TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Technosoft Engineering Projects Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind As financial statements of TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of impairment of investment in subsidiaries, (Refer Note 6(a) of the Standalone Ind AS Balance Sheets)	
As at 31st March, 2022 the Company balance sheet includes investment in subsidiaries of ` 1,186.18 Lakhs, In accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS), the management has allocated these balances to their respective cash generating units (CGU) and tested these for impairment using a discounted cash flow model. The management compares the carrying value of these assets with their respective recoverable amount. A deficit between the recoverable amount and CGU's net assets would result in impairment. The inputs to the impairment testing model which have most significant impact on the model includes: a) Sales growth rate; b) Operating margin; c) Working capital requirements; d) Capital expenditure; and e) Discount rate applied to the projected cash flows. The impairment test model includes sensitivity testing of key assumptions. The annual impairment testing is considered a significant accounting judgment and estimate and a key audit matter because the assumptions on which the tests are based are highly judgmental and are affected by future market and economic conditions which are inherently uncertain, and because of the materiality of the balances to the financial statements as a whole.	As a part of our audit we have, carried out the following procedures: a) We assessed the Company's methodology applied in determining the CGUs to which these assets are allocated. b) We assessed the assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts including discount rates, expected growth rates and terminal growth rates used; c) We also assessed the recoverable value by performing sensitivity testing of key assumptions used. d) We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models e) Performed analysis of the disclosures related to the impairment tests and their compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS).

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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 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 changes 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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we

are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 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 the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current year. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.; and

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

a. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statement – Refer Note no. 23 to the financial statement.

b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

c. There is no amount to be transferred to the Investor Education Undertaking Protection Fund by the Undertaking.

d. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the

Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSPY6151

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 2022, We report that:

1a (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Right-of-Use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

1b As explained to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment 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 Property, Plant and Equipment 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 all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property vide Note No. 3 & 4 respectively are held in the name of the Company.

1d The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant, and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

1e There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

2. a. 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)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

   b. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and hence provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investments in its subsidiary companies which prima facie is not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to clause 3(iii)(f) 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 made any investments or granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 of the Act and provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

   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, 2022 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities are as under: -

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (` in Lakhs)	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax, 1961	Income Tax Demand for AY 2012-13	1.64	CIT Appeal, Mumbai
The CPC Act, 1908	Legal Matters	4.00	In the court of Junior Civil Judge

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year. Loan of ` 268.47 Lakhs (including interest) are repayable on demand. According to the information and explanations given to us, such loans have not been demanded for repayment during the relevant financial year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)

    b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

    b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    c. The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

    (iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSPY6151

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 2022. 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 31st March 2022 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 31st March, 2022, 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

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSPY6151

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May 2022

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED
(CIN No. U72200MH2000PLC124541)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	685.94	554.67
Capital Work In Progress	3	1.85	20.23
Investment Properties	4	379.73	399.07
Intangible assets	5	88.16	35.10
Financial Assets			
Non Current Investments	6(a)	4,269.38	4,346.42
Others Financial Assets	6(b)	26.99	247.29
Deferred tax Asset (net)	7	139.50	173.16
Other Non - Current Assets	8	82.27	17.40
Total Non - Current Assets		5,673.82	5,793.34
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Current Investments	6(a)	2,860.07	1,320.56
Trade receivables	6(c)	139.26	290.01
Cash and cash equivalents	6(d)	363.43	293.34
Other Bank Balances	6(e)	201.00	-
Loans	6(f)	7.47	6.11
Others Financial Assets	6(b)	33.65	27.37
Other Current Assets	9	369.90	219.12
Total Current Assets		3,974.78	2,156.51
Total Assets		9,648.60	7,949.85
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10(a)	59.50	59.50
Other Equity	10(b)	7,869.27	6,361.32
Total Equity		7,928.77	6,420.82
LIABILITIES			
Non - Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	11(c)	-	76.07
Provisions	12	209.67	194.82
Total Non - Current Liabilities		209.67	270.89

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED
(CIN No. U72200MH2000PLC124541)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Current Borrowings	11(a)	268.47	119.73
Trade payables	11(b)		
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors , other than Micro & Small Enterprise		352.20	551.59
Other financial liabilities	11(c)	438.97	397.22
Provisions	12	4.93	4.29
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	151.09	147.16
Other Current liabilities	14	294.50	38.15
Total Current Liabilities		1,510.16	1,258.14
Total Equity and Liabilities		9,648.60	7,949.85

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

JINENDRA D. JAIN
PARTNER
M.NO 140827

S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035843

NAVNEET SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Income			
Revenue From Operations	15	5,096.10	3,877.95
Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)	16	646.08	798.77
Total Income		5,742.18	4,676.72
Expenditures			
Employee benefits expense	17	2,538.29	2,140.93
Finance costs	18	4.33	16.25
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	19	197.35	214.26
Other expenses	20	1,074.93	670.34
Total expenses		3,814.90	3,041.78
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,927.28	1,634.94
Tax expense:	21		
(1) Current tax		396.54	308.74
(2) Deferred tax		30.13	49.84
(3) Tax in respect of Earlier Years		3.14	3.98
Total tax expenses		429.81	362.56
Profit/(loss) for the year (A)		1,497.47	1,272.38
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset(net of tax)		10.48	9.00
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses) for the Year(net of tax) (B)		10.48	9.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		1,507.95	1,281.38
Earnings per equity share:	22		
Equity shares of Par value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic		251.68	213.85
Diluted		251.68	213.85

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

JINENDRA D. JAIN
PARTNER
M.NO 140827

S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035843

NAVNEET SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

		Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
A.	CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
	Profit before exceptional items & tax	1,927.28	1,634.94
	Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	122.07	120.36
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	55.94	73.57
	Depreciation on investment properties	19.34	20.33
	Unrealised Forex Loss/ (gain)	7.84	(16.67)
	Interest Income	(12.38)	(15.20)
	Interest Expenses	2.34	12.49
	Rental Income	(193.90)	(290.65)
	Net gain on sale/fair valuation of Investments through profit & loss	(355.33)	(417.97)
	Loss on sale/fair valuation of Investments through profit & loss	-	1.42
	Operating Profit before Working capital Changes	1,573.20	1,122.62
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	150.75	730.93
	(Increase)/ Decrease in other receivables	(216.15)	(90.40)
	Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	58.90	(265.49)
		1,566.70	1,497.66
	Income Tax paid	(395.75)	36.67
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	1,170.95	1,534.33
B.	CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
	Payment for purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment	(343.96)	(101.77)
	Purchase of Investments	(1,815.00)	(1,825.00)
	Proceeds from sale of Investments	707.86	189.85
	Interest received	13.99	12.69
	Rent Received	199.63	280.78
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	(1,237.48)	(1,443.45)
C.	CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
	Net Proceeds from loans and borrowings	148.74	64.60
	Interest Charges Paid	(2.10)	(3.83)
	Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(10.02)	(35.48)
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	136.62	25.29
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	70.09	116.17
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	293.34	177.17
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	363.43	293.34

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

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 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
Balances with Banks - In current accounts	359.93	291.84
Cash on Hand	3.50	1.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	363.43	293.34

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

JINENDRA D. JAIN
PARTNER
M.NO 140827

S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035843

NAVNEET SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH,2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued,Subscribed & Fully Paid up)	59.50	-	59.50	59.50	-	59.50

OTHER EQUITY :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Securities Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (Retained Earnings)	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	3,130.66	12.66	5,079.94
Profit for the year after tax	-	-	-	1,272.38	-	1,272.38
Other Comprehensive Income :						
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	9.00	9.00
Balance as at 31st March ,2021	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	4,403.04	21.66	6,361.32
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	4,403.04	21.66	6,361.32
Profit for the year after tax	-	-	-	1,497.47	-	1,497.47
Other Comprehensive Income :						
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-	10.48	10.48
Balance as at 31st March , 2022	459.12	2.50	1,475.00	5,900.51	32.14	7,869.27

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

JINENDRA D. JAIN
PARTNER
M.NO 140827
PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

S.K. SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035843

NAVNEET SARAF
DIRECTOR
DIN 00035686

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 Plot No. 47 "Opus Centre", 2nd floor, Central Road, Opposite Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, Andheri (East) Mumbai – 400093, Maharashtra India.

The company is a global provider of Engineering Design, embedded & IoT 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 26TH May 2022.

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

a. Certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).
b. Defined Benefits plans –Plan assets measured at Fair Value.

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 from Rendering of Services is recognized as & when the customer receives the benefits of the company performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services performed.

In respect of Short term advances from its customers, using the practical expedient in Ind AS-115, the company does not adjust the Promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer services to the customer and when the customer pays for that services will be within the normal operating cycle ie one year.

Revenue is net of Goods & Service Tax Collected on behalf of the Government.

The Company recognizes Revenue from Sales of Services net of Quality Claims & Rebates.

Contract Balances

Contract Asset
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. If the company performed by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before the payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade Receivables
A receivable represents the company to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment of the consideration is due).

Contract Liabilities
A Contract Liabilities is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the company has received consideration (or amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the company transfers services to the customer, a Contract Liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract Liabilities are recognized as revenue when the company performs under the Contract including Advances received from customer.

Refund Liabilities
A refund Liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or received) from the customer and is measured at the amount the company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The company updates its estimates of refund Liabilities and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Other Income
Interest income on all debts instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR).
Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of the income can be measured reliably.

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 property is measured at its cost, including related transaction cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Investment properties are depreciated using the written down value method over their estimated useful life. Any transfer to or from Investment property is done at the carrying amount of the Investment Property.

x) 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.

xi) Leases

At inception of Contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is or contains a Lease. A Contract is, or contains, a lease if the Contract conveys the right to Control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for Consideration .At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease Component, the Company allocates Consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

As a Lessee

i. Right of use assets

The Company recognizes right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease .Right of use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment Losses and adjusted for any re measurement of Lease Liabilities .The Cost of right to use assets include the amount of lease Liabilities recognized, initial direct cost incurred, Lease payments made at or before commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight Line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Company presents right to use assets that do not meet the definition of Investment property in “Property, Plant and Equipment”.

ii. Lease Liabilities

At the Commencement date of the Lease , the Company recognizes Lease Liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the Lease term .In Calculating the present Value of lease payments , the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the Lease Commencement date if the discount rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable .

Lease payments included in the measurement of the Lease Liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance, fixed) and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest expenses .It is re measured to reflect any reassessment or modification.
The Company presents lease Liabilities under Financial Liabilities in the Balance sheet.

The Company has elected to account for short term leases and Leases of Low Value assets using the exemption given under Ind AS 116, Leases .Instead of recognizing a right of use asset and Lease Liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight Line basis over the Lease term or on another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the Company benefit

As a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a Lessor is classified as Finance or operating Lease

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a Lessor is recognized in income on a 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 increases .The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

xii) 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.

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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.

xv) 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.

xvi) 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.

xvii) Investment in Subsidiaries– Unquoted

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

xviii) 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, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

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

  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 and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

  Re-measurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding net interest), 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.

xix) Foreign Currency Transactions:

a) Functional and Presentation Currency:

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (`) which is Company's Functional and Presentation Currency.

b) Monetary Items

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

- Monetary assets (including loans to subsidiaries) 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 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.

xx) 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.

xxi) 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.

xxii) 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 Notes to the financial statements.

xxiii) 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

xxiv) 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.

xxv) 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.

xxvi) Operating Segments

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

xxvii) 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
- Estimation of Provisions and Contingencies
- Estimation of Incremental Borrowing rate –Leases

xxviii) Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Freehold Land & Buildings	Furniture, Fittings & Equipments	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Computers	Motor Car & Vehicles	Right to Use Asset (Leasehold Building)	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Year Ended March 31, 2021										
Gross Carrying Amount										
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	441.20	215.17	260.20	24.81	325.73	17.71	86.73	1,371.96	-
Additions	-	-	0.51	-	-	34.56	-	-	35.07	20.23
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	441.20	215.68	260.20	24.81	360.29	17.71	86.73	1,407.03	20.23
Accumulated Depreciation										
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	0.04	97.24	126.31	166.71	19.70	264.87	15.46	41.66	731.99	
Depreciation charge during the year	0.01	17.20	21.81	19.49	4.12	21.66	-	36.08	120.37	-
Disposals/Transfers				-	-				-	
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	0.05	114.44	148.12	186.20	23.82	286.53	15.46	77.74	852.36	-
Net Carrying Amount	0.36	326.76	67.56	74.00	0.99	73.76	2.25	8.99	554.67	20.23
Year Ended March 31, 2022										
Gross Carrying Amount										
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	441.20	215.68	260.20	24.81	360.29	17.71	86.73	1,407.03	20.23
Additions	-	-	56.20	58.46	14.58	107.51	16.58	-	253.33	24.06
Transfers	-						-	-	-	42.44
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	0.41	441.20	271.88	318.66	39.39	467.80	34.29	86.73	1,660.36	1.85
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	0.05	114.44	148.12	186.20	23.82	286.53	15.46	77.74	852.36	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.01	15.80	21.00	21.57	1.76	49.05	3.88	8.99	122.06	-
Transfers									-	
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	0.06	130.24	169.12	207.77	25.58	335.58	19.34	86.73	974.42	-
Net Carrying Amount	0.35	310.96	102.76	110.89	13.81	132.22	14.95	-	685.94	1.85

Note

i) All Property, Plant & Equipment except Right to Use Asset are held in the name of the company

ii) Refer to Note No 24 for information on Property,Plant & Equipment Pledged as Security by the Company.

Note 3A Ageing of Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	**Amount of CWIP for a period of**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
As at 31st March 2021					
Project in Progress	20.23	-	-	-	20.23
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**20.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20.23**
As at 31st March 2022					
Project in Progress	1.85	-	-	-	1.85
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.85**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.85**

Note 4 : Investment Properties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	537.71	537.71
Transfer from Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	537.71	537.71
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	138.64	118.31
Depreciation Charge	19.34	20.33
Transfer from Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	157.98	138.64
Net Carrying Amount	379.73	399.07

i) Amount recognised in profit and loss for investment properties

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Rental Income	193.90	290.65
Direct Operating expenses from property that generated rental income	7.69	9.94
Direct Operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit from Investment Properties before Depreciation	186.21	280.71
Depreciation	19.34	20.33
Profit from Investment Properties	166.87	260.38

ii) Fair Value

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Investment Properties	5,227.06	5,227.06

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. The total future minimum Lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Within one year	-	5.28
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 5 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software *	Total
Year Ended 31 st March , 2021		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	414.25	414.25
Additions during the year	46.48	46.48
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	460.73	460.73
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	352.06	352.06
Amortisation charge for the year	73.57	73.57
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	425.63	425.63
Closing Net Carrying Amount	35.10	35.10
Year Ended 31st March ,2022		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	460.73	460.73
Additions during the year	109.01	109.01
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	569.74	569.74
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	425.63	425.63
Amortisation Charge for the year	55.95	55.95
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	481.58	481.58
Closing Net Carrying Amount	88.16	88.16

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

Note - 6 : Financial Assets

Note 6(a) : Non Current Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Investment In Equity Instruments (Fully Paid up, Unless other wise stated)		
Investment In Equity Instrument of Subsidiaries (At Cost)		
Unquoted		
1996.80 Shares of Technosoft Engineering Solution Inc (USA) (P.Y. 1996.80 Shares)	1,135.97	1,135.97
54,000 units of Technosoft GMBH (P.Y. 54,000 Units)	50.21	50.21
1 Share of Technosoft Engineering UK (₹ 85) (P.Y. 1 Share)	0.00	0.00
Total (Equity Instrument)	1,186.18	1,186.18
Investment In Mutual Funds (at Fair Value through Profit & Loss)		
Unquoted		
NIL units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1126D MARCH 2019 (P.Y.20,00,000 units)	-	241.71
NIL units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1182D JANUARY 2019 (P.Y.20,00,000 units)	-	245.74
NIL units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1260D OCTOBER 2018 (P.Y.20,00,000 units)	-	252.56
93,90,910.470 units of ₹10 each of HDFC CORPORATE BOND FUND (P.Y. 86,95,979.548 units)	2,454.14	2,167.73
30,01,586.674 units of ₹10 each of HDFC DIVIDEND YIELD DIRECT GROWTH (P.Y. 22,98,782.343 units)	436.04	252.50
1,35,661.860 units of ₹10 each of HDFC MEDIUM TERM DEBT FUND-GRWOTH (P.Y. NIL units)	62.07	-
16,35,890.908 units of ₹10 each of INVESCO GLOBAL TRENDS FUND -REGULAR (P.Y. NIL units)	130.95	-
Total (Mutual Funds)	3,083.20	3,160.24
Total Non - Current Investments	4,269.38	4,346.42
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	4,269.38	4,346.42
Aggregate Market Value of Unquoted Investments	4,269.38	4,346.42

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 6(a) : Current Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Investment In Mutual Funds (at Fair Value through Profit & Loss)		
Unquoted		
34,99,580.334 units of ₹10 each of HDFC Equity Savings Fund (P.Y. 10,69,930.36 units)	1,706.64	470.53
37,816.985 units of units of ₹10 each of HDFC Flexi Cap Fund (P.Y. 22,351.513 units)	382.44	178.24
NIL units of ₹10 each of HDFC EOF-II-1100D June 2017 (P.Y.10,00,000 units)	-	108.86
NIL units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC FMP 1105D AUGUST 2018(P.Y.20,00,000 units)	-	249.02
NIL units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1133D JULY 2018 (P.Y.10,00,000 units)	-	124.35
NIL units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1141D AUGUST 2018 (P.Y.15,00,000 units)	-	189.56
20,00,000 units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1126D MARCH 2019 (P.Y.NIL units)	251.77	-
20,00,000 units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1182D JANUARY 2019 (P.Y.NIL units)	256.09	-
20,00,000 units of ₹10 each of HDFC FMP 1260D OCTOBER 2018 (P.Y.NIL units)	263.13	-
Total (Mutual Funds)	2,860.07	1,320.56
Total Current Investments	2,860.07	1,320.56
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	2,860.07	1,320.56
Aggregate Market value of Unquoted Investments	2,860.07	1,320.56

Note 6(b) : Others Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Security Deposits with :				
Government Department	-	26.99	-	26.99
Others	24.75	-	5.97	19.30
Other Receivables	5.77	-	16.12	-
Interest Receivables	3.13	-	5.28	-
Fixed Deposit with maturity more than12 Months*	-		-	201.00
Total Other Financial Assets	33.65	26.99	27.37	247.29

* Fixed Deposit are pledged against Bank Overdraft .Refer Note No 24 for details of Fixed Deposits Pledged as Security.

Note 6(c) : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Trade Receivables (other than related parties)	54.59	30.98
Receivables from related parties	84.67	259.03
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	139.26	290.01
Current Portion	139.26	290.01
Non - Current Portion	-	-
Break-up of security details		
Secured ,Considered good	-	-
Unsecured , Considered good	139.26	290.01
Doubtful	-	-
Total	139.26	290.01
Allowance for doubtful Trade Receivables	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	139.26	290.01

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2022 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Considered Good	125.06	2.77	2.93	8.50	-	-	139.26
Gross Undisputed Trade Receeivables	125.06	2.77	2.93	8.50	-	-	139.26
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Considered Good							
Gross Disputed Trade Receeivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	125.06	2.77	2.93	8.50	-	-	139.26

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2021 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Considered Good	251.86	11.76	17.20	9.19	-	-	290.01
Gross Undisputed Trade Receeivables	251.86	11.76	17.20	9.19	-	-	290.01
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Considered Good							
Gross Disputed Trade Receeivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	251.86	11.76	17.20	9.19	-	-	290.01

Note 6(d) : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	359.93	291.84
Cash on Hand	3.50	1.50
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	363.43	293.34

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 6(e) : Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Fixed Deposit Accounts Between 3 & 12 Months*	201.00	-
Total Other Bank Balances	201.00	-

* Fixed Deposit are pledged against Bank Overdraft .Also Refer Note No 24 for details of Fixed Deposits Pledged as Security.

