29,936
8755 · Telephone-Cellular	11,542
8760 · Internet Charges	4,769
8765 · Donation	4,000
8770 · Insurance	
8772 · Property & Liability	27,211
8774 · Insurance-Workers' Comp	102
8776 · E & O Insurance	28,371
Total 8770 · Insurance	55,684
8800 · Bad Debts	13,200
Total 8000 · Admin Exp	2,85,758
8900 · Management Expenses	
8910 · Consulting Contracts	18,000
8900 · Management Expenses - Other	2,53,757
Total 8900 · Management Expenses	2,71,757
Total Expense	11,99,425
Net Ordinary Income	2,35,783

Amount in USD

	TOTAL
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
9215 · Loan Write Off	-1,32,488
9240 · Exchange Gain / Loss	182
Total Other Income	-1,32,306
Other Expense	
9010 · Interest Expense	16,204
Total Other Expense	16,204
Net Other Income	-1,48,510
Net Income	**89,474**

Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd,

UK

Technosoft Engineering UK Limited
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

	Total
	Amount in GBP
Fixed Asset	
Tangible assets	
1800 - Fixed Assets	
1820 - Computer Hardware	221
Total 1800 - Fixed Assets	**221**
1860 - Laptop	776
Total Tangible assets	**997**
Total Fixed Asset	**997**
Cash at bank and in hand	
1000 - Cash	
1050 - Checking - Citibank General	2,565
1070 - Cash-Payroll Clearing Account	-28,137
Total 1000 - Cash	**-25,572**
Total Cash at bank and in hand	**-25,572**
Debtors	
Debtors	2,64,286
Total Debtors	**2,64,286**
Current Assets	
1400 - Other receivables	
1410 - Employee Advances	6,250
Total 1400 - Other receivables	**6,250**
1500 - Prepaid Exp	
1520 - Prepaid Legal Fees/Visa Fees	14,292
1570 - Prepaid Rent	501
1575 - Security Deposits	1,001
Total 1500 - Prepaid Exp	**15,794**
Total Current Assets	**22,044**
Net current assets	**2,60,759**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
Trade Creditors	
Creditors	1,65,556
Total Trade Creditors	**1,65,556**
Current Liabilities	
2010 - Accounts Payable-Trade	0
2300 - Accrued Payroll	
2320 - Accrued Commissions	1,907
2330 - Accrued Payroll Taxes	10,102
Total 2300 - Accrued Payroll	**12,009**
2500 - Unsecured Loan	55,359
VAT Control	26,196
VAT Suspense	0

Total Current Liabilities	**93,564**
Total Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**2,59,120**
Net current assets (liabilities)	**1,639**
Total assets less current liabilities	**2,636**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**2,636**
Capital and Reserves	
Ordinary share capital	1
Retained Earnings	
Profit for the year	2,635
Total Capital and Reserves	**2,636**

Technosoft Engineering UK Limited
Profit and Loss
January - December 2017

	Total
	Amount in GBP
Income	
4110 - Project Revenue	54,112
4310 - On-Site Revenue	82,190
4710 - Reimb Revenue	1,11,854
Total Income	**2,48,156**
Cost of Sales	
Cost of Goods Sold	0
5010 - Labor-Direct	43,589
5110 - P/R Taxes-FICA	4,420
5410 - Visa Expenses	10
5460 - Travel - Indirect	77
5810 - Technosoft Outsource	1,33,576
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**1,81,672**
Total Cost of Sales	**1,81,672**
Gross Profit	**66,484**
Expenses	
6000 - Sales Expenses	0
6010 - Salaries	34,487
6020 - Sales Commissions	1,907
6110 - Payroll Taxes	4,196
6310 - Travel	6,224
6320 - Meals & Entertainment	173
6330 - Telephone-Basic	209
6710 - Sales Cloud Software Expense	45
Total 6000 - Sales Expenses	**47,242**
8000 - Admin Exp	0
8310 - Travel	363
8450 - Dues & Subscriptions	200
8510 - Professional Fees	9,427
8530 - Bank Charges	1,756
8610 - Office Supplies	254
8615 - Office Licence Fees	536
8640 - Postage	98
8670 - Depreciation	91
8710 - Rent	3,882
8755 - Telephone-Cellular	0
Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**16,608**
Total Expenses	**63,849**
Net Operating Income	**2,635**
Net Income	**2,635**

Technosoft GMBH, Germany.