Note 6(f) : Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Unsecured,considered good				
Loans To Employees	7.47	-	6.11	-
Total Loans	7.47	-	6.11	-

Breakup	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Loan Considered good-Secured	-	-
Loan Considered good-Unsecured	7.47	6.11
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans -credit impaired	-	-
Total	7.47	6.11
Less Allowance for Doubtful Loans	-	-
Total Loans	7.47	6.11

Note 7 : Deferred tax Asset (net)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Property , Plant & Equipment , Intangible Assets & Investment Properties	10.04	18.18
Employee Benefits	54.01	50.11
Tax Losses	199.95	221.56
Investments	(116.44)	(107.48)
Others	(8.06)	(9.21)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	139.50	173.16

Note 8 : Other Non - Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital Advance	61.06	15.57
Prepaid Expenses	21.21	1.83
Total Other Non Current Asset	82.27	17.40

Note 9 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Prepaid Expenses	170.34	79.62
Balance With Statutory Authorities	177.49	54.72
Advance Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note No. 31)	0.17	-
Others	21.90	84.78
Total Other Current Asset	369.90	219.12

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note - 10 : Equity Share Capital & Other Equity

Note 10(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Authorised		
6,00,000 (P.Y. 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(P.Y. 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 at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,95,011	59.50	5,95,011	59.50
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,95,011	59.50	5,95,011	59.50

D) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	4,99,930	49.99	4,99,930	49.99

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

Name of the Sharholder	Equity Shares			
	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	4,99,930	84.02	4,99,930	84.02
Mr.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 & has not bought back any equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceeding 31st March, 2022.

e) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	**4,99,930**	-	4,99,930	84.02	-
S.K Saraf	6,066	-	6,066	1.02	-
Shakuntala Saraf	13,941	-	13,941	2.34	-
Priyanka Saraf	2,093	-	2,093	0.35	-
Ashish K Saraf	4,611	-	4,611	0.77	-
S.M.Saraf	3,079	-	3,079	0.52	-
Navneet K Saraf	3,506	-	3,506	0.59	-
Nidhi Saraf	2,093	-	2,093	0.35	-
Ashrit Holding Ltd.	8	-	8	0.00	-
Total	5,35,327	-	5,35,327	89.97	-

As at 31st March , 2021

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	**4,99,930**	-	4,99,930	84.02	-
S.K Saraf	6,066	-	6,066	1.02	-
Shakuntala Saraf	13,941	-	13,941	2.34	-
Priyanka Saraf	2,093	-	2,093	0.35	-
Ashish K Saraf	4,611	-	4,611	0.77	-
S.M.Saraf	3,079	-	3,079	0.52	-
Navneet K Saraf	3,506	-	3,506	0.59	-
Nidhi Saraf	2,093	-	2,093	0.35	-
Ashrit Holding Ltd.	8	-	8	0.00	-
Total	5,35,327	-	5,35,327	89.97	-

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 10(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital Redemption Reserve	2.50	2.50
Others :		
Securities Premium	459	459.12
General Reserve	1,475	1,475.00
Retained Earnings	5,933	4,424.70
Total Reserves and Surplus	7,869	6,361.32

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	2.50	2.50
Closing Balance	2.50	2.50

(ii) Security Premium

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	459.12	459.12
Closing Balance	459.12	459.12

(iii) General Reserve

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	1,475.00	1,475.00
Closing Balance	1,475.00	1,475.00

(iv) Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	4,424.70	3,143.32
Add : Total Comprehensive Income for the year after tax	1,507.95	1,281.38
Closing Balance	5,932.65	4,424.70

Capital Redemption Reserve

Represent Reserve created during the buyback of Equity Shares and it is non distributable Reserve.

Security Premium

The amount received in excess of Face Value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium.

General Reserve

The reserve arises on transfer portion of the net profit pursuant to the earlier Provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 11(a) : Current Borrowings

Particulars	Interest Rate	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Secured			
From Bank			
H.D.F.C. Bank - Overdraft		268.47	119.73
Total Current Borrowings		268.47	119.73

Nature of Security

1.Overdraft from H.D.F.C. Bank are Secured Against Fixed Deposits of the Company.

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 11(b) : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current		
Amounts due to related parties	287.30	431.23
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-
Others	64.90	120.36
Total Trade Payables	352.20	551.59

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").

Particulars	As At 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-	-
The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act ,2006	-	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2022 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than mirco enterprises and small enterprises	3.60	47.21	301.39	-	-	-	352.20
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total	3.60	47.21	301.39	-	-	-	352.20

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2021 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than mirco enterprises and small enterprises	3.70	111.75	436.04	-	-	-	551.49
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.70	111.75	436.04	-	-	-	551.49

Note 11(c) : Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Security Deposits with :				
Others	108.33	-	24.40	76.07
Lease Liability	-	-	9.82	-
Liabilities For Expenses	330.64	-	363.00	-
Total Financial Liabilites	438.97	-	397.22	76.07

Note 12 : Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Provision For Leave Salary Encashment	1.33	46.51	1.14	42.49
Provision For Gratuity	3.60	163.16	3.15	152.33
Total Employee Benefit Obligations*	4.93	209.67	4.29	194.82

*Also refer Note No. 26 of Employee Benefits

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 13 : Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Provision For Taxation	1,331.71	1,306.82
Less : Advance Tax	1,180.62	1,159.66
Net Current Tax Liabilities	151.09	147.16

Note 14 : Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance From Customer - Related Parties	269.86	-
Other Liabilities	24.64	38.15
Total Other Current Liabilities	294.50	38.15

Note 15 : Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Rendering Of Services		
Export (Net)	4,860.97	3,648.27
Local Sales	235.13	229.68
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	5,096.10	3,877.95

Contract Balances

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Trade Receivables	139.26	290.00
Contract Liabilities (Advances from Customers)	269.86	-

Reconciling the Amount of Revenue recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss with the Contracted Prices

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Contract Price	5,096.67	3,882.37
Less Discount , rebates , Claims etc	0.57	4.42
Total Revenue from Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	5,096.10	3,877.95

Note 16 : Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Rental Income	193.90	290.65
Net Gain on financial assets measured through fair value through profit and loss	319.26	417.19
Net Gain on Disposal of Investments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	36.07	0.78
Net Foreign Exchange Gain	-	2.16
Interest Income	12.38	15.20
Other Non Operating Income	84.47	72.79
Total Other Income	646.08	798.77

Note 17 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Salaries, Wages, Bonus, allowances etc	2,424.19	2,053.20
Contribution To Providend Fund, ESIC & Other Funds	62.62	45.21
Gratutity Expenses (Refer Note No. 26 of Employee Benefits)	40.60	37.31
Staff Welfare Expenses	10.88	5.21
Total Employee Benefits Expense	2,538.29	2,140.93

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 18 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Interest		
Interest Expenses (net)	2.34	12.49
Other Finance Cost		
Bank Charges	1.99	3.76
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	4.33	16.25

Note 19 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation on Property,Plant and Equipment	122.07	120.36
Depreciation on Investment Properties	19.34	20.33
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	55.94	73.57
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	197.35	214.26

Note 20 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Advertisement	-	1.41
Computer Expenses	215.09	160.06
Repairs & Maintainence		
Buildings	23.27	14.62
Others	175.30	116.21
Power & Electricity	57.58	39.12
Water Charges	2.89	0.91
Sales Promotion	13.64	0.64
Traveling & Conveyance Expenses	49.50	21.37
Vehicle Exps	14.35	14.09
Legal & Professional Exps	225.72	109.31
Licence & Membership Fees	3.12	3.30
Rent, Rates & Taxes	43.61	52.15
Insurance (General)	13.12	9.07
Engineering & Design Charges	162.90	75.67
Expenditure incurred for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Refer Note No. 31)	21.83	11.00
Printing & Stationery	1.64	0.59
Postage,Telegram & Telephone Exp.	35.47	29.79
Loss on Disposal of Investment	-	1.42
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.95	1.30
Payment to Auditors - Note 20 (a) below	4.10	4.13
Sundry Balance written off	0.26	4.18
Net Foreign Exchange Loss	10.59	-
Total Other expenses	1,074.93	670.34

Note 20 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fee	3.00	3.00
Tax Audit Fee	1.00	1.00
In other capacities :		
Certification Expenses	0.10	0.10
Out of Pocket expenses	-	0.03
Total Payment to Auditors	4.10	4.13

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 21 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax expense (A)		
Current year	396.54	308.74
Taxation of earlier years	3.14	3.98
	399.68	312.72
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	30.13	49.84
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	429.81	362.56

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income / (expenses)

Particulars	2021-22			2020-21		
	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	14.00	3.52	10.48	12.03	3.03	9.00
	14.00	3.52	10.48	12.03	3.03	9.00

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2022	Year Ended March 31,2021
Profit before tax	1,927.28	1,634.94
Applicable tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	485.06	411.48
Tax effect of :		
Tax effect on non-deductible /Allowable on Payment Basis	12.14	4.40
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	4.87	4.82
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	(16.56)	(25.11)
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	(18.12)	(5.72)
Others	(40.72)	(31.29)
Tax Adjustment of earlier years	3.14	3.98
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	429.81	362.56
Effective tax rate	22.30%	22.18%

Movement in deferred tax balances

				31/03/2022
Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021 Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	As at 31st March, 2022 Deferred tax Asset/ (Liabilities)
Deferred tax Assets/ (Liabilities)				
Depreciation	18.18	(8.14)	-	10.04
Tax Losses	221.56	(21.61)	-	199.95
Expenses Allowed in the year of Payment	50.11	3.90	-	54.01
Investments	(107.48)	(8.96)	-	(116.44)
Others	(9.21)	1.15	-	(8.06)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	173.16	(33.66)	-	139.50

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TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

				31/03/2021
Particulars	As at 1st April, 2020 Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	Credit / (Charge) in profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) in OCI	As at 31st March, 2021 Deferred tax Asset/ (Liabilities)
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities)				
Depreciation	14.70	3.48	-	18.18
Tax Losses	225.87	(4.31)	-	221.56
Expenses Allowed in the year of Payment	37.80	15.34	(3.03)	50.11
Investments	(43.98)	(63.50)	-	(107.48)
Others	(8.38)	(0.83)	-	(9.21)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	226.01	(49.82)	(3.03)	173.16

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

Note 22 : Earnings per equity share:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2022	Year Ended March 31,2020
Earnings Per Share has been computed as under :		
Net Profit after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders	1,497	1,272
Weighted Average No of Equity Shares Outstanding during the Year (Numbers in Lakhs)	5.95	5.95
Basic Earning per share (in ₹) (Face Value of ₹ 10/- per share)	251.68	213.85
Diluted Earning per share (in ₹) (Face Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	251.68	213.85

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 23 : Contingent Liabilities & Commitments (to the extent not Provided for) (₹ in Lakhs)

A. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities not provided for	As at 31st March , 2022	As at 31st March , 2021
Demands not acknowledged as Debts		
Income Tax Matters (Penalty)	1.64	1.64
Legal Matters	4.00	4.00

B. Commitments

Particulars	As at 31st March , 2022	As at 31st March , 2021
Estimated Amount of Capital Contracts remaining to be executed and not Provided for (net of capital advances)	4.45	36.71

Note- 24 Assets Pledged as Security (₹ in Lakhs)

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

Particulars	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2020
Non Current Assets		
Leasehold Land	0.35	0.36
Investment Property	359.64	377.95
Office Building	310.96	326.76
Other Financial Assets		
Fixed Deposits with Bank	-	201.00
Total Non Current Assets Pledged as security	670.95	906.07
Other Financial Assets		
Fixed Deposits with Banks	201.00	-
Total Current Assets Pledged as security	201.00	-
Total Assets Pledged as Security	871.95	906.07

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 25 : 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.Technosoft GMBH
(Formerly Known as CAE Systems GMBH)
3.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd

Step down Subsidiary Companies
1 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
2.Technosoft Services Inc, USA

Fellow Subsidiaries
1.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
2.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Up to 10th Jan 2022)
3.Technocraft International Limited
4.Anhui Reliable Steel Technology Company Ltd.
5.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd.
6.Highmark International Trading ,UAE
7.AAIT /Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC,USA
8.Technocraft NZ Limited
9.Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited
10.Technocraft Fashions Limited (w.e.f. 20th Oct 2020)
11.Technocraft Textiles Limited (w.e.f. 2nd Nov 2021)
12.Technomatic Packaging Private Limited (w.e.f 24th March 2022)

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

Associate of the Holding Company
1.Benten Technologies LLP

Name of other Related parties with whom transcations have taken place during the year
Enterprises in which KMP/ Relative of KMP are Interested
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited
2.BMS Industries Ltd
3.Paithan Paithan Eco Food Pvt. Ltd.
4.Brand You Digital

Relative of KMP
1.Ritu Saraf

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transcations during the Year	2021-22	2020-21
A.Sales of Services		
Holding Company		
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	159.29	161.31
Subsidiary Companies/Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	4,229.50	3,038.16
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	5.71	3.63
3.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	82.28	98.74
4.Technosoft GMBH	280.20	153.15
Fellow Subsidiaries		
1.Technocraft International Limited	-	0.60
2.AAIT /Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC,USA	16.52	16.16
Enterprises in which KMP/ Relative of KMP are Interested		
1.BMS Industries Ltd	64.63	57.95
B. Rent Received		
Holding Company		
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	20.34	3.39
C.Purchases (Computer)		
Subsidiary Companies/Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	-	0.57
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
D.Quality Claims		
Subsidiary Companies/Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	-	2.02
2.Technosoft GMBH	0.57	-
E.Interest Paid		
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited	-	0.52
F.Loan Repaid		
Enterprises in which KMP are Interested		
1.Ashrit Holdings Limited	-	18.32
H.Recovery of Expenses		
Subsidiary Companies/Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	100.23	19.27
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	162.19	22.64
3.Technosoft GMBH	6.87	-

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

I.Reimbursement of Expenses		
Fellow Subsidiaries/Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technocraft International Limited	0.82	0.67
2.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	49.60	8.12
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
J.Rent Paid		
Holding Company		
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	2.00	2.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
A.Trade & Other Receivables		
Subsidiary Companies /Step down Subsidiary Companies		
1.Technosoft Engineering Inc.	-	181.87
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)		
2.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd	27.37	49.94
3.Technosoft GMBH	51.69	27.28
Fellow Subsidiaries		
1.AAIT /Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC,USA	5.61	5.41
Enterprises in which Relative of KMP are Interested		
1. Brand You Digital	-	0.59
C.Trade & Other Payables		
1. Technosoft Innovations Inc.	285.86	430.46
2.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd (` 85/-)	0.00	0.00
3. Technocraft International Limited	1.44	0.76
4. Technocraft Engineering Inc	269.86	0.76

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

[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.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Contribution Scheme	54.74	39.85

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-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Present value of unfunded obligations	166.76	155.48
Fair Value of plan assets	-	-
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised	166.76	155.48

Changes in Defined benefit obligations

Particulars	Present value of obligations	
	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Obligations at the beginning of the year	155.48	136.93
Current service cost	30.06	27.95
Past service cost	-	-
Interest Cost/(Income)	10.54	9.35
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in financial assumptions	(8.94)	1.06
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(5.06)	(13.09)
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefit payments	(15.32)	(6.72)
Defined Obligations at the end of the year	166.76	155.48

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Statement of Profit and Loss

Employee benefit expenses :	2021-22	2020-21
Current Service cost	30.06	27.95
Interest cost/ (Income)	10.54	9.35
Total amount recognised in Statement of P&L	40.60	37.30
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability :		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)	-	-
Change in Financial Assumptions	(8.94)	1.06
Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Experience gains/(losses)	(5.06)	(13.09)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenses	(14.00)	(12.03)

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-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.25%	6.85%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal Rates (p.a.)	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-22 Increase /Decrease in liability	As at 31-Mar-21 Increase /Decrease in liability
Discount rate varied by 0.5%		
0.50%	156.45	145.29
-0.50%	178.04	166.67
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%		
0.50%	178.23	166.82
-0.50%	156.19	145.07
Withdrawal rate (W.R.) varied by 10%		
W.R.* 110%	167.45	156.03
W.R.* 90%	166.06	154.91

The sensitivity analysis 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 2022 & as at 31st March 2021 were as follows:

Expected contribution	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year	3.60	3.15
2nd following year	3.96	3.54
3rd following year	12.58	3.87
4th following year	4.25	11.83
5th following year	4.57	4.12
Years 6 to 10	64.39	47.56

[B] Other Long term employee benefits

Leave Encashment:

The Employees are entitled to accumulate Earned 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 can be encashed by the employees on superannuation, resignation, and termination or by nominee on death.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plans	
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Present value of unfunded obligations	47.84	43.63
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised	47.84	43.63

Reconciliation of balances of Defined Benefit Obligations.

	Leave Encashment - Unfunded	
	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Obligations at the beginning of the year	43.63	26.48
Current Service Cost	22.06	19.86
Interest Cost	2.95	1.80
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	(2.70)	0.31
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) due to experience adjustments	(7.00)	1.51
Benefits paid	(11.10)	(6.33)
Defined Obligations at the end of the year	47.84	43.63

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Current Service Cost	22.06	19.86
Net Interest Cost	2.95	1.80
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	(9.70)	1.82
Total amount recognised in Statement of P&L	15.31	23.48
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)		
Change in Financial Assumptions	(2.70)	0.31
Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Experience gains/(losses)	(7.00)	1.51
Net Acturial Loss/(Gain)	(9.70)	1.82

Major Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Discount Rate (%)	7.25%	6.85%
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 2022 & as at 31st March 2021 were as follows:

Expected contribution	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year	1.33	1.14
2nd following year	1.37	1.18
3rd following year	4.99	1.21
4th following year	1.33	5.40
5th following year	1.37	1.17
Years 6 to 10	14.59	11.66

Note 27: 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 2022	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	3,083.20	-	-	3,083.20	3,083.20	-	-	3,083.20
Current :								
Investment In Mutual Funds	2,860.07	-	-	2,860.07	2,860.07	-	-	2,860.07
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Non-current :								
Deposits	-	-	26.99	26.99	-	-	-	-
Current :								
Deposits	-	-	24.75	24.75	-	-	-	-
Loan to Employees	-	-	7.47	7.47	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	363.43	363.43	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	201.00	201.00	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	139.26	139.26	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	8.90	8.90	-	-	-	-
	5,943.27	-	771.81	6,715.08	5,943.27	-	-	5,943.27
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Non Current:								
Deposits								
Current :								
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	268.47	268.47	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	352.20	352.20	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	108.33	108.33	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	330.64	330.64	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,059.64	1,059.64	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31st March 2021	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	3,160.24	-	-	3,160.24	3,160.24	-	-	3,160.24
Current :								
Investment In Mutual Funds	1,320.56	-	-	1,320.56	1,320.56	-	-	1,320.56
								-
Financial assets at amortised cost								-
Non-current :								-
Deposits	-	-	247.29	247.29	-	-	-	-
								-
Current :								-
Deposits	-	-	5.97	5.97	-	-	-	-
Loan to Employees	-	-	6.11	6.11	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	293.34	293.34	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	290.01	290.01	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	21.40	21.40	-	-	-	-
	4,480.80	-	864.12	5,344.92	4,480.80	-	-	4,480.80
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								-
Non Current:								
Deposits			76.07	76.07				
Current :								
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	119.73	119.73	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	551.59	551.59	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	24.40	24.40	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	372.82	372.82	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,144.61	1,144.61	-	-	-	-

During the reporting period ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 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.

Note 28 : 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 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Not due	125.06	251.86
Less than 6 Months	2.77	11.76
6 Months -1 year	2.93	17.20
1-2 years	8.50	9.19
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	139.26	290.01

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 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 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 2022 (Foreign Currency In Lakhs)

Particulars	USD	EURO	AUD	CAD	GBP
Trade Receivables / Other Financial Assets	0.07	0.74	-	0.72	0.28
Advances Recoverable in cash or kind	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables / Other Financial Liabilities	(3.77)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Advance From Customer	(3.56)	-	-	-	-
Net	(7.26)	0.74	-	0.72	0.26

As as 31st March 2021

Particulars	USD	EURO	AUD	CAD	GBP
Trade Receivables / Other Financial Assets	2.51	0.48	-	0.21	0.50
Advances Recoverable in cash or kind	0.08	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables / Other Financial Liabilities	(5.88)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Net	(3.29)	0.48	-	0.21	0.49

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 .

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 .

	2021-22		2021-20	
	1% increase	1% Decrease	1% increase	1% Decrease
USD	(5.50)	5.50	(2.41)	2.41
EURO	0.62	(0.62)	0.41	(0.41)
AUD	-	-	-	-
GBP	0.26	(0.26)	0.49	(0.49)
CAD	0.44	(0.44)	0.12	(0.12)
Increase / (Decrease) in Profit or Loss	(4.18)	4.18	(1.38)	1.38

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. The Management 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 31st March , 2022 (₹ in Lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	268.47	-	-	268.47
Total	268.47	-	-	268.47

As at 31st March , 2021

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	119.73	-	-	119.73
Total	119.73	-	-	119.73

Maturity patterns of other Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March , 2022 (₹ in Lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	352.20	-	-	352.20
Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non Current)	438.97	-	-	438.97
Total	791.17	-	-	791.17

As at 31st March , 2021

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	551.59	-	-	551.59
Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non Current)	397.22	76.07	-	473.29
Total	948.81	76.07	-	1,024.88

Note 29 : 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)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Net Debt *	268.47	119.73
Total Equity	7,928.77	6,420.82
Net Debt to Total Equity	0.03	0.02

*Net Debt= Non Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH , 2022

Note No 30 Disclosure in respect of Leases

i) The Company's lease asset primarily consist of lease for Building for Branch office.