(Formerly known as CAE System GMBH)

Technosoft GmbH
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

	Total
	Amount in Euro
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Bank Accounts	
1000 - Cash	
1030 - Petty Cash	0
1050 - Checking - Sparkasse Karlsruhe Bank	4,140
1055 - Dortmund 113100	4
Total 1000 - Cash	**4,145**
Total Bank Accounts	**4,145**
Other Current Assets	
1600 - 19% MwSt	2,894
Total Other Current Assets	**2,894**
Total Current Assets	**7,039**
TOTAL ASSETS	**7,039**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
Accounts Payable (A/P)	0
Total Accounts Payable	**0**
Other Current Liabilities	
2420 - Other Liability	12,899
2500 - Unsecured Loan	10,000
3000 - Provisions	
3010 - Other Provisions	1,150
Total 3000 - Provisions	**1,150**
Total Other Current Liabilities	**24,049**
Total Current Liabilities	**24,049**
Total Liabilities	**24,049**
Equity	
2000 - Capital Reserve	30,000
Loss Carried Forward	-72,889
Subscribed Capital	60,000
Total 2000 - Capital Reserve	**17,111**
Retained Earnings	-18,574
Net Income	-15,548
Total Equity	**-17,010**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**7,039**

Technosoft GmbH
Profit and Loss
January - December 2017

	Total
	Amount in Euro
Income	
Total Income	
Gross Profit	**0**
Expenses	
Expense	
6000 - Sales Expenses	
6801 - Sales & Recruitment Support	13,428
Total 6000 - Sales Expenses	**13,428**
8000 - Admin Exp	
8310 - Travel	43
8510 - Professional fees	1,844
8530 - Bank charges	72
8560 - Legal fees	26
8640 - Postage	1
8760 - Internet Charges	134
Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**2,120**
Total Expense	**15,548**
Total Expenses	**15,548**
Net Operating Income	**-15,548**
Net Income	**-15,548**

Highmark International Trading FZE,
UAE.

Highmark International Trading FZE
Balance Sheet
1-Apr-2017 to 31-Mar-2018

Figures in AED

Liabilities	Amount		Assets	Amount	
Capital Account		**2,00,000**	**Fixed Assets**		**1,26,62,846**
Capital Account	*2,00,000*		*Houston Land*	*44,34,156*	
Loans (Liability)		**1,05,42,151**	*Houston Warhouse (Under Construction)*	*46,83,183*	
Mr. Ashish Kumar Saraf	*18,30,707*		*Investment in Properties - Residence*	*46,11,540*	
MR.SHARADKUMAR SARAF	*13,71,544*		*Provision for Depreciation*	*(10,66,032)*	
Technocraft International Limited UK			**Investments**		**38,27,078**
TIL - UK	*73,39,900*		*Investment in Shares of Swift Engineering*	*57,700*	
Current Liabilities		**1,82,97,216**	*New Property at Sky View (Under Construction)*	*37,69,378*	
Duties & Taxes			**Current Assets**		**2,26,39,122**
Sundry Creditors	*1,81,48,883*		*Closing Stock*	-	
Advance Rent Received	*1,33,333*		Deposits (Asset)	*5,100*	
Deposit Received	*15,000*		Loans & Advances (Asset)	*7,34,418*	
Suspense A/c			Sundry Debtors	*2,03,84,019*	
Profit & Loss A/c		**1,00,89,679**	Cash-in-hand		
Opening Balance	*92,03,026*		Bank Accounts	*15,15,585*	
Current Period	*8,86,653*		*Prepaid Expenses on Property*		
Total		**3,91,29,046**	**Total**		**3,91,29,046**

Highmark International Trading FZE

Profit & Loss A/c

1-Apr-2017 to 31-Mar-2018 Amount in AED

Particulars	Amount		Particulars	Amount	
Purchase Accounts		**3,72,84,704**	**Sales Accounts**		
Discount Received	*(12,612.25)*		*Discount Given*	*(13,139)*	
Purchase Account...	*3,72,97,316*		*Sales Account*	*3,82,24,409*	
Direct Expenses					
Gross Profit		***9,26,566***			
		3,82,11,270			**3,82,11,270**
			Gross Profit b/f		*9,26,566*
			Indirect Incomes		**4,77,812**
Indirect Expenses		**5,17,725**	*Compensation Received*	*3,000*	
Audit Fees	*10,000*		*Fees Income*	*3,40,172*	
Bank Charges	*21,366*		*Forex Gain / Loss*	*5,508*	
Depreciation on Investment in Properties	*3,07,591*		*Interest on Loan Accrued*	*-*	
Expenses on Property - Residence	*43,486*		*Rental Income - Residence*	*1,29,133*	
Legal & Professional Fees	*72,423*				
Mobile Expenses	*1,810*				
Sundry Balances Written Off	*5,543*				
Tax on Property(Houston)	*55,355*				
VAT on Input (VAT on Purchase) 5%	*150*				
Nett Profit		***8,86,653***			
Total		**14,04,377.67**	**Total**		**14,04,377.67**

Swift Engineering Inc, Canada.