(ii) Following is carrying value of right of use assets and the movements thereof

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2020	45.07
Additions during the year	-
Deletion during the year	-
Depreciation of Right of use assets	36.08
Balance as at March 31, 2021	8.99
Additions during the year	-
Deletion during the year	-
Depreciation of Right of use assets	8.99
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-

iii) The following is the carrying value of lease liability and movement thereof

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2020	44.96
Additions during the year	-
Finance Cost accured during the year	3.48
Deletions	-
Lease Rent Concession	3.13
Payment of Lease Liabilities	35.48
Balance as at March 31, 2021	9.82
Additions during the year	-
Finance Cost accured during the year	0.20
Deletions	-
Lease Rent Concession	-
Payment of Lease Liabilities	10.02
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.00

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Current Maturity of Lease Liability (Refer Note No 11 (C))	-	9.82
Non Current Lease Liability	-	-

iv) The weighted average increamental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 12%

v) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and Loss during the year

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation Charge of right of use assets -Leasehold building	8.99	36.08
Finance Cost accured during the year (included in Finance cost)	0.20	3.48

vi) The Company does not face a significant liquididty risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obiligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH , 2022

Note : 31 Disclosure in respect of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities :

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No	Particulars	2021-2022	2020-2021
a)	Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	21.83	10.32
b)	Amount of expenditure incurred	22.00	11.00
c)	Shortfall / (Excess) Amount at the beginning of the year	-	-
d)	Shortfall / (Excess) Amount at the end of the year	(0.17)	(0.68)
e)	Total of Previous Year Shortfall	-	-
f)	Reason for Shortfall	-	-
g)	Nature of CSR activities	Contribution to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	Contribution to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
h)	Company	-	-
i)	Excess Amount Carried Forward to next year to adjust the same against Future Obiligations (Shown under Current Assets in Note No 9)	0.17	-
j)	Amount debited in the statement of Profit & Loss Account (Refer Note No 20)	21.83	11.00

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH , 2022

Note 32 Ratio Analysis and its elements :

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator		31st March 2022	31st March 2021	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	2.63	1.71	53.56	Variance due to Increase in Current Investment
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	0.03	0.02	81.58	Variance due to Increase in Current Borrowings
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	908.96	149.05	509.82	Variance due to Increase in EBITDA
Return on Equity	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder Equity	%	5.22	5.53	-5.67	-
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	Times	NA	NA	NA	-
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	Times	5.94	1.50	296.21	Variance due to decrease in Trade Receivables
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	Times	0.54	0.27	100.07	Variance due to decrease in Trade Payables
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	Times	2.07	4.32	-52.10	Variance due to increase in working capital
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after tax	Revenue from Operations	%	29.38	32.81	-10.44	-
Return on capital employed	Earnings before Interest & Taxes	Capital Employed	%	23.54	25.19	-6.54	-
Return on Investment	Net gain on Sale / Fair Value changes of Investment	Average Value of Current & Non Current Investments (excluding Non Current Investment in Subsidiaries , Associates & Joint Venture)	%	7.02%	11.88%	-40.94	Variance due to decrease in Fair Valuation of Investment

Earnings for Debt Service= Earnings before Interest Cost , depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax.

Debt service = Interest Cost for the year +Principal repayment of Long Term debt Liabiliies within one year.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating expenses

Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities

Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost

Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Note 33 : Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property

(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off .

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act , 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act , 1961.

(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities.

(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

Note-34 Other Accompanying Notes :

1) The Figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees upto two decimal Places. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than ` 500/-.

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 34 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	
JINENDRA D. JAIN PARTNER M.NO 140827	S.K. SARAF DIRECTOR DIN 00035843	NAVNEET SARAF DIRECTOR DIN 00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PVT LTD,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Loss including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 Ind As financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current year. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

   i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate

Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSRQ7561

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022, We report that:

1a The Company does not own any Property, Plant & Equipment or Intangible 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 (d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

1b There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

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. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to clause 3(iii)(f) 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 made any investments or granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 of the Act and provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7a. 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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

7b. According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. (i) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and accordingly the provision of clause 3 (x) (a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. (i) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

    (ii) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

    (iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has incurred cash losses of ` 250.99 Hundreds & ` 300.22 Hundreds respectively in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future

viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Provisions of section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSRQ7561

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2022. 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 TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind As financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 31st March, 2022, 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

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(J. D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSRQ7561

TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN - U29300MH2010PTC201272)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,081.92	1,332.91
Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	7,627.21	7,627.21
Total Current Assets		8,709.13	8,960.12
Total Assets		8,709.13	8,960.12
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	5(a)	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Other Equity	5(b)	(91,349.87)	(91,098.88)
Total Equity		8,650.13	8,901.12
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payable	6		
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises			
Total Outstanding dues of creditors, Other than Micro & Small Enterprise		59.00	59.00
Total Current Liabilities		59.00	59.00
Total Equity and Liabilities		8,709.13	8,960.12
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Income			
Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)	7	-	100.00
Total Income		-	100.00
Expenses			
Other expenses	8	250.99	400.22
Total expenses		250.99	400.22
Profit/(loss) before tax		(250.99)	(300.22)
Tax expense:	9		
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	11,928.22
Total tax expenses		-	11,928.22
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(250.99)	(12,228.44)
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 year		(250.99)	(12,228.44)
Earnings per equity share(on nominal Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	10		
(1) Basic		(0.03)	(1.22)
(2) Diluted		(0.03)	(1.22)
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars		Year ended 31-Mar-2022	Year ended 31-Mar-2021
A.	CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
	Profit before exceptional items & tax	(250.99)	(300.22)
	Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		
		(250.99)	(300.22)
	Working capital adjustments		
	Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	-	-
		-	-
	Income Tax paid (Net of Refunds)	-	-
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(250.99)	(300.22)
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 (A+B+C)	(250.99)	(300.22)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,332.91	1,633.13
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,081.93	1,332.91

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 2021	As at 31st March 2020
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	1,081.92	1,332.91
Total	1,081.92	1,332.91

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Hundreds)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2022
Paid up Capital (Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully paid up)	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00

(₹ in Hundreds)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 1,2020	(78,870.44)	-	(78,870.44)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(12,228.44)	-	(12,228.44)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2021	(91,098.88)	-	(91,098.88)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(250.99)	-	(250.99)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2022	(91,349.87)	-	(91,349.87)

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

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 Plot No-47, Opus Centre, 2nd Floor, Opp Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, 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 26th May 2022.

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

The Company recognizes revenue when Control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the Consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the Contract that are separate Performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated .

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and Volume rebates. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved .Such Provisions give rise to variable Consideration and are estimated at Contract inception and updated thereafter.

Revenue from Rendering of services is recognized as & when the Customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services Performed.

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 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.

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. <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. <u>Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</u>

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. <u>Equity investments</u>

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.

xvii. Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(₹ in Hundreds)

Note - 3 : Financial Assets

Note 3 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with Banks		
- In current account	1,081.92	1,332.91
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,081.92	1,332.91

Note 4 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Advance Tax	19,555.42	19,555.42
Less : Provision For Taxation	11,928.21	11,928.21
Net Current Tax Asset	7,627.21	7,627.21

Note 5(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Authorised		
10,00,000 (P.Y.- 10,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
10,00,000 (P.Y.- 10,00,000) Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00

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 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	₹ in Hundreds	Number	₹ in Hundreds
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,00,000	1,00,000.00	10,00,000	1,00,000.00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,00,000	1,00,000.00	10,00,000	1,00,000.00

(₹ in Hundreds)

c) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	₹ in Hundreds	Number	₹ in Hundreds
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	6,49,995	64,999.50	6,49,995	64,999.50

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

Name of the Sharholder	Equity Shares			
	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	6,49,995	65.00%	6,49,995	65.00%
Gilcheck Management Inc	3,50,000	35.00%	3,50,000	35.00%

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 2022.

e) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	6,49,995	-	6,49,995	65	-
Gilcheck Management Inc	3,50,000	-	3,50,000	35	-

As at 31st March, 2021

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	6,49,995	-	6,49,995	65	-
Gilcheck Management Inc	3,50,000	-	3,50,000	35	-

Note 5(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(91,098.88)	(78,870.44)
Add : Net Profit / (loss) for the year	(250.99)	(12,228.44)
Closing Balance	(91,349.87)	(91,098.88)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 6 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Amounts due to related parties	-	-
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-
Others	59.00	59.00
Total Trade Payables	59.00	59.00

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Company has no dues to suppliers registered under Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprises Development Act ,2006 ('MSMED Act") throughout the year & hence the disclosures Pursuant to the said MSMED Act are not applicable to the Company.Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-

(₹ in Hundreds)

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-	-
The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act , 2006	-	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2022 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	59.00	-	-	-	-	59.00
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59.00	-	-	-	-	59.00

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2021 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	59.00	-	-	-	-	59.00
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59.00	-	-	-	-	59.00

Note 7 : Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Other Non Operating Income	-	100.00
Total Other Income	-	100.00

Note 8 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Licence , Legal & Professional Expenses	59.00	274.42
Filing Fees	107.99	30.00
Rent , Rates & Taxes	25.00	36.80
Payment to Auditors - Note 8(a) below	59.00	59.00
Total Other Expenses	250.99	400.22

TECHNOCRAFT TABLA FORMWORK SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Hundreds)

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fees	59.00	59.00
Total Payment to Auditors	59.00	59.00

Note 9 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Current tax expense (A)		
Current year	-	-
Taxation of earlier years	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	11,928.22
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	-	11,928.22

Note 10 : 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 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(250.99)	(12,228.44)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Numbers in Hundreds)	10,000	10,000
Basic Earning per share (on Face Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	(0.03)	(1.22)
Diluted Earning per share (on Face Value of ₹ 10/- per Share)	(0.03)	(1.22)

Note 11 : 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 Company

1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies

1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Upto 10th Jan 2022)
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft NZ Limited
7.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd
8.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
9 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
10.Technosoft GMBH
11.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
12.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
13.Technosoft Services Inc.
14.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
15.Benten Technologies LLP
16.Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited
17.Technocraft Fashions Limited
18.Technocraft Textiles Limited (w.e.f. 2nd Nov 2021)
19.Technomatic Packaging Private Limited (w.e.f. 24th March 2022)

(₹ in Hundreds)

Transcations carried out during the Period	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
Rent Paid		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	-	11.80

Note-

1.No Amount was receivable / Payable to related Parties as at 31st March 2022 & 31st March 2021

Note 12 : 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 & other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair value			
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets						
Amortised Cost						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,081.92	1,332.91	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	1,081.92	1,332.91	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Amortised Cost						
Financial Liabilities						
- Trade Payable	59.00	59.00	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	59.00	59.00	-	-	-	-

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 foresee any market risk.

Note 13: 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 14 : Disclosure in respect of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Company is not required to make payment or provided for any liabilty as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 15: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Times	31st March 2022	31st March 2021	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	147.61	151.87	-2.80	
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	%	(0.72)	(20.36)	96.49	Variance because of return on equity is lower in previous year because of reversal of Tax Benefits
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases of Service and Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	Times	1.06	3.39	-68.61	Variance due to decrease in expense in current financial year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Return of Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	Times	(0.03)	(0.03)	13.97	

Note

Earnings for Debt Service= Earnings before Interest Cost , depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax.

Debt service = Interest Cost for the year +Principal repayment of Long Term debt Liabiliies within one year.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating expenses

Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities

Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost

Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

Note 16 : 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 Revenue from its operations .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 has no provision for current tax is made. The Company has also not recognized Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) since it believes that such DTA is not reversible in future.

d) Other Statutory Information
(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property
(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off .
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year
(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever
(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act , 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act , 1961.
(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities
(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

e) As at 31 March 2022, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets.
f) The Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Hundred of Rupees upto two decimal Places.
g).Previous Years Figures have been regrouped / rearranged where ever necessary to make them Comparable with the Current year Figures.
h) Note 1 to 16 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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of TECHNO DEFENCE PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

<u>Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements</u>

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

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

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

a. The company did not have pending litigations which will impact its financial position.

b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

c. There is no amount to be transferred to the Investor Education Undertaking Protection Fund by the Company.

d. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSWK5615

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 on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022, We report that:

1a (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Right-of-Use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and hence provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

1b As explained to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment 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 Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year, and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

1c The company does not own any Immovable Property and hence the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company.

1d The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant, and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

1e There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

2. a. The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

   b. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and hence provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to clause 3(iii)(f) 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 made any investments or granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 of the Act and provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 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 Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

    b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    c. The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

    (iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year but incurred cash loss of ` 0.67 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Provisions of section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSWK5615

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 2022. 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 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind As financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 31st March, 2022, 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

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSWK5615

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

Techno Defence Private Limited
(CIN - U74999MH2016PTC287143)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1.92	0.64
Deferred tax asset	4	-	0.41
Total Non - Current Assets		1.92	1.05
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	5.72	46.93
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	6	94.39	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5.73	4.92
Other Current Assets	8	2.70	100.49
Total Current Assets		108.54	152.34
Total Assets		110.46	153.39
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	9(a)	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	9(b)	54.73	(1.10)
Total Equity		55.73	(0.10)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payable	10(a)		
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors, Other than Micro & Small Enterprise		18.90	7.19
Other Financial Liabilities	10(b)	0.30	0.53
Current tax Liabilities (Net)	11	17.45	-
Other current liabilities	12	18.08	145.77
Total Current Liabilities		54.73	153.49
Total Equity and Liabilities		110.46	153.39
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Techno Defence Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue from Operations	13	280.61	-
Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)	14	0.00	-
Total Income		280.61	-
Expenses			
Cost of Material Consumed	15	5.93	-
Changes in Inventories of Work in Progress	16	46.93	(46.93)
Employee benefits expenses	17	1.86	12.72
Depreciation	18	0.72	-
Finance costs	19	0.01	0.00
Other expenses	20	150.47	34.88
Total expenses		205.92	0.67
Profit/(loss) before tax		74.69	(0.67)
Tax expense:	21		
(1) Current tax		18.45	-
(2) Deferred tax		0.41	(0.41)
Total tax expenses		18.86	(0.41)
Profit /(Loss) for the year		55.83	(0.26)
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 year		55.83	(0.26)
Earnings per equity share (nominal face value of ₹ 10/- each)	22		
1) Basic		558.31	(2.61)
2) Diluted		558.31	(2.61)
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Techno Defence Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2022	Year ended 31-Mar-2021
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	74.69	(0.67)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation & Amoratisation Expenses	0.72	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	75.41	(0.67)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	41.21	(46.93)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(94.39)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	97.79	(100.49)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(116.21)	153.43
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	3.81	5.34
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	(1.00)	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	2.81	5.34
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(2.00)	(0.64)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	(2.00)	(0.64)
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 (A+B+C)	0.81	4.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Year	4.92	0.22
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year	5.73	4.92

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 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	5.73	4.92
Total	5.73	4.92

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Techno Defence Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 1st April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March,2022
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each Issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2020	(0.84)	-	(0.84)
Profit / (Loss) for the year after tax	(0.26)	-	(0.26)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year after tax	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2021	(1.10)	-	(1.10)
Profit / (Loss) for the year after tax	55.83	-	55.83
Other Comprehensive Income for the year after tax	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2022	54.73	-	54.73

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

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 Plot No-47, Opus Centre, 2nd floor, Opp Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, 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 Vehicles, 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 26th May 2022.

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

The Company recognizes revenue when Control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the Consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the Contract that are separate Performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated .

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and Volume rebates. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved .Such Provisions give rise to variable Consideration and are estimated at Contract inception and updated thereafter.

Revenue from Rendering of services is recognized as & when the Customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services Performed. Revenue is net of Goods & Service Tax collected on behalf of the Government.

Contract Balances

Contract Asset
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the Customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays Consideration or before the payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional

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

Contract Liabilities
A Contract Liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of Consideration is due) from the Customer .If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract Liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier) .Contract Liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company Performs under the Contract including Advances received from Customer .

Refund Liabilities
A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the Customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the Customer .The Company updates its estimates of refund Liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Other Income
Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest Income on all debt instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR).

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of the Income can be measured reliably.

v) Inventories
Inventories of Raw Materials, Finished Goods and Semi-Finished Goods, are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Goods in transit are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost comprises of all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and conditions. Cost is arrived at on FIFO basis. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.

If payment terms for inventory are on deferred basis i.e. beyond normal credit terms, then cost is determined by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate determined with reference to the market rates. The difference between total cost and deemed cost is recognized as interest expense over the period of financing under the effective interest method.

vi) Property, plant and equipment

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

vii) 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. Depreciation is provided from the end of the Quarter in which additions are made.

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.

viii) 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.

ix) 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.

x) 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.

xi) 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.

xii) 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.

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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

xv) 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.

xvi) 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.

xvii) 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

xviii) 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.

xix) 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.

xx) Operating Segments

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

xxi) Significant accounting judgments, 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
- Estimation of Provisions and Contingencies

xxii) Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Techno Defence Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer	Total
Year Ended 31st March, 2021		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	0.64	0.64
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	0.64	0.64
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	0.64	0.64
Year Ended 31st March, 2022		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	0.64	0.64
Additions	2.00	2.00
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	2.64	2.64
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.72	0.72
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	0.72	0.72
Net Carrying Amount	1.92	1.92

Notes

1) All Property, Plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company

Techno Defence Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 4 : Deferred Tax Assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	-	-
Business Loss	-	0.41
Total Deferred Tax Assets	-	0.41
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	0.41

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 1st April 2021	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st March 2022
Deferred tax Asset / (Liabilities)				
Business Loss	0.41	(0.41)	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	0.41	(0.41)	-	-

Particulars	Net balance as at 1st April 2020	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st March 2021
Deferred tax Asset / (Liabilities)				
Business Loss	-	0.41	-	0.41
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	0.41	-	0.41

Note 5 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Raw Material	3.15	-
Work In Progress	-	46.93
Store & Spares	2.57	-
Total Inventories	5.72	46.93

Note 6 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade Receivables (other than related parties)	-	-
Receivables from related parties	94.39	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	94.39	-
Current Portion	94.39	-
Non - Current Portion	-	-

Break-up of security details		
Secured ,Considered good	-	-
Unsecured , Considered good	94.39	-
Doubtful	-	-
Total	94.39	-
Allowance for doubtful Trade Receivables	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	94.39	-

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2022 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	94.39	-	-	-	-	-	94.39
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receeivables- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94.39	-	-	-	-	-	94.39

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2021 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receeivables- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receeivables- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 7 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	5.38	4.72
Cash on Hand	0.35	0.20
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.73	4.92

Note 8 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Balance With Statutory Authorities	-	5.33
Others	2.70	95.16
Total Other Current Asset	2.70	100.49

Equity

Note 9(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Authorised		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00

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 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	₹ in Lakhs	Number	₹ in Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Bought during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

c) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	₹ in Lakhs	Number	₹ in Lakhs
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	7,000	0.70	7,000	0.70

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

Name of the Shareholder	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	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

e) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	7,000	-	7,000	70	-
Mr. Pravin Salinkar	3,000	-	3,000	30	-

As at 31st March, 2021

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	7,000	-	7,000	70	-
Mr. Pravin Salinkar	3,000	-	3,000	30	-

Note 9(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(1.10)	(0.84)
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year	55.83	(0.26)
Closing Balance	54.73	(1.10)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 10(a) : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Current		
Amounts due to related parties	-	-
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-
Others	18.90	7.19
Total Trade Payables	18.90	7.19

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Company has no dues to suppliers registered under Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprises Development Act ,2006 ('MSMED Act") throughout the year & hence the disclosures Pursuant to the said MSMED Act are not applicable to the Company.Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-	-

The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act , 2006	-	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2022 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	13.53	5.37	-	-	-	18.90
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13.53	5.37	-	-	-	18.90

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2021 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	7.19	-	-	-	-	7.19
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.19	-	-	-	-	7.19

Note 10(b) : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Liabilities For Expenses	0.30	0.53
Total Other Financial Liabilites	0.30	0.53

Note 11 : Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Provision for Taxation	18.45	-
Less :Advance Tax	(1.00)	-
Net Current Tax Assets	17.45	-

Note 12 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
Advances from customers-Contract Liability	-	143.84
Other Liabilities	18.08	1.93
Total Other Current Liabilities	18.08	145.77

Note 13 : Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Sale of products	263.69	-
Rendering of Services	16.92	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	280.61	-

Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue based on Geography

	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Domestic	280.61	-
Export #	-	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	280.61	-

Export Incentives has been included in Export Revenue

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivables	94.39	-
Contract Liabilities (Advances from Customers)	-	143.84

Reconciling the Amount of Revenue recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss with the Contracted Prices

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Contract Price	280.61	-
Less Discount , rebates , Returns, Claims etc	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	280.61	-

Techno Defence Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 14 : Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Non Operating Income	0.00	-
Total Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)	0.00	-

Note 15 : Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Raw Materials at the Beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Purchases (net) #	9.08	-
	9.08	-
Less : Raw Material at the end of the Year	3.15	-
	5.93	-
Packing Material Consumed	-	-
Total Cost of Material Consumed	5.93	-

Note 16 : Changes in inventories of work - in - progress

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Opening Balances		
Work - in - Progress	46.93	-
Total Opening Balances	46.93	-
Closing Balances		
Work - in - Progress	-	46.93
Total Closing Balances	-	46.93
Total Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	46.93	(46.93)

Note 17 : Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Salaries, Wages, Bonus, allowances Etc.	1.55	12.72
Staff / Worker Welfare	0.31	-
Total Employee Benefits Expense	1.86	12.72

Note 18 : Depreciation

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Dep on Property, Plant & Equipment	0.72	-
Total Depreciation	0.72	-

Note 19 : Finance Cost

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Bank Charges	0.01	0.00
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	0.01	0.00

Note 20 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Consumption of Stores and Spares & Other Consumable Items	109.43	2.51
Labour Charges	32.94	0.74
Inspection & Testing Charges	0.36	0.07
Computer Expenses	0.13	0.11
Traveling & Conveyance Expenses	1.76	3.14
Freight & Other Charges	1.13	-
Legal & Professional Exps	4.52	27.91
Payment to Auditors - Refer Note 20 (a) below	0.05	0.05
Rent, Rates & Taxes	0.10	0.23
Printing & Stationery	0.03	0.04
Postage,Telegram & Telephone Expenses	0.02	0.02
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.06
Total Other expenses	150.47	34.88

Note 20 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021

Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fees	0.05	0.05
Total Payment to Auditors	0.05	0.05

Note 21 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31st Mar 2022	Year Ended 31st Mar 2021
Current tax expense (A)		
Current year	18.45	-
Taxation of earlier years	-	-
	18.45	-
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.41	(0.41)
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	18.86	(0.41)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2022	Year Ended March 31,2021
Profit before tax	74.69	(0.67)
Applicable tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	18.80	(0.17)
Tax effect of :		
Tax effect on non-deductible /Allowable on Payment Basis	-	-
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	0.07	-
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	-	(0.24)
Others	(0.00)	-
Tax Adjustment of earlier years	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	18.86	(0.41)
Effective tax rate	25.26%	61.47%

Note 22 : 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 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
i)	Net Profit \ (Loss) for the year	55.83	(0.26)
ii)	Weighted Average No of Equity Shares Outstanding (No. in Lakhs)	0.10	0.10
iii)	Basic Earning per share	558.31	(2.61)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share	558.31	(2.61)

Note 23 : 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 Company
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Up to 10th Jan 2022)
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft NZ Limited
7.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt Ltd
8.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
9. Technosoft Innovations Inc.
10.Technosoft GMBH
11.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
12.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
13.Technosoft Services Inc.
14.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
15.Benten Technologies LLP
16.Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited
17.Technocraft Fashions Limited (w.e.f. 20th Oct 2020)
18.Technocraft Textiles Limited (w.e.f. 2nd Nov 2021)
19.Technomatic Packaging Private Limited (w.e.f 24th March 2022)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transcations carried out during the year	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
Rent Paid		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	0.01	0.01
Sale of Goods & Services		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	263.69	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivables		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	94.39	
Other Payable (Customer Advance)		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	-	143.84

Note
The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that are Prevailing in arm's Length transcations .Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured .

Note 24: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Times	31st March 2022	31st March 2021	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	1.98	0.99	99.82	Variance due to reduction in current Liabilities in current financial year
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	NA	NA	NA	NA as the Company has no Borrowings
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	%	50.18	(223.41)	122.46	Variance due to Increase in Profit in current financial year
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	Times	1.86	(0.46)	-499.77	Because of reduction in Inventory
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	Times	1.49	NA	NA	No Revenue from Operation in FY 2020-21
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases of Service and Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	Times	3.06	2.41	27.11	Variance due to Increase in Expenes in current financial year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	Times	5.21	NA	NA	No Revenue from Operation during the Period Apr - Mar 21.
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue	Times	0.20	NA	NA	No Revenue from Operation during the Period Apr - Mar 21.
Return of Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	Times	1.34	(6.62)	120.25	Variance due to Increase in Revenue and corresponding increase in Profit in current financial year

Note

Earnings for Debt Service= Earnings before Interest Cost , depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax.

Debt service = Interest Cost for the year +Principal repayment of Long Term debt Liabiliies within one year.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating expenses

Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities

Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost

Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

Note 25: 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 2022	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Current :								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5.73	5.73	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	94.39	94.39	-	-	-	-
	-	-	100.12	100.12	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Current								
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	18.90	18.90	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-
	-	-	19.20	19.20	-	-	-	-

₹ in lakhs

31st March 2021	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Current :								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4.92	4.92	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4.92	4.92	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Current								
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	7.19	7.19	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.53	0.53	-	-	-	-
	-	-	7.72	7.72	-	-	-	-

During the reporting period ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, 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.

Note No. 26 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.

Ageing of Accounts Receivable

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Not due	94.39	-
Less than 6 Months	-	-
6 Months -1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	94.39	-

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its Financial obligations on time, or at a reasonable price .Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient Liquidity to meet its timely financial obiligations when due .The Management continously monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's Liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of the expected cash flows and ensures that all the Financial obiligations are meet timely.

Maturity patterns of other Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March ,2022 (₹ in Lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	18.90	-	-	18.90
Other Financial Liabilities	0.30	-	-	0.30
Total	19.20	-	-	19.20

As at 31st March ,2021 (₹ in Lakhs)

	0-1 years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	7.19	-	-	7.19
Other Financial Liabilities	0.53	-	-	0.53
Total	7.72	-	-	7.72

Note 27: Capital Management

a) Risk Management :

The Company has no debts and hence 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 28 : Disclosure in respect of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Company is not required to make payment or provided for any liabilty as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 29 : Accompanying Notes to Accounts

a) Provision for retirement benefits

Provisions of Retirement Benefits are not applicable to the Company

b) Segment Reporting

The company and its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews "Self Regulating equipments & Structures" as the only segment. Thus, as per Ind AS 108, the business activities falls within a single primary segment and accordingly segment reporting is not applicable.

c) Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property

(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off .

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act , 1961 (such as

(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities

(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

d) As at 31 March 2022, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets.

e) The Figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees upto two decimal Places. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than ` 500/-

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

g) Note 1 to 29 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	
(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER M.NO :140827	Sharad Kumar Saraf DIRECTOR DIN :00035843	Sudarshan Kumar Saraf DIRECTOR DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

SHIVALE INFRAPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of SHIVALE INFRAPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of SHIVALE INFRAPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

<u>Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements</u>

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

<u>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial Year ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current Year. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There is no amount to be transferred to the Investor Education Undertaking Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate

Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSUY6093

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of SHIVALE INFRAPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED on the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2022, We report that:

1a The Company does not own any Property, Plant & Equipment or Intangible 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 (d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

1b There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

2. a. The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at 31st March, 2022 and discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such confirmations.

   b. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and hence provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to clause 3(iii)(f) 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 made any investments or granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 of the Act and provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7a. 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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

7b. According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)

    b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c. The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

    (iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has not incurred any cash losses of in the current financial year but incurred cash loss of ` 2.60 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 20 to the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Provisions of section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSUY6093

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of SHIVALE INFRAPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED for the Year ended 31st March 2022. 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 SHIVALE INFRAPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the Year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 31st March, 2022, 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

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSUY6093

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited
(CIN - U28994MH2019PTC333761)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Deferred tax asset	3	0.22	1.26
Total Non - Current Assets		0.22	1.26
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	955.00	161.42
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivable	5	147.74	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	19.24	10.08
Other Current Assets	7	143.85	29.49
Total Current Assets		1,265.83	200.99
Total Assets		1,266.05	202.25
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	8(a)	5.00	5.00
Other Equity	8(b)	114.37	(3.77)
Total Equity		119.37	1.23
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	9		
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors , other than Micro & Small Enterprise		1,113.88	194.42
Other Financial Liabilities	10	9.28	6.60
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	11	23.00	-
Other Current Liabilities	12	0.52	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,146.68	201.02
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,266.05	202.25
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue from Operations	13	267.17	0.91
Total Income		267.17	0.91
Expenses			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		876.28	164.72
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock - in -Trade and work - in - progress	14	(793.58)	(161.42)
Finance costs	15	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	16	26.60	0.21
Total expenses		109.30	3.51
Profit/(loss) before tax		157.87	(2.60)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax	17	38.70	-
(2) Deferred tax		1.03	(0.65)
Total tax expenses		39.73	(0.65)
Profit /(Loss) for the period		118.14	(1.95)
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		118.14	(1.95)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)	18		
1) Basic		236.27	(3.89)
2) Diluted		236.27	(3.89)
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar S
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the Period ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2022	Year ended 31-Mar-2021
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	157.87	(2.60)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	157.87	(2.60)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(793.58)	(161.42)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(147.74)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other receivables	(114.36)	(29.49)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	891.27	200.96
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(6.54)	7.45
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	15.70	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	9.16	7.45
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 (A+B+C)	9.16	7.45
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period	10.08	2.63
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	19.24	10.08

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 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	19.24	10.08
Total	19.24	10.08

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid Up)	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 31st March,2020	(1.82)	-	(1.82)
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	(1.95)	-	(1.95)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2021	(3.77)	-	(3.77)
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	118.14	-	118.14
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2022	114.37	-	114.37

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Note-1 Company Overview

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 28th November 2019, CIN. U28994MH2019PTC333761 The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at Plot No-47, Opus Centre, 2nd floor, Opp Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.

The Company is incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing, designing, developing, fabricating, processing, repairing, assembling, buying, selling, importing, exporting, distributing, hiring, letting on hire or otherwise dealing in parts, components used in infrastructure related activities .
Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26th May 2022.

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

The Company recognizes revenue when Control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the Consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the Contract that are separate Performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated .

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and Volume rebates. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved .Such Provisions give rise to variable Consideration and are estimated at Contract inception and updated thereafter.

Revenue from Rendering of services is recognized as & when the Customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services Performed. Revenue is net of Goods & Service Tax collected on behalf of the Government.

Contract Balances

Contract Asset

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the Customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays Consideration or before the payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional

Trade Receivables

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

Contract Liabilities

A Contract Liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of Consideration is due) from the Customer .If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract Liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier) .Contract Liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company Performs under the Contract including Advances received from Customer .

Refund Liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the Customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the Customer .The Company updates its estimates of refund Liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Other Income

Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest Income on all debt instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR).

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of the Income can be measured reliably.

v) Inventories

Inventories of Finished Goods are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Goods in transit are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost comprises of all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and conditions. Cost is arrived at on FIFO basis. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.

If payment terms for inventory are on deferred basis i.e. beyond normal credit terms, then cost is determined by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate determined with reference to the market rates. The difference between total cost and deemed cost is recognized as interest expense over the period of financing under the effective interest method.

vi) 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.

vii) 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.

viii) 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.

ix) 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.

x) 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.

xi) 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.

xii) 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

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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.

xv) 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

xvi) 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.

xvii) 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.

xviii) Operating Segments

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

xix) Significant accounting judgments, 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
- Estimation of Provisions and Contingencies

xiii) Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note 3 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	0.23	0.35
Business Loss	(0.01)	0.91
Total Deferred Tax Assets	0.22	1.26

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 1st April 2021	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st Mar 2022
Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities)				
Preliminary Expenses	0.35	(0.12)	-	0.23
Business Loss	0.91	(0.92)	-	(0.01)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	1.26	(1.04)	-	0.22

Particulars	Net balance as at 1st April 2020	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st Mar 2021
Deferred tax Asset/(Liabilities)				
Preliminary Expenses	0.47	(0.12)	-	0.35
Business Loss	0.14	0.77	-	0.91
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	0.61	0.65	-	1.26

Note 4 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Finished Goods	955.00	161.42
Total Inventories	955.00	161.42

Note 5 : Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade Receivables (other than related parties)	147.74	-
Receivables from related parties	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	147.74	-
Current Portion	147.74	-
Non - Current Portion	-	-
Break-up of security details		
Secured ,Considered good	-	-
Unsecured , Considered good	147.74	-
Doubtful	-	-
Total	147.74	-
Allowance for doubtful Trade Receivables	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	147.74	-

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2022 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Conside	112.17	33.68	1.89	-	-	-	147.74
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receeivables-Considered Good							
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	112.17	33.68	1.89	-	-	-	147.74

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2021 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receeivables-Conside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receeivables-Considered Good							-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 6 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	19.24	10.08
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	19.24	10.08

Note 7 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balance With Statutory Authorities	143.85	29.49
Total Other Current Asset	143.85	29.49

Equity

Note 8(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Authorised		
C.Y. 10,00,000 (P.Y.10,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
C.Y. 50,000 (P.Y. 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00

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 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	(₹ in Lakhs)	Number	(₹ in Lakhs)
Shares Issued during the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

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

Name of the Shareholder	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	(₹ in Lakhs)	Number	(₹ in Lakhs)
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

* of the total shares of the Company , one share is held in the name of Mr Sharad Kumar Saraf who is acting as the nominee of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited .

e) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	50,000	-	50,000	100	-

As at 31st March, 2021

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	50,000	-	50,000	100	-

Note 8(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(3.77)	(1.82)
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income for the period	118.14	(1.95)
Closing Balance	114.37	(3.77)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 9 : Trade Payable

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Current		
Amounts due to related parties	1,083.64	194.37
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-
Others	30.24	0.05
Total Trade Payables	1,113.88	194.42

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").

Particulars	As At 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-	-
The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act ,2006	-	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

Trade Payables ageing as on 31st March 2022

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.05	51.89	1,061.94	-	-	-	1,113.88
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.05	51.89	1,061.94	-	-	-	1,113.88

Trade Payables ageing as on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.05	194.37	-	-	-	-	194.42
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.05	194.37	-	-	-	-	194.42

Note 10 : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Security Deposit From :		
Other	9.28	6.60
Total Other Financial Liabilites	9.28	6.60

Note 11 : Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Provision For Taxation	38.70	-
Less : Advance Tax	15.70	-
Total Current Tax Liabilities	23.00	-

Note 12 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Other Liabilites	0.52	-
Total	0.52	-

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 13 : Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Rendering of Services	267.17	0.91
Total Revenue from Operations	267.17	0.91

Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue based on Geography

	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Domestic	267.17	0.91
Export #	-	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	267.17	0.91

Export Incentives has been included in Export Revenue

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivables	147.74	-
Contract Liabilities (Advances from Customers)	-	-

Reconciling the Amount of Revenue recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss with the Contracted Prices

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Contract Price	273.47	0.91
Less Discount , rebates , Returns, Claims etc	(6.30)	-
Total Revenue from Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	267.17	0.91

Note 14 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock - in -Trade and work - in - progress

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Opening Balances		
Work - in - Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	161.42	-
Scrap / Waste	-	-
Total Opening Balances	161.42	-
Closing Balances		
Work - in - Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	955.00	161.42
Scrap / Waste	-	-
Total Closing Balances	955.00	161.42
Total Changes in inventories of finished goods,Stock-in -Trade and WIP	(793.58)	(161.42)

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 15 : Finance Cost

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Financial Cost		
Bank Charges	0.00	0.00
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	0.00	0.00

Note 16 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Labour charges	26.03	-
Freight Charges	0.29	-
Professional Fees	0.11	0.11
Insurance (General)	0.08	-
Rent, Rates & Taxes	0.02	0.03
Payment to Auditors - Note 16(a) below	0.05	0.05
Licence & Legal Fees	0.02	0.02
Misc Exps	0.00	-
Total Other expenses	26.60	0.21

Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 16 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fee	0.05	0.05
Total Payment to Auditors	0.05	0.05

Note 17 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax expense (A)		
Current year	38.70	-
Taxation of earlier years	-	-
	38.70	-
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.03	(0.65)
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	39.73	(0.65)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2022	Year Ended March 31,2021
Profit before tax	157.87	(2.60)
Applicable tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	39.73	(0.65)
Tax effect of :		
Tax effect on non-deductible /Allowable on Payment Basis	-	-
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	-	-
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	-	-
Others	-	-
Tax Adjustment of earlier years	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	39.73	(0.65)
Effective tax rate	25.17%	24.99%

Note 18 : 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-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
i)	Weighted average number of Equity Shares (In Lakhs) of ₹ 10 each	0.50	0.50
ii)	Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	118.14	(1.95)
iii)	Basic Earning per share (in ₹)	236.27	(3.89)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)	236.27	(3.89)

Note 19 : 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 Company
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Up to 10th Jan 2022)
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft NZ Limited
7.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt Ltd
8.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
9 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
10.Technosoft GMBH
11.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
12.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
13.Technosoft Services Inc.
14.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
15.Benten Technologies LLP
16.Techno Defence Private Limited
17.Technocraft Fashions Limited (w.e.f. 20th Oct 2020)
18.Technocraft Textiles Limited (w.e.f. 2nd Nov 2021)
19.Technomatic Packaging Private Limited (w.e.f 24th March 2022)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transcations carried out during the Period	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
A. Purchase of Goods & Services		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	876.28	164.72

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
A.Trade Payable		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	1,083.64	194.37

Note 20: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Times	31st March 2022	31st March 2021	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	1.10	1.00	10.41	
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	NA	NA	NA	NA as the Company has no Borrowings
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	%	195.91	200.00	-2.04	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	Times	0.04	0.01	262.34	Efficiency in managing the Inventory
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	Times	0.90	NA	NA	No Trade Receivables as on Mar 21
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases of Service and Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	Times	0.35	0.42	-18.65	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	Times	4.49	(30.33)	-114.79	Better utilisation of working Capital
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue	Times	0.44	(2.14)	-120.67	Increase in Revenue and corresponding increase in Profit.
Return of Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	Times	1.32	(2.11)	-162.69	Increase in Revenue and corresponding increase in Profit.

I.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating expenses
Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities
Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost
Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

Note 21: 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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Carrying Value
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Trade Receivable	147.74	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	19.24	10.08
Total Assets	166.98	10.08
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Other Financial Liabilities		
- Trade Payables	1,113.88	194.42
- Other Current Financial Liability	9.28	6.60
Total Liabilities	1,123.16	201.02

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 22: Capital Management

a) Risk Management :

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

b) Dividend

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

Note 23 : Disclosure in respect of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities
The Company is not required to make payment or provided for any liabilty as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 24 : 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 earned Income only from Rental Activity and its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the same as the only segment.

c) Other Statutory Information
(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property
(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off .
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year
(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act ,
(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities
(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

d) As at 31 March 2022, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets.

e) The Figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees upto two decimal Places. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than ` 500/-

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

g) Note 1 to 24 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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind As financial statements of TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Loss including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the Period ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial Period ended 31st March, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial Period ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current Period. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There is no amount to be transferred to the Investor Education Undertaking Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate

Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSXY8759

<u>ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT</u>

<u>The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED on the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31st March, 2022, We report that:</u>

1a (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Right-of-Use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

1b As explained to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment 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 Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year, and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

1c The Company does not own any immovable property (Except leasehold properties) accordingly provision of clause (i)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

1d The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant, and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

1e There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

2. a. The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

   b. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and hence provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

3. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) & clause 3(iii)(c) to clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Investments made by the Company are not prejudicial to the company’s interests.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 & 186 in respect of investments made in party covered under section 185 of the Act .

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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7a. 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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

7b. According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year. Loan of ` 608.23 Lakhs (including interest) are repayable on demand and terms of conditions for payment of interest thereon have not been stipulated. According to the information and explanations given to us, such loans and interest thereon have not been demanded for repayment during the relevant financial year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)

    b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

    b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    c. The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has incurred cash losses of ` 80.02 Lakhs & ` 0.91 Lakhs respectively in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Provisions of section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSXY8759

ANNEXURE – “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED for the Period ended 31st March 2022. 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 FASHIONS LIMITED, (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind As financial statements of the Company for the Period 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 31st March, 2022, 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

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSXY8759

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED
(CIN - U17299MH2020PLC347998)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property,Plant & Equipments	3	479.28	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	42.40
Intangible Assets	4	1.52	-
Financial Assets			
Non Current Investment (₹ 10)	5(a)	0.00	-
Others Financial Assets	5(b)	0.53	-
Deferred tax asset	6	28.28	0.23
Total Non - Current Assets		509.61	42.63
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	149.26	0.91
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	5(c)	104.03	143.46
Cash and cash equivalents	5(d)	8.08	3.00
Loans	5(e)	1.49	-
Current tax Assets (Net)	8	6.97	-
Other Current Assets	9	99.60	5.12
Total Current Assets		369.43	152.49
Total Assets		879.04	195.12
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10(a)	25.00	5.00
Other Equity	10(b)	(84.09)	(0.68)
Total Equity		(59.09)	4.32
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	11(a)	75.00	-
Provisions	12	1.53	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		76.53	-
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Current Borrowings	11(b)	608.24	33.22
Trade Payable	11(c)		
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises			
Total Outstanding dues of creditors , other than Micro & Small Enterprise		207.41	157.42
Other Financial Liabilities	11(d)	40.67	0.11
Provision	12	0.25	-
Other Current Liabilities	13	5.03	0.05
Total Current Liabilities		861.60	190.80
Total Equity and Liabilities		879.04	195.12
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue from Operations	14	628.34	161.53
Other Income	15	0.85	0.10
Total Income		629.19	161.63
Expenses			
Purchase for Trading		210.72	159.88
Cost of Material Consumed	16	71.01	-
Change in Inventory	17	(39.98)	-
Employee benefits expense	18	318.37	-
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	19	31.44	-
Finance Cost	20	24.25	0.68
Other expenses	21	124.84	1.98
Total expenses		740.65	162.54
Profit/(loss) before tax	22	(111.46)	(0.91)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		(28.05)	(0.23)
Total tax expenses		(28.05)	(0.23)
Profit /(Loss) for the period		(83.41)	(0.68)
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		(83.41)	(0.68)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10/- each)	23		
1) Basic		(3.34)	(1.37)
2) Diluted		(3.34)	(1.37)
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Technocraft Fashions LimitedNavneet

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2022	Period ended 31-Mar-2021
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(111.46)	(0.91)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities		-
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	31.44	
Interest Expenses	24.04	0.68
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(55.98)	(0.23)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(148.35)	(0.91)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	39.43	(143.46)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other receivables	(96.50)	(5.12)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	97.31	157.58
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(164.09)	7.86
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	6.97	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(171.06)	7.86
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment Including Capital Work in Progress	(469.84)	(42.40)
Purchase of Investments (` 10)	(0.00)	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	(469.84)	(42.40)
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Proceeds from Short term Borrowings	575.02	33.22
Proceeds from issue of share capital	95.00	5.00
Interest Paid	(24.04)	(0.68)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	645.98	37.54
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	5.08	3.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period	3.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	8.08	3.00

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 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	8.08	3.00
Total	8.08	3.00

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035589

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Technocraft Fashions Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 15th October, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid Up)	5.00	-	5.00	20.00	25.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 15th October,2020	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	(0.68)	-	(0.68)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2021	(0.68)	-	(0.68)
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	(83.41)	-	(83.41)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2022	(84.09)	-	(84.09)

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Note-1 Company Overview

Technocraft Fashions Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 15th October 2020, CIN U17299MH2020PLC347998. The company is a Public Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at Plot No-47, Opus Centre, 2nd floor, Opp Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.