Swift Engineering Inc.
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2018

	Mar 31, 18
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Chequing/Savings	
1001 · CIBC CHEQUING	32,269.44
Total Chequing/Savings	32,269.44
Other Current Assets	
1350 · Prepaid Expenses	66,352.68
Total Other Current Assets	66,352.68
Total Current Assets	98,622.12
Fixed Assets	
1800 · Office Furnishings & Equipment	6,011.89
1900 · Lease Hold Improvements	0.00
Total Fixed Assets	6,011.89
TOTAL ASSETS	1,04,634.01
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Other Current Liabilities	
2201 · GST/HST Payable	-86.49
2660 · Loan from SH Peter Corp	60,000.00
2661 · Loan from SH John Corp	22,000.00
Total Other Current Liabilities	81,913.51
Total Current Liabilities	81,913.51
Total Liabilities	81,913.51
Equity	
3005 · Share Capital	100.00
3900 · Retained Earnings	2,16,430.58
Net Income	-1,93,810.08
Total Equity	22,720.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	1,04,634.01

-

Swift Engineering Inc.
Profit & Loss
Amount in CAD **April 2017 through March 2018**

	Apr '17 - Mar 18
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4100 · Drafting Revenue	83,558.50
4200 · Engineering Revenue	3,10,824.32
4900 · Reimbursed Expenses - Income	45,726.54
Total Income	4,40,109.36
Cost of Goods Sold	
5000 · Project Related Costs	1,20,283.80
Total COGS	1,20,283.80
Gross Profit	3,19,825.56
Expense	
6110 · Amortization on tangible assets	1,739.16
6112 · Bad Debt Expense	-7,962.70
6115 · Bank Charges & Interest	12,251.51
6130 · Car/Truck Expense	7.38
6139 · Cleaning/Janitorial	2,400.00
6140 · Computer Expense	26,524.25
6155 · Dues and Subscriptions	1,527.49
6160 · Moving Expenses	1,724.40
6180 · Insurance	31,727.69
6238 · Promotional & Marketing	2,330.78
6250 · Office Equipment	1,797.00
6253 · Payroll Expenses	4,67,044.61
6255 · Postage and Couriers	472.90
6265 · Printing and Reproduction	504.30
6275 · Professional Fees	36,878.10
6295 · Rent	61,442.56
6296 · Rental Expenses	10,000.00
6310 · Office Supplies	1,936.25
6320 · Telephone and Fax	3,697.70
6325 · Internet	454.52
6330 · Travel - NON reimbursable	8,152.02
6350 · Travel - Reimbursable	20,799.12
Total Expense	6,85,449.04
Net Ordinary Income	-3,65,623.48
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
7100 · Interest Income	440.30
7200 · Asset Sale	0.00
7300 · Other Income	1,38,113.86
7800 · Gain on sale of intangibles	33,955.50
7810 · Gain on sale of Equipment	1,700.45
Total Other Income	1,74,210.11
Other Expense	
7700 · Exchange Gain or Loss	2,336.57
8200 · Other Expense	60.14
Total Other Expense	2,396.71
Net Other Income	1,71,813.40
Net Income	-1,93,810.08

AAIT/Technocraft Scaffolding Distribution LLC,

USA.

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

(Amount in USD)

	Dec 31, 17
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
Bank of America - 0950	1,14,846
Bank of America - 1497	505
Bank of America - 5363	54,650
Bank of America - 5486	55
Citibank - 3104734	3,329
Total Checking/Savings	1,73,385
Accounts Receivable	
Accounts Receivable	35,64,976
Total Accounts Receivable	35,64,976
Other Current Assets	
1200 - INVENTARIO	1,00,26,695
Employee Advances	581
Total Other Current Assets	1,00,27,276
Total Current Assets	1,37,65,636
Fixed Assets	
Vehicles	51,171
Computer Equipment	10,958
Furniture and Equipment	11,949
Warehouse Equipment	1,06,005
Leasehold Improvements	41,291
Accumulated Depreciation	-1,10,852
Total Fixed Assets	1,10,522
Other Assets	
Deposit - Rent	29,517
Utility Deposits	601
Prepaid Int - LeaseDirect	2,334
Prepaid Int - Lease Corp/Amer	7,569
Prepaid Int - LeaseDirect #2	3,281
Loan Rec - Parking Lot Improve	45,585
Organization Costs	31,952
Accumulated Amortization	-10,733
Total Other Assets	1,10,107
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,39,86,265**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
Accounts Payable	87,86,824
Total Accounts Payable	87,86,824
Credit Cards	
Bank of America 5083	52,905