The Company is incorporated to carry on the business of textiles & its related products.

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26th May 2022.

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

The Company recognizes revenue when Control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the Consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the Contract that are separate Performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and Volume rebates. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved. Such provisions give rise to variable Consideration and are estimated at Contract inception and updated thereafter.

Revenue from Rendering of services is recognized as & when the Customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services Performed.

In respect of Short term advances from its customers, using the practical expedient in Ind AS-115, the Company does not adjust the Promised amount of Consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the Promised goods or services to the Customer and when the customer pays for that goods or services will be within the normal operating cycle ie one year.

Revenue is net of Goods & Service Tax Collected on behalf of the Government.

Contract Balances

Contract Asset

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the Customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays Consideration or before the payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional

Trade Receivables

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

Contract Liabilities

A Contract Liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of Consideration is due) from the Customer .If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract Liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier) .Contract Liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company Performs under the Contract including Advances received from Customer .

Refund Liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the Customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the Customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund Liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Other Income

Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest Income on all debt instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR).

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of the Income can be measured reliably.

v) Inventories

Inventories of Stores & Spares and other components, Packing Materials, Fuel and Oil are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Goods in transit are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost comprises of all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and conditions. Cost is arrived at on FIFO basis. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.

If payment terms for inventory are on deferred basis i.e. beyond normal credit terms, then cost is determined by discounting the future cash flows at an interest rate determined with reference to the market rates. The difference between total cost and deemed cost is recognized as interest expense over the period of financing under the effective interest method.

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 also included under Capital Work in Progress.

vii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or 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) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at net of transaction Cost incurred and measured at amortized Cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss over the period of borrowings using the effective Interest method.

x) 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.

xi) 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.

xii) 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.

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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.

xv) 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.

xvi) 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

xvii) 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.

xviii) 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.

xix) 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

xx) 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.

xxi) 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.

xxii) Operating Segments

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

xxiii) Significant accounting judgments, 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
- Estimation of Provisions and Contingencies

xxiv) Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Technocraft Fashions Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 3 : Property, Plant & Equipments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Lease Hold Improvement	Plant & Machinery	Computer	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Period Ended 31st March, 2021							
Gross Carrying Amount							
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.40
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.40
Accumulated Depreciation							
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.40

Particulars	Lease Hold Improvement	Plant & Machinery	Computer	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Period Ended 31st March, 2022							
Gross Carrying Amount							
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.40
Additions	8.84	444.71	4.29	11.51	40.61	509.96	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.40
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	8.84	444.71	4.29	11.51	40.61	509.96	-
Accumulated Depreciation							
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	28.35	0.58	1.08	0.67	30.68	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	28.35	0.58	1.08	0.67	30.68	-
Net Carrying Amount	8.84	416.36	3.71	10.43	39.94	479.28	-

Note

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note No. 4 : Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software *	Total
Year Ended 31st March ,2022		
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	-	-
Additions during the year	2.28	2.28
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	2.28	2.28
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	-	-
Amortisation Charge for the year	0.76	0.76
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	0.76	0.76
Closing Net Carrying Amount	1.52	1.52

Note No. 5(a) : Non Current Investment

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Investment In Equity Instruments (Fully Paid up, Unless other wise stated)		
Unquoted		
1 SHARE (P.Y. NIL) OF Technomatic Packaging Pvt. Ltd. of ` 10 each	0.00	-
Total Investment (` 10)	0.00	-
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	0.00	-
Market Value of Unquoted Investments	0.00	-

Note No. 5(b) Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Security Deposits with :				
Government Department	-	0.53	-	-
Total Other Financial Assets	-	0.53	-	-

Note 6 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	0.15	0.20
Business Loss	37.92	0.03
Total Deferred Tax Assets	38.07	0.23
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	(9.79)	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	28.28	0.23

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 01st April 2021	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st March 2022
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Depreciation	-	(9.79)	-	(9.79)
Preliminary Expenses	0.19	(0.05)	-	0.15
Business Loss	0.03	37.89	-	37.92
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	0.23	28.05	-	28.28

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 15th Oct 2020	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st March 2021
Deferred tax (Asset)/Liabilities				
Preliminary Expenses	-	0.19	-	0.19
Business Loss	-	0.03	-	0.03
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	0.23	-	0.23

Note 7 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Raw Material	108.69	-
Work in Progress	17.48	-
Finished Goods	21.14	-
Stores and Spares	0.59	0.91

Scrap	1.36	-
Total Inventories	149.26	0.91

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 5(c) : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade Receivables (other than related parties)	104.03	143.46
Receivables from related parties	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	104.03	143.46
Current Portion	104.03	143.46
Non - Current Portion	-	-

Break-up of security details		
Secured ,Considered good	-	-
Unsecured , Considered good	104.03	143.46
Doubtful	-	-
Total	104.03	143.46
Allowance for doubtful Trade Receivables	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	104.03	143.46

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2022 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	102.99	1.04	-	-	-	-	104.03
Gross Undisputed Trade Receeivables	102.99	1.04	-	-	-	-	104.03
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good							
Gross Disputed Trade Receeivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	102.99	1.04	-	-	-	-	104.03

Trade Receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2021 (outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	143.46	-	-	-	-	-	143.46
Gross Undisputed Trade Receeivables	143.46	-	-	-	-	-	143.46
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Considered Good							
Gross Disputed Trade Receeivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -Which have signiifcant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disputed Trade Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	143.46	-	-	-	-	-	143.46

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 5(d) : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	7.55	3.00
Cash on Hand	0.53	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.08	3.00

Note No. 5 (d) : Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Unsecured,considered good				
Loans To Employees	1.49	-	-	-
Total Loans	1.49	-	-	-

Note 8 : Current Tax Asset (Net)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Advance Tax	6.97	-
Less :Provision For Taxation	-	-
Net Current Tax Assets	6.97	-

Note 9 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balance With Statutory Authorities	83.48	5.12
Other	16.12	-
Total Other Current Asset	99.60	5.12

Equity
Note 10(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Authorised		
2,50,000 (P.Y.2,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	25.00	25.00
7,50,000 (P.Y. NIL) 7% Redemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of ` 10/- Each	75.00	-
	100.00	25.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
2,50,000 (P.Y. 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	25.00	5.00
	25.00	5.00

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 2022		Equity Shares As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	₹ in Lakhs	Number	₹ in Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the begining of the year	50,000	5.00	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	2,00,000	20.00	50,000	5.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,50,000	25.00	50,000	5.00

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

Name of the Shareholder	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Number	₹ in Lakhs	Number	₹ in Lakhs
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	2,50,000	25.00	50,000	5.00

* of the total shares of the Company , Six shares is held in the name of Mr Sharad Kumar Saraf who is acting as the nominee of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited .

The Company has further issued 20,000 Equity Shares of Face Value of ` 10 each at par to Technocraft Industries (India) Limited & Its nominees in F.Y. 2021-22. Nominees are six share holders holding one share each on behalf of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited.

d) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	100	400

As at 31st March, 2021

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	-	50,000	50,000	100	100

Note 10(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(0.68)	-
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(83.41)	(0.68)
Closing Balance	(84.09)	(0.68)

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note No. 11(a) : Other Financial Liabilities

Non Current

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
7,50,000 (P.Y. NIL) 7% Redemable Non-cumulative Preference Shares of ` 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	75.00	-
Total Other Financial Liabilites	75.00	-

The Company has issued 7,50,000 Redemable Non-cumulative Preference Shares of Face Value of ` 10 each at par to Technocraft Industries (India) Limited in F.Y. 2021-22.

Note No. 12 :Provisions

Particulars	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Current	Non - Current	Current	Non - Current
Provision For Leave Salary Encashment	0.25	1.03	-	-
Provision For Gratuity	0.00	0.50	-	-
Total Employee Benefit Obligations*	0.25	1.53	-	-

Note 11(b) : Current Borrowings

Particulars	Interest Rate	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Unsecured			
From Related Party			
Technocraft Ind (I) Limited	10%	608.24	33.22
(Terms Of Repayment - On Demand)			
Total Current Borrowings		608.24	33.22

Note 11(c) : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Current		

Amounts due to related parties	151.78	150.24
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-
Others	55.63	7.18
Total Trade Payables	207.41	157.42

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").

Particulars	As At 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-	-
The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act ,2006	-	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Trade Payables ageing as on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.05	202.27	5.09	-	-	-	207.41
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.05	202.27	5.09	-	-	-	207.41

Trade Payables ageing as on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.05	157.30	0.07	-	-	-	157.42
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.05	157.30	0.07	-	-	-	157.42

Note 11(d) : Other Financial Liabilities
Current

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Security Depoisits	0.98	-
Liabilities For Expenses	39.69	0.11
Total Other Financial Liabilites	40.67	0.11

Note 13: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Advance from Customer	0.13	-
Other Liabilities	4.90	0.05
Total Other Current Liabilities	5.03	0.05

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 14 : Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Sale of products	310.58	161.53
Rendering of Services	303.93	-
Other Operating Income	13.83	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	628.34	161.53

Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue based on Geography

	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Domestic	628.34	161.53
Export #	-	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	628.34	161.53

Export Incentives has been included in Export Revenue

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Trade Receivables	104.03	143.46
Contract Liabilities (Advances from Customers)	0.13	-

Reconciling the Amount of Revenue recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss with the Contracted Prices

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Contract Price	628.34	161.53
Less Discount , rebates , Returns, Claims etc	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations as per statement of Profit & Loss	628.34	161.53

Note 15 : Other Income and Other Gains/(Losses)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Other Non Operating Income	0.85	0.10
Total Other Income	0.85	0.10

Note 16 : Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Raw Materials at the Beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Purchases (net) #	162.77	-
	162.77	-
Less : Raw Material at the end of the Year	108.69	-
	54.08	-
Packing Material Consumed	16.93	-
Total Cost of Material Consumed	71.01	-

Purchases are reported net of Trade Discounts, Returns, Goods & Services Tax (to the extend refundable/adjustable) & Sales (if any) made during the course of Business.

Note 17 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock - in -Trade and work - in - progress

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Opening Balances		
Work - in - Progress	-	-
Finished Goods	-	-
Scrap / Waste	-	-
Total Opening Balances	-	-
Closing Balances		
Work - in - Progress	17.48	-
Finished Goods	21.14	-
Scrap / Waste	1.36	-
Total Closing Balances	39.98	-
Total Changes in inventories of finished goods,Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress	(39.98)	-

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 18 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Salaries, Wages, Bonus, allowances Etc.	300.20	-
Contribution To Providend Fund, ESIC & Other Funds	10.63	-
Gratuity	0.51	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	7.03	-
Total Employee Benefits Expense	318.37	-

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2022

Note 19 : Depreciation

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Dep on Property, Plant & Machinery	30.68	-
Dep on Intangible Asset	0.76	
Total Depreciation	31.44	-

Note 20 : Finance Cost

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Interest		
Interest Expenses (net)	24.04	0.68
Other Finance Cost		
Bank Charges	0.21	0.00
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	24.25	0.68

Note 21 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Store & Spare Consumption	31.47	-
Fuel & oil Consumption	0.66	
Freight Charges	2.46	0.14
Repair & Maintenece	7.00	
Other Manufacturing Exps	0.10	
Security Charges	4.21	-
Power & Electricity	19.97	-
Job Work	16.77	
Labour charges	0.89	
Water Charges	0.55	-
Travelling Exps	2.31	-
Vehicle Exps	0.03	
Selling & Distribution Expenses	3.00	
Licence & Legal Fees	0.58	1.69
Professional & Consultancy Charges	13.29	0.05
Printing & Stationery	5.01	-
Postage, Telegram & Telephone Expenses	0.22	
Technical Training Exps	1.39	-
Rent , Rates & Taxes	11.13	0.03
Insurance Expenses	1.17	
Payment to Auditors - Note 21(a) below	0.05	0.05
Filing Fees	1.52	0.02
Misc Exps	1.06	-
Total Other expenses	124.84	1.98

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fee	0.05	0.05
Total Payment to Auditors	0.05	0.05

Note 22 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax expense (A)		
Current year	-	-
Taxation of earlier years	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(28.05)	(0.23)
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	(28.05)	(0.23)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2022	Period Ended March 31,2021
Profit before tax	(111.46)	(0.91)
Applicable tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	(28.05)	(0.23)

Tax effect of :		
Tax effect on non-deductible /Allowable on Payment Basis	-	-
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	-	-
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	-	-
Others	-	-
Tax Adjustment of earlier years	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(28.05)	(0.23)
Effective tax rate	25.17%	25.16%

Note 23 : 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-22	Period Ended 31-Mar-21
i)	Weighted average number of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (No. in Lakhs)	25	0.50
ii)	Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(83.41)	(0.68)
iii)	Basic Earning per share (in ₹)	(3.34)	(1.37)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)	(3.34)	(1.37)

Note 24 : 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 Company
1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies
1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Up to 10th Jan 2022)
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft NZ Limited
7.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt Ltd
8.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
9 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
10.Technosoft GMBH
11.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
12.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
13.Technosoft Services Inc.
14.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
15.Benten Technologies LLP
16.Techno Defence Private Limited
17.Technocraft Textiles Limited (w.e.f. 2nd Nov 2021)
18.Technomatic Packaging Private Limited (w.e.f 24th March 2022)
19.Shivale Infraproducts private Limited

₹ in Lakhs

Transcations carried out during the Period	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
A. Subscription to Equity Share Capital		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	20.00	5.00
B. Subscription to Preference Share Capital		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	75.00	-
C. Investment in Shares		
Technomatic Packaging Pvt. Ltd. (` 10)	0.00	-
D. Purchase of Goods, Materials , Assets & Services		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	649.18	159.88
E. Interest Paid		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	24.04	0.67
F. Rent Paid		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	10.44	-
G. Loan Taken (Net)		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	575.02	33.22
H. Sales (Labour Charges)		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	293.09	-
I. Sales of Materials / Assets / Stores & Spares / Traded Goods		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	3.74	-

₹ in Lakhs

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
A. Trade & Other Payable		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	151.78	150.24
B. Loan Outstanding		
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	608.24	33.22

Note 25 : DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO Ind AS - 19 "EMPLOYEE BENEFITS"

[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.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Contribution Scheme	0.51	-

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-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Present value of unfunded obligations	0.51	-
Fair Value of plan assets	-	-
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised	0.51	-

Changes in Defined benefit obligations

Particulars	Present value of obligations	
	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Obligations at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	0.51	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest Cost/(Income)	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income		-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-
Defined Obligations at the end of the year	0.51	-

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Statement of Profit and Loss

Employee benefit expenses :	2021-22	2020-21
Current Service cost	0.51	-
Interest cost/ (Income)	-	-
Total amount recognised in Statement of P&L	0.51	-
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability :		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)	-	-
Change in Financial Assumptions	-	-
Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Experience gains/(losses)	-	-
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenses	-	-

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-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.85%	0.00%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	0.00%
Withdrawal Rates (p.a.)	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-22 Increase /Decrease in liability	As at 31-Mar-21 Increase /Decrease in liability
Discount rate varied by 0.5%		
0.50%	0.46	-
-0.50%	0.55	-
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%		
0.50%	0.55	-
-0.50%	0.46	-
Withdrawal rate (W.R.) varied by 10%		
W.R.* 110%	0.51	-
W.R.* 90%	0.51	-

The sensitivity analysis 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 2022 & as at 31st March 2021 were as follows:

Expected contribution	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year (` 296)	0.00	-
2nd following year (` 134)	0.00	-
3rd following year (` 749)	0.01	-
4th following year (` 784)	0.01	-
5th following year (` 1049)	0.01	-
Years 6 to 10 (` 18274)	0.18	-

[B] Other Long term employee benefits

Leave Encashment:

The Employees are entitled to accumulate Earned 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 can be encashed by the employees on superannuation, resignation, and termination or by nominee on death.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plans	
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Present value of unfunded obligations	1.28	-
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised	1.28	-

Reconciliation of balances of Defined Benefit Obligations.

	Leave Encashment - Unfunded	
	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Obligations at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current Service Cost	1.28	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) due to experience adjustments	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Defined Obligations at the end of the year	1.28	-

TECHNOCRAFT FASHIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Current Service Cost	1.28	-
Net Interest Cost	-	-
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	-	-
Total amount recognised in Statement of P&L	1.28	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)		
Change in Financial Assumptions	-	-
Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Experience gains/(losses)	-	-
Net Acturial Loss/(Gain)	-	-

Major Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Discount Rate (%)	6.85%	0.00%
Salary Escalation/ Inflation (%)	5.00%	0.00%
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 2022 & as at 31st March 2021 were as follows:

Expected contribution	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st following year	0.25	-
2nd following year	0.03	-
3rd following year	0.03	-
4th following year	0.03	-
5th following year	0.03	-
Years 6 to 10	0.34	-

Note 26: 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 2022	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Non-current :								
Deposits	-	-	0.53	0.53	-	-	-	-
	-							
Current :								
Loan to Employees	-	-	1.49	1.49	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8.08	8.08	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	104.03	104.03	-	-	-	-
	-	-	114.13	114.13	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Non Current								
Other Financial Liabilities			75.00	75.00				
Current								
Borrowings	-	-	608.24	608.24	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	207.41	207.41	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	40.67	40.67	-	-	-	-
	-	-	931.32	931.32	-	-	-	-

₹ in lakhs

31st March 2021	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Non-current :								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current :								
Loan to Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	143.46	143.46	-	-	-	-
	-	-	146.46	146.46	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Non Current								
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current								
Borrowings	-	-	33.22	33.22	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	157.42	157.42	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-
	-	-	190.75	190.75	-	-	-	-

During the reporting period ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, 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.

Note 27 : Financial Risk Management

a) 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 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 Company historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates .Loss rates are based on Company Historical Trends . Based on the historical data , no probable loss on collection of receivable is anticipated & hence no provision is considered .

Ageing of Account receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Not due	102.99	143.46
Less than 6 Months	1.04	-
6 Months -1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	104.03	143.46

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING PROJECTS LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH , 2022

Note 28 Ratio Analysis and its elements :

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator		31st March 2022	31st March 2021	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.43	0.80	-46.35	Variance due to increase Short Term Borrowings
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	(10.29)	7.70	-233.72	Variance due to Increase in Finance Cost and Increase in Loss in current financial year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	(2.33)	(0.34)	576.23	Variance due to Increase in Increase in Loss in current financial year
Return on Equity	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder Equity	%	76.13	(15.85)	580.27	Variance due to Increase in Increase in Loss in current financial year
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	Times	2.11	175.85	-98.80	Variance due to reduction in efficiency in managing the inventory in current financial year
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	Times	1.27	1.13	12.74	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	Times	0.71	1.03	-31.32	Variance due to increase in Trade Payables in current financial year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	Times	(1.28)	(4.22)	69.72	Variance due to increase in Current Liabilities
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after tax	Revenue from Operations	%	(0.13)	(0.00)	-3,034.14	Variance due to Increase in Loss in Current Year
Return on capital employed	Earnings before Interest & Taxes	Capital Employed	%	(0.16)	(0.01)	-2,451.86	Variance due to Increase in Loss in Current Year
Return on Investment	Net gain on Sale / Fair Value changes of Investment	Average Value of Current & Non Current Investments (excluding Non Current Investment in Subsidiaries , Associates & Joint Venture)	%	NA	NA	NA	

Note :

Earnings for Debt Service= Earnings before Interest Cost , depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax.

Debt service = Interest Cost for the year +Principal repayment of Long Term debt Liabiliies within one year.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating expenses

Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities

Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost

Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

Note 29: Capital Risk Management

a) 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 and infusing capital if and when required through better operational results and effiecient working capital management.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March ,2022	As at 31st March ,2021
Net Debt *	608.24	33.22
Total Equity	(59.09)	4.32
Net Debt to Total Equity	(10.29)	7.70

*Net Debt= Current Borrowings

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

Note 30 : Accompanying Notes to Accounts

a). The Net Worth of the company is negative to the extent of ₹ 59.09 Lakhs. However, the same is not a major threat to the existence of solvency of the company. Hence the company has continued to present its accounts on the going concern basis.

b) Segment Reporting
As per Ind AS 108, the business activities falls within a single primary segment i.e. dealing in textile products and accordingly segment reporting is not applicable to the Company.