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

(Amount in USD)

	Dec 31, 17
Total Credit Cards	52,905
Other Current Liabilities	
Child Support Garnishment	14
Payroll Liabilities	9,715
Sales Tax Payable	1,27,629
Federal Income Tax Payable	93,031
State Income Tax Payable	47,108
Total Other Current Liabilities	2,77,497
Total Current Liabilities	91,17,226
Long Term Liabilities	
Note Pay - Citibank LOC	45,00,000
Note Pay - LeaseDirect $674.20	21,883
Note Pay - Lease Corp - $1,248.	42,439
Note Pay - LeaseDirect $561.77	28,520
Total Long Term Liabilities	45,92,842
Total Liabilities	1,37,10,068
Equity	
Capital Stock	100
Retained Earnings	-1,53,489
Net Income	4,29,586
Total Equity	2,76,197
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**1,39,86,265**
	-

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
Profit & Loss
Amount in USD
January through December 2017

	Jan - Dec 17
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4000 - SALES INCOME	1,42,31,927
Consulting Fees	0
Interest Income	21
Total Income	1,42,31,948
Cost of Goods Sold	
Purchases	1,15,90,006
Direct to Customer Purchases	2,11,984
Freight & Shipping Expenses	3,61,489
Total COGS	1,21,63,480
Gross Profit	20,68,468
Expense	
Charitable Contributions	600
E-Commerce	45,342
Advertising	34,979
Accounting	7,200
Auto and Truck Expenses	
Fuel - Justin	437
Allowance - Justin	2,250
Service & Maintenance	15,777
Fuel - Truck	4,674
Fuel - Eduard	1,782
Fuel - Ramesh	306
Fuel - John	1,758
Allowance - John	3,300
Parking and Tolls	2,526
Auto and Truck Expenses - Other	9,130
Total Auto and Truck Expenses	41,940
Bank Service Charges	19,332
Casual Labor	6,667
Cell Phone	2,905
Cleaning and Janitorial	4,500
Commissions	1,03,432
Computer Expenses	
Computer Expenses-John	649
Computer Expenses-Eduard	1,221
Computer Expenses - Other	17
Total Computer Expenses	1,887
Credit Card Processing Fees	2,000
Equipment Rental	17,026
Insurance Expense	
Ins - Justin	1,400
Vehicle	399

Amount in USD

	Jan - Dec 17
Liability Insurance	53,051
Workers Compensation	2,446
Ins - John	3,700
Total Insurance Expense	60,996
Interest Expense	1,95,313
Internet	769
Legal & Professional Fees	13,284
Licenses and Fees	242
Meals and Entertainment	
Meals and Entertainmnt - Justin	140
Meals and Entertainment-John	2,708
Meals and Entertainment-Ramesh	240
Meals and Entertainment-Eduard	4,168
Meals and Entertainment - Other	148
Total Meals and Entertainment	7,405
Office Supplies & Expenses	
Office Supplies-John	1,281
Office Supplies-Eduard	857
Office Supplies-Ramesh	1,202
Office	3,201
Office Supplies & Expenses - Other	263
Total Office Supplies & Expenses	6,804
Professional Fees	
Consulting Fees	3,500
Training	1,610
Ramesh	58
Eduard	32
Professional Fees - Other	4,729
Total Professional Fees	9,929
Rent Expense	1,70,625
Repairs and Maintenance	19,627
Seminars & Trade Shows	13,400
Subcontractors Expense	10,000
Taxes	
Social Security/Medicare	30,046
Federal Unemployment	488
Unemployment - FL	762
Unemployment - TX	492
Total Taxes	31,788
Telephone Expense	
Justin	80
John	1,919
Eduard	2,972
Office	567
Total Telephone Expense	5,538

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC

Profit & Loss

Amount in USD

January through December 2017

	Jan - Dec 17
Travel	
John	12,889
Eduard	24,907
Ramesh	3,945
Total Travel	41,742
Utilities	6,511
Warehouse Expenses	22,115
Wages	
Officer	60,000
Others	4,11,277
Wages - Other	0
Total Wages	4,71,277
Total Expense	13,75,174
Net Ordinary Income	6,93,293
Other Income/Expense	
Other Expense	
Depreciation Expense	71,310
Amortization Expense	2,258
Federal Income Tax Expense	1,43,031
State Income Tax Expense	47,108
Total Other Expense	2,63,707
Net Other Income	-2,63,707
Net Income	**4,29,586**

Crosswall International Trading Ltd,
UAE

CROSSWALL INTERNATIONAL TRADING LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As at 31st March 2018

Liabilities	(Figures in AED)	Assets	(Figures in AED)
Authorised Share Capital	**10000**		
Capital Account		**Fixed Assets**	-
Capital Account	-		
		Current Assets	-
Current Liabilities	-		
Profit & Loss A/c	-		
Total	-	**Total**	-

NOTE :- There is no activities in the Company since its Incorporation and hence there are neither any assets nor any liabilities in the Company.

Technosoft Innovations Inc,

USA.

Technosoft Innovations Inc
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

	Total
	Amount in USD
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Bank Accounts	
1000 - Cash	
1050 - Checking - Citibank	15,301
1060 - Checking - PNC	0
1070 - Cash - Payroll Clearing Account	0
Total 1000 - Cash	**15,301**
Total Bank Accounts	**15,301**
Accounts Receivable	
Accounts Receivable	5,78,270
Total Accounts Receivable	**5,78,270**
Other Current Assets	
1400 - Other Receivables	
1410 - Employee Advances	0
1450 - Receivable - Technosoft	8
1480 - Receivable - Debtors	27,850
Total 1400 - Other Receivables	**27,858**
1500 - Prepaid Exp.	
1520 - Prepaid Legal Fees / Visa Fees	0
1530 - Prepaid Travel / Entry Expense	0
1535 - Prepaid Printing Expenses	162
1536 - Prepaid Telephone Expenses	1,217
1537 - Prepaid Electricity Expenses	0
1538 - Prepaid Internet Charges	0
1540 - Prepaid Maintenance	0
1550 - Prepaid Moving Exp.	0
1555 - Prepaid Software	634
1565 - Prepaid Professional fees	0
1590 - Prepaid Other	11,819
1596 - Prepaid Advertisement Exp.	0
Total 1500 - Prepaid Exp.	**13,831**
1600 - Security Deposit	6,399
1700 - Goodwill	2,22,000
1701 - Accum Depr-Goodwill	-35,150
1750 - Covenant not to compete	50,000
1751 - Accum Depr-Convenant	-15,833
Total Other Current Assets	**2,69,105**
Total Current Assets	**8,62,676**
Fixed Assets	
1800 - Fixed Assets	
1810 - Furniture	22,300
1820 - Computer Hardware	29,683
1830 - Computer Software	6,118
1860 - 3D Printer	9,341

1870 - Other Equipment	20,046
1891 - Television	1,179
1892 - Refrigerator	582
1893 - Microwave Oven	174
Total 1800 - Fixed Assets	**89,423**
1900 - Accum. Depr.	
1910 - Accum Depr-Furniture	-2,973
1920 - Accum Depr-Computer Hardware	-5,200
1930 - Accum Depr-Computer Software	-1,530
1960 - Accum. Depr-3D Printer	-2,958
1970 - Accum Depr.-Other Equipment	-6,139
1991 - Accum Depr.-Television	-157
1992 - Accum Depr.-Refrigerator	-78
1993 - Accum Depr.-Microwave Oven	-23
Total 1900 - Accum. Depr.	**-19,058**
Total Fixed Assets	**70,365**
TOTAL ASSETS	**9,33,041**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
Accounts Payable	2,76,428
Total Accounts Payable	**2,76,428**
Other Current Liabilities	
2200 - Accrued Expenses	
2215 - Accrued Vendor Invoices	0
2250 - Accrued Income Tax	-9,714
2270 - Anuva Earnout Payable	1,50,000
Total 2200 - Accrued Expenses	**1,40,286**
2300 - Accrued Payroll	
2310 - Accrued Wages	11,339
2320 - Accrued Commissions	213
2330 - Accrued Payroll Taxes	1,092
2340 - Withheld 401K	0
Total 2300 - Accrued Payroll	**12,644**
2400 - Debtors Advance	2,02,160
2500 - Unsecured Loan	3,20,000
Total Other Current Liabilities	**6,75,090**
Total Current Liabilities	**9,51,518**
Total Liabilities	**9,51,518**
Equity	
2000 - Share Capital	5,000
Retained Earnings	41,841
Net Income	-65,317
Total Equity	**-18,476**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**9,33,041**