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

d) As at 31st March 2022, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets.

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

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

Note 31 : Other Statutory Information
(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off .

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year .

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act , 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act , 1961.
(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities.
(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

x).Note 1 to 31 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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Loss including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial Year ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current Year. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There is no amount to be transferred to the Investor Education Undertaking Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate

Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSZR2359

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED on the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2022, We report that:

1a The Company does not own any Property, Plant & Equipment or Intangible 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 (d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

1b There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

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. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to clause 3(iii)(f) 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 made any investments or granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 of the Act and provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7a. 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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

7b. According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year. Loan of ` 716.89 Lakhs (including interest) are repayable on demand and terms of conditions for payment of interest thereon have not been stipulated. According to the information and explanations given to us, such loans and interest thereon have not been demanded for repayment during the relevant financial year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

   b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c. The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

    (iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has incurred cash losses of in the current financial year of ` 0.62 Lakhs.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future

viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Provisions of section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSZR2359

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED for the Year ended 31st March 2022. 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 TEXTILES LIMITED, ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the Year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 31st March, 2022, 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

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRSZR2359

TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED
(CIN - U17299MH2021PLC370797)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22
ASSETS		
Non - Current Assets		
CWIP-Pre Operative	3	16.65
Deferred tax asset	4	0.10
Other Non - Current Assets	5	700.85
Total Non - Current Assets		717.60
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2.56
Total Current Assets		2.56
Total Assets		720.16
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	7(a)	2.00
Other Equity	7(b)	(0.52)
Total Equity		1.48
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Current Borrowings	8(a)	716.89
Trade Payable	8(b)	
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		
Total Outstanding dues of creditors, Other than Micro & Small Enterprise		0.06
Other Current Liabilities	9	1.73
Total Current Liabilities		718.68
Total Equity and Liabilities		720.16
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Nanveet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Revenue from Operations		-
Total Income		-
Expenses		
Finance Cost	10	0.00
Other expenses	11	0.62
Total expenses		0.62
Profit /(loss) before tax		(0.62)
Tax expense:	12	
(1) Current tax		-
(2) Deferred tax		(0.10)
Total tax expenses		(0.10)
Profit /(Loss) for the period after tax		(0.52)
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		(0.52)
Earnings per equity share (on nominal face value of ₹ 10/- each)	13	
1) Basic		(2.61)
2) Diluted		(2.61)
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827
PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-22
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :	
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(0.62)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(0.62)
Working capital adjustments	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other receivables	(700.85)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	1.79
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(699.68)
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(699.68)
B. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :	
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment Including Capital Work in Progress	(16.65)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Investing Activities (B)	(16.65)
C. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :	
Net Proceeds from Short term Borrowings	716.89
Proceeds from issue of share capital	2.00
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	718.89
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	2.56
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	2.56

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 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	
In Current Account	2.56
Total	2.56

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 2nd November, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid Up)	-	2.00	2.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 2nd November, 2021	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Period after tax	(0.52)	-	(0.52)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period after tax	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(0.52)	-	(0.52)

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Ashish Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035549

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Note - 1 Company Overview:

Technocraft Textile Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 02nd Nov 2021, CIN U17299MH2021PLC370797. The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at Plot No-47, Opus Centre, 2nd Floor, Opp Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.
The Company was incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters, buyers, sellers, dealers and or as agents, stockiest, distributors and suppliers of all kinds of garments, apparels, coverings, fabrics, yarn, textiles, hosiery, home furnishings, silk and or merchandise of every kind and description and goods, articles related to Textiles, fashion & lifestyle and things as are made from or with cotton, nylon, silk, polyester, acrylics, wool, jute, hemp, rayon and other such kinds of fibers by whatever name called.

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26th May 2022.

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

The Company recognizes revenue when Control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the Consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the Contract that are separate Performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated .

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and Volume rebates. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved .Such Provisions give rise to variable Consideration and are estimated at Contract inception and updated thereafter.

Revenue from Rendering of services is recognized as & when the Customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services Performed.

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 also included under Capital Work in Progress.

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 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.

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. <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. <u>Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</u>

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. <u>Equity investments</u>

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.

xvii. Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

TECHNOCRAFT TEXTILES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note 3 : Capital Work in Progress

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Capital Work in Progress
Period Ended 31st December, 2021	
Gross Carrying Amount	
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	-
Additions	16.65
Disposals	-
Transfers	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	16.65
Accumulated Depreciation	
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-
Disposals	-
Transfers	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-
Net Carrying Amount	16.65

Notes

Capital Work in Progress

Capital Work in Progress is towards expansion of Business Units

Note 3A Ageing of Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31st March 2022					
Project in Progress	16.65	-	-	-	16.65
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.65	-	-	-	16.65

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note 4 : Deferred Tax Assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	0.06
Business Loss	0.04
Total Deferred Tax Assets	0.10
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	0.10

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 1st April 2021	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31st March 2022
Deferred tax Asset / (Liabilities)				
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	-	0.06	-	0.06
Business Loss	-	0.04	-	0.04
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	0.10	-	0.10

Note 5 : Other Non - Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Capital Advance	700.85
Total Other Non Current Asset	700.85

Note 6 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Balances with Banks	
- In current accounts	2.56
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.56

Equity

Note 7(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Authorised	
2,50,000 (P.Y. NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	25.00
	25.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up	
20,000 (P.Y. NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	2.00
	2.00

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 at 31st March,2022	
	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Shares Issued during the period	20,000	2.00
Shares bought back during the period	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	20,000	2.00

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March,2022	
	Number	₹
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	20,000	2.00

* of the total shares of the Company , Six shares are held by the six persons who are acting as the nominees on behalf of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited.

The Company has issued 20,000 Equity Shares of Face Value of ` 10 each at par to Technocraft Industries (India) Limited & Its nominees in F.Y. 2021-22. Nominees are six share holders holding one share each on behalf of Technocraft Industries (India) Limited.

e) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd & its nominees * (Holding Company)	-	20,000	20,000	100	100

Note 7(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the period after tax	(0.52)
Closing Balance	(0.52)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 8(a) : Current Borrowings

Particulars	Interest Rate	As at 31-Mar-22
Unsecured		
From Related Party		
Technocraft Ind (I) Limited	10%	716.89
(Terms Of Repayment - On Demand)		
Total Current Borrowings		716.89

Note 8(b) : Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Current	
Amounts due to related parties	-
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-
Others	0.06
Total Trade Payables	0.06

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Company has no dues to suppliers registered under Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprises Development Act ,2006 ('MSMED Act") throughout the year & hence the disclosures Pursuant to the said MSMED Act are not applicable to the Company.Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-
The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act , 2006	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March 2022 (Outstanding from due date of Payment)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.06
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Total	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.06

Note 9: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Statutory dues to the Government Department	1.73
Total Other Current Liabilities	1.73

Note 10 : Finance Cost

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Finance Cost	
Bank Charges	0.00
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	0.00

Note 11 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Licence & Legal Fees	0.00
Professional Fees	0.08
Rent , Rates & Taxes	0.04
Filing Fees	0.45
Payment to Auditors - Refer Note No 11 (a) below	0.05
Total Other expenses	0.62

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Payment to Auditors	
As Auditor :	
Audit Fee	0.05
Total Payment to Auditors	0.05

Note 12 : Tax Expense
(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Current tax expense (A)	
Current year	-
Taxation of earlier years	-
	-
Deferred tax expense (B)	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.10)
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	(0.10)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2022
Profit before tax	(0.62)
Applicable tax rate (Current year 17.16%)	(0.11)
Tax effect of :	
Tax effect on non-deductible /Allowable on Payment Basis	-
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	-
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	-
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	-
Others	0.01
Tax Adjustment of earlier years	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(0.10)
Effective tax rate	16.10%

Note 13 : Earnings per equity share (on nominal face 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 31st March, 2022
i)	Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(0.52)
ii)	Weighted average number of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (No. in Lakhs)	0.20
iii)	Basic Earning per share (in ₹)	(2.61)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)	(2.61)

Note 14 : 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 Company

1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies

1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Up to 10th Jan 2022)
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft NZ Limited
7.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Systems Pvt Ltd
8.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
9. Technosoft Innovations Inc.
10.Technosoft GMBH
11.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
12.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
13.Technosoft Services Inc.
14.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
15.Benten Technologies LLP
16.Techno Defence Private Limited
17. Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited
18.Technocraft Fashions Limited (w.e.f. 20th Oct 2020)
19.Technomatic Packaging Private Limited (w.e.f 24th March 2022)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transcations carried out during the Period	Period Ended 31st March, 2022
A. Subscription to Equity Share Capital	
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	2.00
B. Interest Paid on Loan taken	
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	16.65
C. Loan Taken (Net)	
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	716.89

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March, 2021
Loan Outstanding	
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	716.89

Note

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that are Prevailing in arm's Length transcations.Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured .

Note 15: 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 2022	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVTOCI - designated as such	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Current :								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2.56	2.56	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2.56	2.56	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Current								
Borrowings	-	-	716.89	716.89	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-
	-	-	716.95	716.95	-	-	-	-

During the reporting period ended March 31, 2022, 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.

Note 16 : Financial Risk Management

a) 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 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 Company historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates .Loss rates are based on Company Historical Trends . Based on the historical data , no probable loss on collection of receivable is anticipated & hence no provision is considered .

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its Financial obligations on time, or at a reasonable price .Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient Liquidity to meet its timely financial obiligations when due .The Management continously monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's Liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of the expected cash flows and ensures that all the Financial obiligations are meet timely.

Maturity patterns of borrowings

As at 31st March,2022 ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	0-1 Years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	716.89	-	716.89
Total	716.89	-	716.89

Maturity patterns of other Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March,2022 ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	0-1 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	0.06	-	0.06
Total	0.06	-	0.06

c) Market Risk

because of changes in market prices .Market risk comprises mainly of currency risk and interest rate risk

Note 17: Capital Management

a) 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 1.00 and infuse capital if and when required through better operational results and effiecient working capital Management

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31st March ,2022
Net Debt *	716.89
Total Equity	1.48
Net Debt to Total Equity	484.81

*Net Debt= Non Current Borrowings+Current Borrowings.

b) Dividend

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

Note 18 : Disclosure in respect of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Company is not required to make payment or provided for any liabilty as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 19: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Times	31st March 2022
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.00
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	484.81
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	%	(17.63)
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	Times	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	Times	NA
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases of Service and Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	Times	5.18
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	Times	NA
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue	Times	NA
Return of Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	Times	(0.42)

Note

Earnings for Debt Service= Earnings before Interest Cost , depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax.

Debt service = Interest Cost for the year +Principal repayment of Long Term debt Liabiliies within one year.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating exp

Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities

Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost

Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

Note 20 : 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 Revenue from its operations during the period .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 has no provision for current tax is made. However the Company has recognized Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) on losses since it believes that such DTA will reversible in future.

d) As at 31st March 2022, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets.

e) The company is Public Limited Company incorporated on 02nd November 2021 .The accounts of the Company relate to the Period from 2nd November,2021 to 31st March, 2022. This being first year of operations of the Company, the Figures for previous period have not been given.

d) Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property

(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like

(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act , 1961 (such as search

(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities

(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

f) The Figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees upto two decimal Places. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than ₹ 500/-

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

h) Note 1 to 21 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		
(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER	Ashish Kumar Saraf	Navneet Kumar Saraf
M.NO :140827	DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR
	DIN :00035549	DIN :00035686

PLACE: MUMBAI

DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED,

INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, its Loss including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial Year ended 31st March 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the order); issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, 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 IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current Year. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There is no amount to be transferred to the Investor Education Undertaking Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (i)The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii)The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate

Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid any Dividend during the Year ended on 31st March 2022 as per section 123 of the Company's Act, 2013. Hence, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRTBM8348

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED on the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2022, We report that:

1a The Company does not own any Property, Plant & Equipment or Intangible 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 (d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

1b There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

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. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to clause 3(iii)(f) 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 made any investments or granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security in respect of any loans to any party covered under section 185 of the Act and provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the central government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7a. 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 undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service 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, 2022 for a period exceeding six months from the date they became payable;

7b. According to information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no disputed amounts payables for Goods and Services Tax, provident fund dues, employees state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

9. a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

   c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were taken during the year.

   d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

10. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)

    b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

    b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c. The Whistle-blower mechanism as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 is not required to maintain Internal Audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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. (i) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

    (iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (iv) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has not incurred any cash losses of in the current financial year but incurred cash loss of ` 121.3 Hundreds in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future

viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For M. L. Sharma & Co.,
Firm Reg. No. 109963W
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRTBM8348

ANNEXURE – "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Report of even date to the Members of TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED for the Year ended 31st March 2022. 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 TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the Year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 31st March, 2022, 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

(Jinendra D. Jain) Partner
Membership No. 140827
UDIN – 22140827AJRTBM8348

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN - U28990MH2022PTC379067)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22
ASSETS		
Non - Current Assets		
Deferred tax asset	3	20.82
Total Non - Current Assets		20.82
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Other Financial Assets	4	944.69
Total Current Assets		944.69
Total Assets		965.51
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	5(a)	1,000.00
Other Equity	5(b)	(100.49)
Total Equity		899.51
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payable	6	
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors, Other than Micro & Small Enterprise		66.00
Total Current Liabilities		66.00
Total Equity and Liabilities		965.51
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

Particulars	Note No.	Period Ended 31-Mar-22
Revenue from Operations		-
Total Income		-
Expenses		
Other expenses	7	121.31
Total expenses		121.31
Profit /(loss) before tax		(121.31)
Tax expense:	8	
(1) Current tax		-
(2) Deferred tax		(20.82)
Total tax expenses		(20.82)
Profit /(Loss) for the period after tax		(100.49)
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		(100.49)
Earnings per equity share (on nominal face value of ₹ 10/- each)	9	
1) Basic		(1.00)
2) Diluted		(1.00)
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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827
PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the Period ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

Particulars	Period ended 31st Mar 2022
A. CASH FLOW ARISING FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :	
Profit before exceptional items & tax from continuing operations	(121.31)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(121.31)
Working capital adjustments	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other receivables	(944.69)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	66.00
Cash Generated from / (used) in operations	(1,000.00)
Income Tax paid (net of Refunds)	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Operating Activities (A)	(1,000.00)
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	1,000.00
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) in the course of Financing Activities (C)	1,000.00
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	-

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 (₹ in hundreds)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	
In Current Account	-
Total	-

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :	Balance as at 24th March, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the Period	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Paid up Capital (Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each issued , Subscribed & Fully Paid Up)	-	1,000.00	1,000.00

(₹ in hundreds)

OTHER EQUITY :			
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 24th March, 2021	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Period after tax	(100.49)	-	(100.49)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period after tax	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(100.49)	-	(100.49)

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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035843

Sudarshan Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

Note - 1 Company Overview:

Technomatic Packaging Private Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 24th March 2022, CIN U28990MH2022PTC379067. The company is a Private Limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is having its registered office at Plot No-47, Opus Centre, 2nd Floor, Opp. Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400093 Maharashtra India.
The Company was incorporated to carry on the business of designing, developing, fabricating, processing, repairing, assembling, manufacturing, buying, selling, importing, exporting, distributing, hiring, letting on hire or otherwise dealing in parts, components and product of plastic, Rubber, Chemical products or ferrous and non - ferrous metal including Flanges, Bungs, Capseals, Light Closure of all kinds of Drum Closures & their components.

Authorisation of Financial Statements: The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26th May 2022.

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

The Company recognizes revenue when Control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the Consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the Contract that are separate Performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated .

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and Volume rebates. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved .Such Provisions give rise to variable Consideration and are estimated at Contract inception and updated thereafter.

Revenue from Rendering of services is recognized as & when the Customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the company has an enforceable right to payment for services Performed.

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 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.

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. <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. <u>Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</u>

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. <u>Equity investments</u>

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.

xvii. Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23rd March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective from 1st April 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

Note 3 : Deferred tax asset

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	6.36
Business Loss	14.46
Total Deferred Tax Assets	20.82
Set - off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set - off provisions	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	20.82

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Net balance as at 1st April 2021	Credit/(Charge) in profit or loss	Credit/(Charge) in OCI	Net balance as at 31/03/2022
Deferred tax Asset / (Liabilities)				
Preliminary Expense for tax purpose	-	6.36	-	6.36
Business Loss	-	14.46	-	14.46
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) - Net	-	20.82	-	20.82

Note 4 : Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Other	944.69
Total Other Financial Assets	944.69

Equity
Note 5(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Authorised	
10,000 (P.Y. NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each	1,000.00
	1,000.00
Issued and Subscribed	
10,000 (P.Y. NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Fully Paid Up	1,000.00
	1,000.00

The Company has Issued & Subscribed above Shares in F.Y. 2021-22 but these shares are unpaid upto Balance Sheet date.

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,2022	
	Number	₹ in Hundreds
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Shares Issued during the period	10,000	1,000.00
Shares bought back during the period	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	10,000	1,000.00

c) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As on 31st March,2022	
	Number	₹ in Hundreds
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	9,999	999.90

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

Name of the Shareholder	As on 31st March,2022	
	Number	₹ in Hundreds
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd	9,999	999.90

e) Shares held by Promoter's & Promoter Group at the end of the year
As at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter & Promoter Group	No of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Shares at the end of the Year	% of Total Shares	% Changes during the year
Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd.	-	9,999	9,999	99.99	100%
Technocraft Fashion Ltd.	-	1	1	0.01	100%

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

Note 5(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add / (Less) : Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the period after tax	(100.49)
Closing Balance	(100.49)

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 6 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22
Current	
Amounts due to related parties	-
Total Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	-
Others	66.00
Total Trade Payables	66.00

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Company has no dues to suppliers registered under Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprises Development Act ,2006 ('MSMED Act") throughout the year & hence the disclosures Pursuant to the said MSMED Act are not applicable to the Company. Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-
Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act , 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act , 2006.	-
The amount of Interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the Interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act , 2006	-

Note-Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro , Small and Meduim Enterprise Development Act ,2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the Status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balancsheet date .There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on Balance brought forward from previous year.

Trade Payables ageing as on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	50.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	66.00
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	50.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	66.00

Note 7 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Professional Fees	16.00
Rent , Rates & Taxes	25.00
Filing Fees	30.31
Payment to Auditors - Refer Note No 7 (a) below	50.00
Total Other expenses	121.31

TECHNOMATIC PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in hundreds)

Note 7 (a) : - Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Payment to Auditors	
As Auditor :	
Audit Fee	50.00
Total Payment to Auditors	50.00

Note 8 : Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Current tax expense (A)	
Current year	-
Taxation of earlier years	-
	-
Deferred tax expense (B)	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(20.82)
Tax expense recognised in the income statement (A+B)	(20.82)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March ,2022
Profit before tax	(121.31)
Applicable tax rate (Current year 25.168%)	(30.53)
Tax effect of :	
Tax effect on non-deductible /Allowable on Payment Basis	-
Excess of depreciation over books under income tax	-
Deductions under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	-
Effect of taxation of Capital Gains	-
Others	-
Difference in Tax Rate	9.71
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(20.82)
Effective tax rate	17.16%

Note 9 : Earnings per equity share (on nominal face 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 31st March, 2022
i)	Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(100.49)
ii)	Weighted average number of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	100.00
iii)	Basic Earning per share (in ₹)	(1.00)
iv)	Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)	(1.00)

Note 10 : 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 Company

1.Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies

1.Technocraft International Ltd
2.Technocraft Trading Spolka Z.O.O
3.Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd. (Upto 10th Jan 2022)
4.Technosoft Engineering Projects Ltd
5.Anhui Relaible Steel Technology Co. Ltd
6.Technocraft NZ Limited
7.Techno Defence Pvt. Ltd
8.Technosoft Engineering Inc.
(Formerly Known as Impact Engineering Solutions Inc.)
9 Technosoft Innovations Inc.
10.Technosoft GMBH
11.AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
12.High Mark International Trading -F.Z.E
13.Technosoft Services Inc.
14.Technosoft Engineering UK Ltd
15.Benten Technologies LLP
16.Shivale Infraproducts Private Limited
17.Technocraft Tabla Formwork Private Limited
18.Technocraft Fashions Limited
19.Technocraft Textiles Limited (w.e.f. 2nd Nov 2021)

(₹ in hundreds)

Transcations carried out during the Period	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
A. Subscription to Equity Share Capital	
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	999.90
Technocraft Fashions Limited (` 10)	0.10

Amount due to / From Related Parties	As at 31st March,2021
Other Receivables	
Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	944.59
Technocraft Fashions Limited (` 10)	0.10

Note

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that are Prevailing in arm's Length transcations.Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured .

Note 11 : 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 & other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

(₹ in hundreds)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair value			
	31-Mar-22	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
Amortised Cost					
Other Financial Assets	944.69	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	944.69	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised Cost					
Financial Liabilities					
- Trade Payable	66.00	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	66.00	-	-	-	-

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 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 : Disclosure in respect of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Company is not required to make payment or provided for any liabilty as per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

Note 14: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Times	31st March 2022
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	14.31
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder Equity	Times	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for Debt Service	Debt Service	Times	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	%	(5.59)
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	Times	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	Times	NA
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases of Service and Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	Times	0.92
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	Times	NA
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue	Times	NA
Return of Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	Times	(0.13)

Note

Earnings for Debt Service= Earnings before Interest Cost , depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax.