Technosoft Innovations Inc
Profit and Loss
January - December 2017

	Total
	Amount in USD
Income	
Billable Expense Income	19,456
Consulting Income	14,94,746
Manufacturing Income	95,824
Markup	23,281
Material Income	1,82,359
Total Income	**18,15,666**
Cost of Goods Sold	
Cost of Goods Sold	
5010 - Labor-Direct	8,27,628
5110 - P/R Taxes-FICA	38,394
5120 - P/R Taxes-Unemployement	3,666
5210 - Insuarance-Health & Life	14,123
5220 - Insuarance-LTD & STD	1,788
5240 - Dental/Eye Expense	300
5410 - Visa Expenses	15,261
5430-Material Purchase	2,05,663
5460 - Travel - Indirect	51,135
5630 - Software Maintanance	3,024
5720 - Subcontractor Expense	1,24,762
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**12,85,743**
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**12,85,743**
Gross Profit	**5,29,923**
Expenses	
Expense	
6000 - Sales Expenses	
6010 - Salaries	30,059
6310 - Travel	63,087
6320 - Meals & Entertainment	2,855
6510 - Letterhead/Business Cards	486
6550 -Convention/Trade Shows	7,563
6560 - Conventions/Shows Meals & Enter	12,540
6710 - Sales Cloud Software Expense	3,850
6801 - Sales & Recruitment Support	14,064
Total 6000 - Sales Expenses	**1,34,503**
8000 - Admin Exp	
8310 - Travel	11,024
8320 - Meals & Entertainent	1,510
8420 - Payroll Processing Charges	2,043
8440 - Employee Specialty Expense	810
8510 - Professional Fees	11,095
8520 - State Filing Fees	20
8530 - Bank Charges	949
8610 - Office Supplies	17,297

8615 - Move Expenses	23,757
8630 - Maintenance-Off.Equip-S/W	14,664
8640 - Postage	1,899
8650 - Postage - Billable	9,098
8660 - IT Infrastructure	4,034
8670 - Depreciation	46,717
8725 - Rent	1,51,794
8730 - Office Cleaning/Maintenance	11,265
8735 - Brokerage	5,812
8740 - Gas/Electric	15,387
8750 -Telephone-Basic	8,432
8760 - Internet Charges	3,130
Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**3,40,737**
8900 - Management Expenses	1,20,000
Total Expense	**5,95,240**
Total Expenses	**5,95,240**
Net Operating Income	**-65,317**
Net Income	**-65,317**

2045690 Alberta Ltd, Canada

(Step Engineering)

Step Engineering
Profit and Loss
January - December 2017

	Total
	Amount in CAD
INCOME	
4100 Drafting Revenue	
4120 Mechanical - Drafting	
4121 Staff - Drafting	1,17,396
4122 Int Contract - Drafting	3,120
Total 4120 Mechanical - Drafting	**1,20,516**
Total 4100 Drafting Revenue	**1,20,516**
4200 Engineering Revenue	
4210 Procurement	137
4220 Project Admin	4,581
4240 Elect / Instrum Engineering	
4242 Int Contract - Elect / Instr	26,055
4243 Ext Contract - Elect / Instr	2,58,698
Total 4240 Elect / Instrum Engineering	**2,84,753**
4250 Misc	
4251 P. Eng Stamp	3,000
Total 4250 Misc	**3,000**
4260 Process Engineering	
4261 Staff - Process	35,088
Total 4260 Process Engineering	**35,088**
4270 Project/Mech Engineering	
4271 Staff - Project Eng	2,52,521
Total 4270 Project/Mech Engineering	**2,52,521**
Total 4200 Engineering Revenue	**5,80,079**
4300 Reimbursed Exp - Income	
4310 Project Services	29,224
4320 CADD Software	15,366
4330 Process Software	325
4360 Mileage - Km	4,296
Total 4300 Reimbursed Exp - Income	**49,211**
Markup	1,350
Reimbursed Expenses - Income	9,000
Services	87,366
Total Income	**8,47,520**
COST OF GOODS SOLD	
5000 - Project Related Costs	
5011 - Internal Mech Drafting	45,869
5022 - External Elect Drafting	800
5031 - Internal Pro/Mech Eng	3,000
5033 - Internal Elect/Instrum Eng.	13,696
5040 - External - Instrument & control	1,30,453

5042 - External Civil Eng.	18,875
5046 - External Stress Analysis	16,760
5052 - Direct Deposit - Payroll	2,72,518
5053 - DAS Federal - Payroll	1,34,384
5062 - Computer Software	5,510
5063 - Computer Software Licensing	11,511
Total 5000 - Project Related Costs	**6,53,376**
5310 - Travel - Job Related	7,316
5460 - Travel - Indirec	4,450
5810 - Technosoft Outsource	1,537
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**6,66,679**
GROSS PROFIT	**1,80,841**
EXPENSES	
6000 - Sales Expenses	
6020 - Sales Commissions	906
6050 - Meals & Entertainment	2,966
6051 - Golf / Activities	1,100
6310 - Travel	2,536
6360 - Promotional Marketing	1,254
6801 - Sales & Recruitment Support	13
Total 6000 - Sales Expenses	**8,775**
8000 - Admin Exp	
8011 - Travel	219
8012 - Bus License & Reg Fees	4,144
8013 - Equipment Rental	60
8014 - Printing and Reproduction	1,661
8015 - Lease/Contract for Copiers	390
8016 - Office Supplies	3,485
8017 - Move Expenses	390
8018 - IT Infrastructure	271
8019 - Rent	42,611
8020 - Employee Benefit Insuarance	20,208
8021 - Workers Compensation	644
8022 - Bank Charges	1,055
8023 - Professional Fees	2,890
8220 - Insuarance-LTD & STD	108
8420 - Payroll Processing Charges	941
8430 - Seminars / Training	295
8450 - Dues & Subscription	4,930
8560 - Legal Fees	1,330
8620 - Leases-Office Equipment	2,048
8640 - Postage	593
8670 - Depreciation	500
8745 - Moving Exp.	225
8750 -Telephone-Basic	3,123
8755 - Telephone-Celluler	736
8760 - Internet Charges	670

Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**93,526**
9010 - Interest Expense	2,226
Total Expenses	**1,04,527**
OTHER EXPENSES	
Exchange Gain or Loss	78
Total Other Expenses	**78**
PROFIT	**76,237**

Step Engineering
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

	Total
	Amount in CAD
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	
1000 - Cash	
1001 CIBC Operating Account	-1,63,995
Total 1000 - Cash	**-1,63,995**
1002 CIBC US Account	3,558
Total Cash and Cash Equivalent	**-1,60,437**
Accounts Receivable (A/R)	
Accounts Receivable	3,99,896
Total Accounts Receivable (A/R)	**3,99,896**
1400 - Other Receivables	
1410 - Employee Advances	2,500
1450 - Receivable - Technosoft Engineering Inc.	8,496
1480 - Receivable - Debtors	1,080
Total 1400 - Other Receivables	**12,076**
1500 - Prepaid Exp.	
1530 - Prepaid Travel / Entry Expense	0
Total 1500 - Prepaid Exp.	**0**
Other current assets	
1610 - Customer MSA Contracts	23,000
1620 - Goodwill	9,000
1630 - Tax Assets	2,000
1640 - Security Deposit	6,000
1650 - Shares of Swift Projects, Inc	1,000
Total Other current assets	**41,000**
Total Current Assets	**2,92,535**
Non-current Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	
Asset Purchase	4,500
Total Property, plant and equipment	**4,500**
Total Non Current Assets	**4,500**
Total Assets	**2,97,035**
Liabilities and Equity	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable (A/P)	
Accounts Payable (A/P)	48,508
Accounts Payable (A/P) - USD	5,087
Total Accounts Payable (A/P)	**53,595**
Credit Card	

American Express Credit Card	5,490
CIBC Aventura Visa Card	655
Total Credit Card	**6,145**
2010 - Accounts Payable-Trade	710
2260 - Loan From SH Peter Corp	35,000
2270 - Loan From SH Technosoft	69,425
2300 - Accrued Payroll	
2310 - Accrued Wages	18,052
2320 - Accrued Commissions	906
Total 2300 - Accrued Payroll	**18,957**
GST / HST Payble	-5,177
GST/HST Payable	39,331
PST Payable (SK)	1,812
Total Current Liabilities	**2,19,798**
Total Liabilities	**2,19,798**
Equity	
10100 Shares - 1673090 AB Ltd.	333
10101 Shares - Technosoft	667
Profit for the year	76,237
Total Equity	**77,237**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**2,97,035**

Technosoft Services Inc, USA

4:35 PM
04/19/18
Accrual Basis

Technosoft Services Inc.
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2017

	Dec 31, 17
	Amount in USD
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1000 Cash	
1050 Checking-Citi Bank General	1,854
Total 1000 Cash	1,854
Total Checking/Savings	1,854
Accounts Receivable	
1210 Accounts Receivable-Trad	1,36,343
Total Accounts Receivable	1,36,343
Other Current Assets	
1400 Other Receivables	
1410 Employee Advance	17,309
Total 1400 Other Receivables	17,309
Total Other Current Assets	17,309
Total Current Assets	1,55,506
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,55,506**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
2010 Accounts Payable-Trade	1,02,587
Total Accounts Payable	1,02,587
Other Current Liabilities	
2300 Accrued Payroll	
2310 Accrued Wages	22,387
2330 Accrued Payroll Taxes	2,003
Total 2300 Accrued Payroll	24,390
Total Other Current Liabilities	24,390
Total Current Liabilities	1,26,977
Total Liabilities	1,26,977
Equity	
2000 Share Capital	10,000
Net Income	18,530
Total Equity	28,530
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**1,55,506**