Debt service = Interest Cost for the year +Principal repayment of Long Term debt Liabiliies within one year.

Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed +Purchases of Stock in trade +Changes in inventories +Manufacturing and operating expenses

Working Capital = Current Assets -Current Liabilities

Earnings before Interest & Taxes = Profit after exceptional items and before tax +Interest Cost

Capital Employed = Shareholder Equity +Total debt -Deferred tax liability

Note 15 : 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 Revenue from its operations .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 has no provision for current tax is made. The Company has also not recognized Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) since it believes that such DTA is not reversible in future.

d) Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property , where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property

(ii) The Company does not have any transcations with companies struck off .

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period .

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever

(b) provide any gaurantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee , security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transcations which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act , 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act , 1961.

(viii) The Company has not been declared a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authorities

(ix) The Company has compiled with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act , 2013.

e) As at 31 March 2022, the Company had no Contingent Liabilities / Contingent Assets.

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

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

h) Note 1 to 15 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

(JINENDRA D. JAIN) PARTNER
M.NO :140827

Sharad Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035843

Navneet Kumar Saraf
DIRECTOR
DIN No :00035799

PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE : 26th May 2022

BENTEN TECHNOLOGIES LLP,

INDIA

Benten Technologies LLP
LLPIN AAP- 5263

Statement of Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March , 2022

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
I.	*CONTRIBUTION & LIABILITIES*			
	Partner's Funds			
	a) Fixed Contribution	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
	b) Current Contribution	2	(16,206)	(12,486)
	Liabilities			
	Other Current Liabilities	3	-	1,000
	Total		83,794	88,514
II.	*ASSETS*			
	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4	83,794	88,514
			83,794	88,514
	Total		83,794	88,514

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of Accounts 7

For Benten Technologies LLP

Sanjeev Sinha
Designated Partner
DPIN - 03516475

Sharad Kumar Saraf
Designated Partner
DPIN - 00035843

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th June, 2022

Benten Technologies LLP
LLPIN AAP- 5263

Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	-	-	-
EXPENSES			
Finance Cost	5	120	118
Other Expenses	6	3,600	4,100
		3,720	4,218
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax		(3,720)	(4,218)
Less: Provision for Taxes			
a) Current Tax		-	-
b) Deferred Tax		-	-
		-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax		(3,720)	(4,218)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of Accounts	7		

For Benten Technologies LLP

Sanjeev Sinha
Designated Partner
DPIN - 03516475

Sharad Kumar Saraf
Designated Partner
DPIN - 00035843

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th June, 2022

Benten Technologies LLP
LLPIN AAP- 5263

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note-1
Partners Capital Account

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31st March , 2022	As at 31st March , 2021
Technocraft Industries India Limited		
Opening Balance	50,000	50,000
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less Withdrawals during the year	-	-
Closing Balance (a)	50,000	50,000
Mr.Sanjeev Sinha		
Opening Balance	50,000	50,000
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less Withdrawals during the year	-	-
Closing Balance (b)	50,000	50,000
Total Partners Capital Account (a+b)	1,00,000	1,00,000

Benten Technologies LLP
LLPIN AAP- 5263

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note-2
Partners Current Account

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31st March , 2022	As at 31st March , 2021
Technocraft Industries India Limited		
Opening Balance	(6,243)	(4,134)
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Add : Share of Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,860)	(2,109)
Closing Balance (a)	(8,103)	(6,243)
Mr.Sanjeev Sinha		
Opening Balance	(6,243)	(4,134)
Add: Additions During the Period	-	-
Add : Share of Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,860)	(2,109)
Closing Balance (b)	(8,103)	(6,243)
Total Partners Current Account (a+b)	(16,206)	(12,486)

Benten Technologies LLP
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31st March ,2022	As at 31st March ,2021
Note "3" :- Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Scheduled Bank		
In Current Account	63,794	68,514
Cash on Hand	20,000	20,000
	83,794	88,514
Note "4" :- Other Current Liabilities		
Liabilities for Expenses	-	1,000
	-	1,000

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March , 2022	Year Ended 31st March , 2021
Note "5" :- Finance Charges		
Bank Charges	120	118
	120	118
Note "6" :- Other Expenses		
Licence & Membership fees	100	600
Professional fees	1,000	1,000
Profession Tax	2,500	2,500
	3,600	4,100

Benten Technologies LLP
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NOTE NO – 7

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

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 Rendering of services is recognized as & when the customer receives the benefit of the Performance and the Firm has an enforceable right to Payment for services Performed.

3. Fixed Assets:
The Firm does not own any Fixed Assets during the year.

4. Investments:
The Firm does not own any Investments during the year.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. RETIREMENT BENEFITS
Year End Retirement benefits are not applicable to the Firm.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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	Sanjeev Sinha – Being Designated Partner
2	Shard Kumar Saraf (Representing Technocraft Industries (I) Ltd Being Designated Partner)

(II) Amount due to / (from) Related Parties Amount in ₹

SR. No	Nature of Relationship	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
1	Partners' Capital Account	1,00,000	1,00,000
2	Partners Current Account	(16,206)	(12,486)

2. In compliance with the Accounting Standard–22 "Accounting for Taxes on Income" which has become mandatory, the firm has not created any deferred tax asset / liability for the period ended.

3. Segment Information

As the Firm has only one business segment ie Human Resource Development services, disclosure under Accounting Standard 17 on "Segment Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is not applicable to the Firm.

4. The Firm has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the Suppliers with the notified authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) claiming their status as on 31st March, 2022 as Micro, Small or Medium enterprises. Consequently, the amount paid / payable to these parties during the year ended 31st March 2022 is ₹ Nil.

Signature to Note 1 To 7 Attached

For Benten Technologies LLP

Sanjeev Sinha	Sharad Kumar Saraf
Designated Partner	Designated Partner
DPIN–03516474	DPIN–00035843

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th June 2022

TECHNOCRAFT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,

UK

Technocraft International Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31-Dec-21

		Amt in GBP
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets		2,76,171.93
Investments		32,984.48
		3,09,156.41
Current assets		
Stocks	5,65,112.86	
Debtors	6,67,826.02	
Cash at Bank and in hand	45,742.92	
	12,78,681.80	
Creditors less than one year	2,40,465.50	
Net current assets		15,19,147.30
Total assets less current liabilities		18,28,303.71
Creditors more than one year		-
Provisions		
Taxation		-
		18,28,303.71
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		13,50,002.00
Profit and loss account		4,78,301.71
		18,28,303.71

Technocraft International Limited
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
Period 01 January 2021 to 30 December 2021

			Amt in GBP
Turnover			23,22,672.13
Purchases		15,37,838.61	
Direct costs		1,01,001.98	
Cost of Sales			16,38,840.59
Gross Profit			**6,83,831.54**
Administrative expenses			1,60,211.01
Operating (Gains)/Loss			**5,23,620.53**
	Unrealised	695.10	
	Realised	57,675.70	
Foreign Exchange (Gains)/Loss			58,370.80
Interest			
Interest receivable			7,436.94
Interest payable			12,613.35
Gains before taxation			4,60,073.32
Taxation (C/back restricted to 3 years)			-
Profit for the period			4,60,073.32
Retained earnings at start of period			18,228.39
Retained earning at end of period			4,78,301.71

Technocraft International Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31-Dec-21

		Amt in GBP
Fixed Assets		
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Investments		32,984.48
		3,09,156.41
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Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		13,50,002.00
Profit and loss account		4,78,301.71
		18,28,303.71

TECHNOCRAFT TRADING SPOLKA ZOO,

POLAND

Amt in PLN

ASSETS

No.	ITEM	31.12.2020r.	31.12.2021r.
A	**Fixed Assets**	**14,75,612.11**	**13,91,526.01**
I	**Intangible assets**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1	R&D expenses		
2	Goodwill		
3	Other intangible assets	0.00	0.00
4	Advances for intangible assets		
II	**Tangible fixed assets**	**9,28,265.36**	**9,23,702.69**
1	Tangible fixed assets in use	9,28,265.36	9,23,702.69
	a) land (including right to perpetual usufruct)	9,03,929.34	9,03,929.34
	b) buildings, premises, civil and water engineering structures	23,153.44	18,797.29
	c) technical equipment and machines	0.00	0.00
	d) vehicles	0.00	0.00
	e) other tangible fixed assets	1,182.58	976.06
2	Tangible fixed assets under construction	0.00	0.00
3	Advances for tangible fixed assets under construction		
III	**Long-term receivables**	**3,00,000.00**	**3,00,000.00**
1	From related parties		
2	From other entities	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
IV	**Long-term investments**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1	Real property		
2	Intangible assets		
3	Long-term financial assets	0.00	0.00
	a) in related parties	0.00	0.00
	- shares		
	- other securities		
	- loans granted		
	- other long-term financial assets		
	b) in other entities	0.00	0.00
	- shares		
	- other securities		
	- loans granted		
	- other long-term financial assets		
4	Other long-term investments		
V	**Long-term prepayments**	**2,47,346.75**	**1,67,823.32**
1	Deferred tax assets	2,47,346.75	1,67,823.32
2	Other prepayments		
B	**CURRENT ASSETS**	**1,76,91,556.43**	**1,86,40,104.54**
I	**Inventory**	**1,14,34,406.08**	**1,34,07,001.04**
1	Materials		
2	Semi-finished products and work in progress		
3	Finished products		
4	Goods	1,14,34,406.08	1,34,07,001.04
5	Advances for deliveries		
II	**Short-term receivables**	**35,54,030.59**	**37,18,097.86**
1	Receivables from related parties	2,28,667.95	3,55,501.42
	a) trade receivables, maturing:	2,28,667.95	3,55,501.42
	- up to 12 months	2,28,667.95	3,55,501.42
	- above 12 months		
	b) other		
2	Receivables from other entities	33,25,362.64	33,62,596.44
	a) trade receivables, maturing:	31,17,339.07	33,41,739.90
	- up to 12 months	31,17,339.07	33,41,739.90
	- above 12 months		
	b) receivables from tax, subsidy, customs, social security and other benefits	1,86,594.00	
	c) other	21,429.57	20,856.54
	d) claimed at court		
III	**Short-term investments**	**26,12,180.09**	**14,22,811.34**
1	Short-term financial assets	26,12,180.09	14,22,811.34
	a) in related parties	0.00	0.00
	- shares		
	- other securities		
	- loans granted		
	- other short-term financial assets		
	b) in other entities	0.00	0.00
	- shares		
	- other securities		
	- loans granted		
	- other short-term financial assets		
	c) cash and other pecuniary assets	26,12,180.09	14,22,811.34
	- cash in hand and at bank	26,12,180.09	14,22,811.34
	- other cash		
	- other pecuniary assets		
2	Other short-term investments		
IV	**Short-term prepayments**	**90,939.67**	**92,194.30**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**1,91,67,168.54**	**2,00,31,630.55**

Amt in PLN

LIABILITIES

No.	ITEM	31.12.2020r.	31.12.2021r.
A	**EQUITY**	**15,35,075.38**	**26,65,903.92**
I	Share capital	22,50,000.00	22,50,000.00
II	Supplementary capital	8,13,815.12	8,13,815.12
III	Own shares (negative value)		
IV	Other capital		
V	Revaluation reserve		
VI	Other reserve capitals		
VII	Previous years profit (loss)	(1,78,364.70)	(15,28,739.74)
VIII	Net profit (loss)	(13,50,375.04)	11,30,828.54
IX	Write-off on net profit during the financial year (negative value)		
B	**LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**	**1,76,32,093.16**	**1,73,65,726.63**
I	**Provisions for liabilities**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1	Provision for deferred income tax		
2	Provision for retirement and similar benefits	0.00	0.00
	- long-term		
	- short-term		
3	Other provisions	0.00	0.00
	- long-term		
	- short-term	0.00	0.00
II	**Long-term liabilities**	**4,37,500.00**	**3,82,812.52**
1	To related parties	0.00	0.00
2	To other entities	0.00	0.00
	credits and loans		
	arising from issuance of debt securities		
	other financial liabilities	4,37,500.00	3,82,812.52
	other		
III	**Short-term liabilities**	**1,71,94,593.16**	**1,69,82,914.11**
1	To related parties	1,20,33,864.39	1,14,33,992.56
	trade liabilities, maturing:	1,20,33,864.39	1,14,33,992.56
	- up to 12 months	1,20,33,864.39	1,14,33,992.56
	- above 12 months		
	b). Other		
2	To other entities	51,60,728.77	55,48,921.55
	credits and loans	49,72,010.68	50,05,774.57
	arising from issuance of debt securities		
	other financial liabilities		
	trade liabilities, maturing:	1,14,647.72	4,26,372.52
	- up to 12 months	1,14,647.72	4,26,372.52
	- above 12 months		
	received advances for deliveries	47,215.67	
	bill-of-exchange liabilities		
	tax, customs, insurance and other liabilities	26,854.70	1,16,774.46
	payroll liabilities		
	other		
3	Special funds		
IV	**Accruals**	**0.00**	**0.00**
1	Negative goodwill		
2	Other accruals	0.00	0.00
	- long term		
	- short term		
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,91,67,168.54**	**2,00,31,630.55**

Technocraft Trading Sp. z o.o. P & L Account Comparative variant		Amt in PLN
Lp.	PERIOD:	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
A	**Net receipts from sales of products and equivalent to them**	**1,96,03,470.22**
	including: from associated units	*3,29,284.84*
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 uni	
IV	Net receipts from sale of goods and materials	1,92,74,185.38
B	**Costs of sales of products, goods and materials**	**1,77,10,448.85**
I	Depreciation	4,562.67
II	Consumption of materials and energy	62,559.64
III	Foreign services	6,76,672.65
IV	Taxes and fees including	1,00,966.39
	- excise duty	
V	Wages	7,91,125.08
VI	Social insurance and other disbursements	1,25,919.12
VII	Remaining generic costs	83,476.41
VIII	Value of sold goods and materials	1,58,65,166.89
C	**Profit (loss) from sales (A – B)**	**18,93,021.37**
D	**Other operating receipts**	**878.42**
I	Profit from sales of non-financial fixed assets	
II	Subsidies	
III	Other operating receipts	878.42
E	**Other operating costs**	**1,196.82**
I	Loss from sales of non-financial fixed assets	
II	Update of value of non-financial assets	
III	Other operating costs	1,196.82
F	**Profit (loss) from operating activities (C + D – E)**	**18,92,702.97**
G	**Financial receipts**	**0.00**
I	*Dividends and share in profit, including:*	
	including: from associated units	
II	Interests	
	including: from associated units	
III	Profit from sale of investmen	
IV	Current investment value	
V	Other (positive differences)	0.00
H	**Financial costs**	**2,87,378.00**
I	Interests	86,144.69
	including: from associated units	
II	Loss from sales of investments	
III	Update of value of investments	
IV	Other (NEGATIVE DIFFERENCES)	2,01,233.31
I	**Profit (loss) includ. economic activity (F + G – H)**	**16,05,324.97**
J	**Result of extraordinary events (J.I. – J.II)**	**0.00**
I	Extraordinary profits	
II	Extraordinary losses	
K	**Gross profit (loss) (I ± J)**	**16,05,324.97**
L	**Income tax paid previously**	**3,94,973.00**
1	**income tax payable**	
2	**excess income tax to be recd. as refund**	
3	**income tax to be paid**	
M	**Other compulsory deductions from profit (increase on loss)**	**79,523.43**
N	**Profit**	**11,30,828.54**

ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO LTD, CHINA

安徽瑞莱宝钢科技有限公司2021年度审计报告

报 告 文 号：滁恒审字【2022】086号

客 户 名 称：安徽瑞莱宝钢科技有限公司

报 告 时 间：2022-03-08

签名注册会计师：童有宝 （CPA: 341000870003 ）

程秀梅 （CPA: 341001590012 ）

05502022040003117382

报告文号：滁恒审字【2022】086号

事务所名称：滁州恒立信会计师事务所（普通合伙）

事务所电话：0550-3045078

传 真：0550-3046378

通 讯 地 址：滁州市香港城2幢406室

电 子 邮 件：TONGYOUBAO@163.COM

防伪查询网址：http://cmis.aicpa.org.cn:9000/ahicpa/common/content.do?method=search

Report of the Auditors

ChuHengShenZi[2022] NO.086

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, 2021 and the profit statement, cash flow statement, statement of equity changes and notes to the financial statements of 2021.

In our opinion, the company's financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company by December 31, 2021 and the results of its operations and its cash flows of 2021.

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. 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.

IV. 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, 2022

Balance Sheet

12/31/21

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:**	35		
Cash	2	1,591,430.46	493,088.37	Short-term borrowings	36	33,490,280.00	36,220,607.00
Financial assets measured at fair value and changes recorded into current period profit or loss	3			Financial liability measured at fair value and changes recorded into current period profit or loss	37		
Derivative financial asset	4			Derivative financial liabilit	38		
Notes receivable	5	2,694,885.91	334,600.00	Notes payable	39		
Accounts receivable	6	24,642,532.81	28,077,283.02	Accounts payable	40	11,952,263.52	13,166,516.55
Prepayments	7	3,814,815.45	1,606,027.99	Advance receipts	41	126,780.66	107,460.97
Other receivables	8	172,466.64	322,055.47	Employee pay payable	42	1,295,615.17	1,997,330.23
Inventories	9	10,508,035.84	11,562,124.35	Taxes payable	43	1,039,609.93	869,873.23
Assets held for sale	10			Other payables	44	457,280.86	758,765.78
Current portion of non-current assets	11			Liabilities held for sale	45		
Other current assets	12	33,496.19	366,444.43	Non-current liabilities due within one year	46		
Total current assets	13	**43,457,663.30**	**42,761,623.63**	Other current liabilities	47		
Non-current assets:	14			**Total current liabilities**	48	**48,361,830.14**	**53,120,553.76**
Financial assets available for sale	15			Non-current liabilities:	49		
Held-to-maturity investments	16			Long-term loans	50		
Long-term account receivable	17			Bonds payable	51		
Long-term equity investments	18			Long-term payable	52		
Investment properties	19			Accrued liabilities	53		
Fixed assets	20	47,023,786.12	44,468,129.78	Deferred income	54		
Minus：accumulated depreciation	21	21,393,318.28	20,600,216.16	Deferred income tax liabilities	55	537,831.51	258,950.61
Net value of fixed assets	22	25,630,467.84	23,867,913.62	Other non-current liabilities	56		
Construction in progress	23		4,090,578.09	**Total non-current liabilities**	57	537,831.51	258,950.61
Productive biological assets	24			**Total liabilities**	58	**48,899,661.65**	**53,379,504.37**
Oil and gas assets	25			Owners' equity:	59		
Intangible assets	26	1,858,656.00	1,907,568.00	Paid-up capital (or capital stock)	60	15,129,621.98	15,129,621.98
Development expenditure	27			Other equity income	61		
Business reputation	28			Capital reserves	62		
Long-term deferred expenses	29	400,597.39	663,805.56	Minus: treasury stock	63		
Deferred income tax assets	30			Other comprehensive Income	64		
Other non-current assets	31			Surplus reserves	65		
Total non-current assets	32	**27,889,721.23**	**30,529,865.27**	Undistributed profits	66	7,318,100.90	4,782,362.55
	33			**Total owners' equity**	67	**22,447,722.88**	**19,911,984.53**
Total assets	34	**71,347,384.53**	**73,291,488.90**	**Total liabilities and owners' equity**	68	**71,347,384.53**	**73,291,488.90**

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting：** **Chief Financial Officer:**

Income Statement

Year 2021

Name of enterprise: ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD Unit: RMB Yuan

Item	NO.	This Year	Last Year
I. Revenue	1	**77,191,409.38**	**84,843,887.10**
Minus: Operating costs	2	65,094,324.48	72,026,689.20
Taxes and surcharges	3	753,574.49	936,207.01
Selling expenses	4	2,534,020.87	3,071,191.84
General and administrative expenses	5	3,494,582.89	3,182,397.88
Development costs	6		
Financial expenses	7	2,437,919.26	2,993,369.57
Include: Interest expenses	8	2,350,025.09	2,687,385.90
Interest income	9	-2,467.33	-8,191.62
Plus: Other income	10	175,335.42	283,828.45
Investment income ("-" represents loss)	11		
Include: Income from associates	12		
Changes of fair value of assets ("-" represents loss)	13		
Asset impairment losses ("-" represents loss)	14		-72,500.00
Asset disposal income ("-" represents loss)	15	458,869.83	118,267.77
II. Operating profit	16	**3,511,192.64**	**3,108,627.82**
Plus: Non-operating income	17	4,239.79	133,462.60
Minus: Non-operating expense	18	96,376.43	8,231.23
III. Total profits	19	**3,419,056.00**	**3,233,859.19**
Minus: Income tax expenses	20	883,317.65	823,111.98
IV. Net profit	21	**2,535,738.35**	**2,410,747.21**
(1) Net profit of continued operating	22	**2,535,738.35**	**2,410,747.21**
(2) Net profit of discontinued operating	23		
V. Net of tax from other comprehensive income	24		
(1) Other comprehensive income cannot reclassified into the profit and loss	25		
a) Remeasure the variation of defined benefit plans	26		
b) Other comprehensive income that cannot be classified into profit and loss under equity methhod	27		
(2) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit and loss	28		
a) Other comprehensive income that will be classified into profit and loss under equity method	29		
b) Changes in fair value through profit and loss of available-for-sale financial assets	30		
c) Held-to-maturity investment reclassified into available-for-sale financial assets	31		
d) Effective part of cash-flow hedge profit and loss	32		
e) Balance arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements	33		
VI. Comprehensive income in total	34	**2,535,738.35**	**2,410,747.21**
VII. Earnings per share	35		
(1)Basic EPS	36		
(2) Diluted EPS	37		