Technosoft Services Inc.
Profit & Loss
January through December 2017

	TOTAL
	Amount in USD
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4310 On-Site Revenue	3,16,243
4320 Contract Revenue	35,600
4710 Reimb Revenue	0
Total Income	3,51,843
Cost of Goods Sold	
5010 Labor-Direct	2,70,320
5110 P/R Taxes-FICA	18,040
5120 P/R Taxes-Unemployment	7,145
5210 Insurance-Health & Life	12,486
5220 Insurance-LTD & STD	496
5410 Visa Expenses	1,978
Total COGS	3,10,465
Gross Profit	41,379
Expense	
6000 Sales Expenses	
6710 Sales Cloud Software Exp	72
6801 Sales and Recruitment Su	229
Total 6000 Sales Expenses	301
8000 Admin Exp	
8420 Payroll Processing Charg	651
8520 State Filing fees	1,707
Total 8000 Admin Exp	2,358
8530 Bank Charges	190
8900 Management Expenses	20,000
Total Expense	22,849
Net Ordinary Income	18,530
Net Income	**18,530**

Swift Projects Inc,
USA.

2:28 PM
04/20/18
Accrual Basis

Swift Projects Inc
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2018

	Mar 31, 18
	Amount in USD
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
Checking PNC Bank	11,132
Total Checking/Savings	11,132
Accounts Receivable	
Accounts Receivable	66,237
Total Accounts Receivable	66,237
Total Current Assets	77,369
TOTAL ASSETS	**77,369**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
401(k) ER Contributions Payable	-450
Accounts Payable	-13
Employees Bonus Payable	82,000
Professional Fee Payable	225
Total Accounts Payable	81,762
Other Current Liabilities	
Payroll Liability	
401(k) EE withholding	6,000
Federal Withholding	2,971
Medicare Withholding	290
Social Security Withholding	1,240
Total Payroll Liability	10,501
Total Other Current Liabilities	10,501
Total Current Liabilities	92,263
Total Liabilities	92,263
Equity	
Capital Stock	1,000
Retained Earnings	-15,799
Net Income	-95
Total Equity	-14,894
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**77,369**

2:09 PM
04/20/18
Accrual Basis

Swift Projects Inc
Profit & Loss
April 2017 through March 2018

	Apr '17 - Mar 18
	Amount in USD
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Sales Income	
Management Services	3,30,000
Travel Reimbursement	59,956
Total Sales Income	3,89,956
Technosoft MI ADP Fee	596
Technosoft MI Management Fee	14,793
Technosoft MI Staffing	68,291
Technosoft TX ADP Fee	596
Technosoft TX Management Fee	20,472
Technosoft TX Staffing	95,507
Technosoft WI ADP Fee	817
Technosoft WI Management Fee	15,654
Technosoft WI Staffing	72,860
Total Income	6,79,541
Gross Profit	6,79,541
Expense	
401(k) set up and admin costs	1,525
Bank Service Charges	364
Dues and Subscriptions	1,510
Meals and Entertainment	8,409
Office Supplies	2
Payroll Expenses	
Employees Bonus Payable	42,000
Empr Discretionary Contribution	8,968
Payroll -401k ER contribution	49,982
Payroll Expenses - Wages	1,91,950
Payroll Tax - Employer FUTA	42
Payroll Tax - Employer Medicare	3,622
Payroll Tax - Employer SS	7,048
Payroll Taxes - Federal	40,344
Payroll Taxes - FL SUI	189
Payroll Taxes - Local	2,563
Payroll Taxes - LST	39
Payroll Taxes - Medicare	3,718
Payroll Taxes - PA UC	138
Payroll Taxes - Social Security	5,021
Payroll Taxes - State	6,052
Technosoft MI Staffing ADP Fee	738
Technosoft MI Staffing Taxes	19,605
Technosoft MI Staffing Wages	43,905
Technosoft TX Staffing ADP Fee	776
Technosoft TX Staffing Taxes	24,022

Swift Projects Inc
Profit & Loss
April 2017 through March 2018

	Apr '17 - Mar 18
Technosoft TX Staffing Wages	63,140
Technosoft WI Staffing ADP Fee	845
Technosoft WI Staffing Taxes	22,845
Technosoft WI Staffing Wages	50,015
Payroll Expenses - Other	1,111
Total Payroll Expenses	5,88,679
Professional Fees	
Accounting Fees	4,903
CliftonLarsenAllen	3,000
Legal Fees	2,500
Total Professional Fees	10,403
Rent Expense	19,500
Sponsorship	200
Telephone Expense	458
Travel Expense	48,587
Total Expense	6,79,636
Net Ordinary Income	-95
Net Income	**-95**