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting :** **Chief Financial Officer:**

Statement of Cash Flows

Year 2021

Name of enterprise: ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD **Unit: RMB Yuan**

Item	NO.	This Year	Last Year
I. Cash flow from operations	1		
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering services	2	86,391,826.71	87,770,743.84
Refunds of taxes	3	85,643.72	1,473,401.37
Cash received relating to other operating activities	4	273,224.03	428,064.87
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	5	**86,750,694.46**	**89,672,210.08**
Cash paid for goods or receiving services	6	63,334,565.23	63,827,417.44
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	7	12,300,647.48	12,937,970.33
Tax payments	8	2,205,237.98	1,734,123.72
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	9	2,096,220.90	3,005,119.98
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	10	**79,936,671.59**	**81,504,631.47**
Net cash flow from operating activities	11	**6,814,022.87**	**8,167,578.61**
II. Cash flows from investment activities:	12		
Cash received from disposal of investments	13		
Cash received from investments income	14		
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets intangible assets and other long-term assets	15	1,039,818.31	786,583.04
Net cash from disposal of subsidiary corporation and other business entity	16		
Cash received relating to other investing activities	17		
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	18	**1,039,818.31**	**786,583.04**
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets intangible assets and other long-term assets	19	1,555,202.41	2,197,066.43
Cash paid to acquire investments	20		
Net cash from subsidiary corporation and other business entity	21		
Cash payments relating to other investing activities	22		
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	23	**1,555,202.41**	**2,197,066.43**
Net cash flow from investing activities	24	**-515,384.10**	**-1,410,483.39**
III. Cash flows from financing activities:	25		
Cash from absorption of investments	26		
Receipts from loan	27	35,520,160.00	34,580,149.00
Cash received relating to other financing activities	28		
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	29	**35,520,160.00**	**34,580,149.00**
Repayments of financial institution borrowings	30	38,220,999.00	39,101,869.00
Dividends paid, profit distributed or interest paid	31	2,490,999.41	2,119,578.93
Cash payments relating to other financing activities	32		
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities	33	**40,711,998.41**	**41,221,447.93**
Net cash flow from financing activities	34	**-5,191,838.41**	**-6,641,298.93**
IV. Effect of foreign currency translation	35	**-8,458.27**	**-75,179.14**
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	36	**1,098,342.09**	**40,617.15**
Plus: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	37	**493,088.37**	**452,471.22**
VI. Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	38	**1,591,430.46**	**493,088.37**

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting:** **Chief Financial Officer:**

Statement of Equity Changes

Name of enterprise: ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD **Year 2021** **Unit: RMB Yuan**

Item	NO.	This Year							Last Year						
		paid-up capital	Capital Reserve	Less: Treasury share	Other comprehensive income	Surplus Reserve	Undistributed Profits	Total Qwner's Equity	paid-up capital	Capital Reserve	Less: Treasury share	Other comprehensive income	Surplus Reserve	Undistributed Profits	Total Qwner's Equity
I. Balance at end of last year	1	15,129,621.98					4,782,362.55	19,911,984.53	15,129,621.98					2,371,615.34	17,501,237.32
Plus: Changes in accounting policies	2														
Corrections of prior period errors	3														
Others	4														
II. Opening balance of this year	5	15,129,621.98					4,782,362.55	19,911,984.53	15,129,621.98					2,371,615.34	17,501,237.32
III. Increases or Decreases of This Year ("-" represents decereases)	6						2,535,738.35	2,535,738.35						2,410,747.21	2,410,747.21
(i) Total comprehensive income	7						2,535,738.35	2,535,738.35						2,410,747.21	2,410,747.21
(ii) Capital invested and reduced by the owners	8														
1. Owners' devoted capital	9														
2. Holders of other equity instruments invested capital	10														
3. Amount of share-based payments recorded into the owner's equities	11														
4. Others	12														
(iii) Profits distribution	13														
1. Withdrawal surplus reserves	14														
2. Distribute to owners (or shareholders)	15														
3. Others	16														
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equities	17														
1. Capitalized capital (or stock) reserves	18														
2. Capitalized surplus (or stock) reserves	19														
3. Surplus reserves make-up losses	20														
4. Carry over retained earnings from defined benefit plans	21														
5. Carry over retained earnings from other comprehensive income	22														
6. Others	23														
IV. Ending balance of this year	24	**15,129,621.98**					**7,318,100.90**	**22,447,722.88**	15,129,621.98					4,782,362.55	19,911,984.53

Legal Representative: **General Manager Of Accounting:** **Chief Financial Officer:**

ANHUI RELIABLE STEEL TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2021

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 scaffolding (operate according to the related certificates).

Company address: Quanjiao Comprehensive Economic Developing Zone, Anhui Province, China.

Legal representative: SHARMA RAKESH KUMAR.

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 13%;

(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	433, 833. 47	571. 88
Cash in bank	1, 157, 596. 99	492, 516. 49
Total	1, 591, 430. 46	493, 088. 37

2. Notes receivable

Debtors' names	Ending balance	Business content	Remark
Shanghai Tianhaoda Chemical Packaging Co., Ltd.	860, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
COFCO Drum Manufaturing	600, 000. 00	Paid by banker's	Six months

Co., Ltd (Yantai)		acceptance bill	
Wuxi SFZT Co., Ltd.	348, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Taicang SFZT Drum Co., Ltd.	200, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Zhongliang Packaging Co., Ltd. (Kunshan)	191, 999. 94	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Guangzhou Zhongliang Drum Co., Ltd.	180, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Yantai Guoxin Metal Packaging Co., Ltd.	110, 106. 50	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Ningbo Jilong Metal Packaging Co., Ltd.	100, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Kaiping Xinjinrong Drum Co., Ltd.	74, 779. 47	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
JFE Metal Container Co., Ltd. (Zhejiang)	30, 000. 00	Paid by banker's acceptance bill	Six months
Total	2, 694, 885. 91		

3. Account receivable

(a) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year			Beginning of the year		
	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves	Amount	Proportion	Bad debt reserves
Within one year	23, 560, 472. 81	95. 22%		26, 995, 223. 02	95. 80%	
One to three years	1, 182, 060. 00	4. 78%	100, 000. 00	1, 182, 060. 00	4. 20%	100, 000. 00
Above						

three years						
Total	24, 742, 532. 81	100%	100, 000. 00	28, 177, 283. 02	100%	100, 000. 00

(b) Principal debtors

No.	Debtors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	3, 216, 053. 16	Payment for goods	Within one year
2	HIGHMARK INTERNATIONAL TRADING	2, 377, 394. 54	Payment for goods	Within one year
3	HIGHMARK INTERNATIONAL TRADING	1, 948, 939. 05	Payment for goods	Within one year
4	Shanghai Tianhaoda Chemical Packaging Co., Ltd.	1, 717, 840. 20	Payment for goods	One to three years
5	Taicang SFZT Drum Co., Ltd.	1, 576, 559. 12	Payment for goods	Within one year
6	Ningbo Jinrui Packaging Technology Co., Ltd.	1, 452, 782. 39	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	3, 728, 558. 50	97. 74%		1, 605, 467. 99	99. 97%	
One to three years	86, 256. 95	2. 26%		560. 00	0. 03%	

Above three years						
Total	3, 814, 815. 45	100%		1, 606, 027. 99	100%	

(2) Principal debtors

No.	Debtors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	Nanjing Renyi Science & Trade Co., Ltd.	1, 714, 595. 23	Advance payment	Within one year
2	Wuxi Xinzhongrun International Co., Ltd.	1, 661, 488. 43	Advance payment	Within one year
3	Rugao Shengru Precision Foundry Co., Ltd.	191, 601. 00	Advance payment	Within one year
4	Rugao Aizhong Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	50, 071. 05	Advance payment	One to three years

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	75, 122. 34	43. 56%		199, 131. 54	61. 83%	
One to three years	90, 527. 17	52. 49%		56, 106. 80	17. 42%	
Above three years	6, 817. 13	3. 95%		66, 817. 13	20. 75%	
Total	172, 466. 64	100%		322, 055. 47	100%	

(2) Principal debtors

No.	Debtors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	Labour Insurance	51, 300. 90	Reimbursed Expenses	Within one year
2	Arun	32, 000. 00	Borrowing	One to three years

3	Mu Maishi	26, 770. 37	Borrowing	One to three years
4	Wang Huo	17, 000. 00	Borrowing	One to three years

6. Inventory

(1) Item

Category	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Raw materials	4, 922, 598. 59	46. 85%	5, 872, 535. 76	50. 79%
Finished products	5, 585, 437. 25	53. 15%	5, 689, 588. 59	49. 21%
Total	10, 508, 035. 84	100%	11, 562, 124. 35	100%

(2) Capitalization of borrowing costs not exist in this period.

7. Other current assets

No.	Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1	VAT Payable		1, 170. 00
2	Input tax to be authenticated	187. 67	354, 489. 88
3	Personal Income Tax Payable	33, 308. 52	10, 784. 55
	Total	33, 496. 19	366, 444. 43

8. Fixed assets

(1) Original value and accumulated depreciation

Item	Ending balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Beginning balance
① Original value:	47, 023, 786. 12	5, 357, 410. 03	2, 801, 753. 69	44, 468, 129. 78
(a) House and Building	21, 195, 396. 10	4, 090, 578. 09		17, 104, 818. 01
(b) Mechanical equipment	24, 544, 714. 41	1, 264, 973. 53	2, 801, 753. 69	26, 081, 494. 57
(c) Electronic equipment	393, 529. 65	1, 858. 41		391, 671. 24
(d) Transportation	802, 118. 08			802, 118. 08

vehicles				
(e) Furniture and instrument	88, 027. 88			88, 027. 88
②Accumulated depreciation:	21, 393, 318. 28	3, 056, 255. 12	2, 263, 153. 00	20, 600, 216. 16
(a) House and Building	8, 534, 689. 74	855, 765. 35		7, 678, 924. 39
(b) Mechanical equipment	11, 763, 825. 99	2, 135, 894. 84	2, 263, 153. 00	11, 891, 084. 15
(c) Electronic equipment	367, 872. 14	22, 481. 89		345, 390. 25
(d) Transportation vehicles	643, 069. 77	42, 113. 04		600, 956. 73
(e) Furniture and instrument	83, 860. 64			83, 860. 64
③ Net value of fixed assets	25, 630, 467. 84	2, 301, 154. 91	538, 600. 69	23, 867, 913. 62

(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	Ending balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Beginning balance
Constructional Engineering			4, 090, 578. 09	4, 090, 578. 09
Total			4, 090, 578. 09	4, 090, 578. 09

10. Intangible assets

(1) Original value and accumulated amortization

Item	Ending balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Beginning 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	586, 944. 00	48, 912. 00		538, 032. 00
Land usage right	586, 944. 00	48, 912. 00		538, 032. 00
③ Net value of intangible assets	1, 858, 656. 00	-48, 912. 00		1, 907, 568. 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	Ending balance	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period	Beginning balance
Mold expense	400, 597. 39	123, 682. 32	331, 832. 14	608, 747. 21
Rental fee			55, 058. 35	55, 058. 35
Total	400, 597. 39	123, 682. 32	386, 890. 49	663, 805. 56

12. Short-term borrowing

Lenders	Ending balance	Loan period	Rate of interest	Expired or not
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	2, 550, 280. 00	Two Years		Not expired
Quanjiao Sub-branch of	10, 000, 000. 00	One year	4. 05%	Not expired

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China				
Shanghai Sub-branch of Citibank	20, 940, 000. 00	One year		Not expired
Total	33, 490, 280. 00			

Note: The ending balance of the loan from TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA) is 400, 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	11, 813, 763. 06	98. 84%	12, 953, 108. 36	98. 38%
One to three years	44, 062. 46	0. 37%	118, 970. 19	0. 90%
Above three years	94, 438. 00	0. 79%	94, 438. 00	0. 72%
Total	11, 952, 263. 52	100%	13, 166, 516. 55	100%

(2) Principal Creditors

No.	Creditors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES (INDIA)	3, 390, 030. 76	Payment for goods	Within one year
2	Assess on materials expenses	5, 412, 534. 89	Payment for goods	Within one year
3	Hefei Changcheng Electroplate Factory	806, 039. 93	Payment for goods	Within one year
4	Chuzhou Changyun Transportation Company Co., Ltd. (Nanjing Branch)	543, 185. 94	Payment for goods	Within one year
5	Jiangsu Neptune Supply Chain Co., Ltd	471, 487. 73	Payment for goods	Within one year

6	Hefei Kunlun Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd	154, 417. 64	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	110, 058. 60	86. 81%	65, 692. 67	61. 13%
One to three years	167, 22. 06	13. 19%	41, 768. 30	38. 87%
Over three years				
Total	126, 780. 66	100%	107, 460. 97	100%

(2) Principal Creditors

No.	Creditors' name	Ending balance	Reason	Aging
1	TECHNOCRAFT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	110, 058. 30	Payment for goods	Within One year
2	HIGHMARK INTERNATIONAL TRADING	16, 722. 06	Payment for goods	One to Three years

15. Employee pay payable

Item	Ending balance	Increase for current period	Decrease in current period	Beginning balance
Wages payable	1, 295, 615. 17	10, 266, 960. 12	10, 968, 675. 18	1, 997, 330. 23
Welfare payable		296, 033. 49	296, 033. 49	
Labor insurance		992, 308. 81	992, 308. 81	
Personnel education		43, 630. 00	43, 630. 00	
Total	1, 295, 615. 17	11, 598, 932. 42	12, 300, 647. 48	1, 997, 330. 23

16. Taxes payable

No.	Tax item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1	Unpaid VAT	351, 457. 00	
2	Corporate income tax	541, 025. 62	564, 161. 37
3	Building tax payable	46, 100. 42	36, 369. 62
4	Land use tax payable	56, 726. 36	56, 726. 36
5	Urban construction tax payable	16, 259. 40	14, 762. 44
6	Extra charges of education funds payable	9, 755. 64	8, 857. 46
7	Local extra charges of education funds payable	6, 503. 76	5, 904. 98
8	Stamp tax payable	7, 100. 40	3, 714. 00
9	Water conservancy funds payable	4, 681. 33	179, 377. 00
	Total	1, 039, 609. 93	869, 873. 23

17. Other payables

(1) Items

No.	Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1	Interest payable	449, 494. 86	742, 768. 12
2	Other payables	7, 786. 00	15, 997. 66
	Total	457, 280. 86	758, 765. 78

(2) Interest payable

Item	Ending balance	Increase for current period	Decrease in current period	Beginning balance
Interest of borrowings from India Company	270, 377. 05	434, 001. 65	824, 393. 20	660, 768. 60
Interest of borrowings from Bank	179, 117. 81	97, 118. 29		81, 999. 52
Total	449, 494. 86	531, 119. 94	824, 393. 20	742, 768. 12

(3) Other payables

(a) Aging analysis

Aging	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within one year			6, 671. 00	41. 70%
One to three years	7, 786. 00	100%	9, 326. 66	58. 30%
Total	7, 786. 00	100%	15, 997. 66	100%

(b) Principal Creditors

No.	Creditors' name	Year end balance	Reason	Aging
1	Plate deposit	6, 361. 00	Guarantee deposit	One to three years
2	Labour suit deposit	1, 425. 00	Guarantee deposit	One to three years

18. Deferred income tax liabilities

Items	End of the year		Beginning of the year	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Depreciation of fixed assets	2, 151, 326. 02	537, 831. 51	1, 035, 802. 45	258, 950. 61
Total	2, 151, 326. 02	537, 831. 51	1, 035, 802. 45	258, 950. 61

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	15, 129, 621. 98	100%			15, 129, 621. 98	100%

(INDIA)						
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	This Year	Last Year
① Undistributed profit at beginning of this period	4, 782, 362. 55	2, 371, 615. 34
Plus: net profit for the current year	2, 535, 738. 35	2, 410, 747. 21
prior year income adjustment		
② Profit available for distribution	7, 318, 100. 90	4, 782, 362. 55
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	7, 318, 100. 90	4, 782, 362. 55

21. Operation revenues and costs

Item	Accrual amount in this year		Accrual amount in last year	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	72, 001, 326. 86	64, 182, 376. 70	81, 354, 224. 74	71, 818, 361. 02

Include: export product	14, 612, 373. 19	15, 821, 480. 50	36, 874, 682. 58	35, 662, 787. 34
Sale in domestic market	57, 388, 953. 67	48, 360, 896. 20	44, 479, 542. 16	36, 155, 573. 68
Other business	5, 190, 082. 52	911, 947. 78	3, 489, 662. 36	208, 328. 18
Include: Raw material	557, 234. 51	469, 215. 43	312, 381. 28	208, 328. 18
Scraps	4, 632, 522. 10	442, 732. 35	3, 158, 516. 93	
Other income	325. 91		18, 764. 15	
Total	77, 191, 409. 38	65, 094, 324. 48	84, 843, 887. 10	72, 026, 689. 20

This year the changeover withholdings on VAT of export product in Operating costs, which is tax refund forbidden, is 0 RMB. The amount in last year is 59. 65 RMB.

22. Taxes and surcharges

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Urban construction tax	147, 726. 29	179, 722. 28
2	Extra charges of education funds	92, 058. 46	107, 835. 18
3	Local extra charges of education funds	55, 667. 83	71, 890. 13
4	Stamp tax	22, 345. 00	23, 618. 50
5	Water conservancy funds	45, 794. 99	179, 377. 00
6	Land use tax	226, 905. 44	226, 905. 44
7	House property tax	161, 696. 48	145, 478. 48
8	Vehicle and vessel tax	1, 380. 00	1, 380. 00
	Total	753, 574. 49	936, 207. 01

23. Selling expenses in this year is 2, 534, 020. 87 RMB, while the amount in last year is 3, 071, 191. 84 RMB in total.

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Wage	600, 316. 22	895, 110. 27
2	Transportation expenses	1, 863, 009. 25	2, 115, 116. 09
3	Travel expense	26, 212. 94	41, 707. 00

24. Administration expenses in this year is 3, 494, 582. 89 RMB, while the amount in last year is 3, 182, 397. 88 RMB in total.

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Wage	2, 522, 555. 15	2, 082, 151. 69
2	Welfare	54, 645. 06	129, 438. 25
3	Labor insurance	133, 015. 35	49, 688. 75
4	Entertainment expense	48, 337. 81	127, 113. 41
5	Travel expense	16, 786. 74	48, 566. 75
6	Office expenses	85, 320. 54	109, 419. 22
7	Maintenance cost	82, 972. 79	114, 740. 54
8	Depreciation cost	173, 706. 06	182, 328. 30
9	Amortization of intangible assets	48, 912. 00	48, 912. 00
10	Vehicle expense	48, 103. 89	97, 263. 05

25. Financial expense

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Interest income	-2, 467. 33	-8, 191. 62
2	Interest expense	2, 350, 025. 09	2, 687, 385. 90
3	Commission charge	29, 566. 44	33, 076. 38
4	Profit or loss on exchange	60, 795. 06	281, 098. 91
	Total	2, 437, 919. 26	2, 993, 369. 57

26. Asset devaluation loss

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Bad debt reserves		-72, 500. 00
	Total		-72, 500. 00

27. Other income

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Governmental subsidy	175, 335. 42	283, 828. 45
	Total	175, 335. 42	283, 828. 45

28. Capital disposition benefit

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Income of disposal of fixed assets	458, 869. 83	118, 267. 77
	Total	458, 869. 83	118, 267. 77

29. Non-operating income & non-operating expenditure

	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
①	Non-operating income		
(a)	Penalty income	1, 413. 02	55, 141. 95
(b)	Other income	2, 826. 77	78, 320. 65
	Total	4, 239. 79	133, 462. 60
②	Non-operating expenditure		
(a)	Overdue fine	9, 957. 22	3, 316. 98
(b)	Penalty	50, 000. 00	
(C)	Other expenditure	36, 419. 21	4, 914. 25
	Total	96, 376. 43	8, 231. 23

30. Income tax expense

No.	Item	Accrual amount in this year	Accrual amount in last year
1	Current income tax expense	604, 436. 75	564, 161. 37
2	Deferred income tax expense	278, 880. 90	258, 950. 61
	Total	883, 317. 65	823, 111. 98

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, 535, 738. 35	2, 410, 747. 21
Minus：loss on unconfirmed investment		
Plus: Impairment provision for assets		-72, 500. 00
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil & gas asset depletion, depreciation of productive biological assets	3, 056, 255. 12	3, 284, 530. 41
Amortization of intangible assets	48, 912. 00	48, 912. 00
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	336, 622. 18	277, 371. 36
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)	-458, 869. 83	-118, 267. 77
Losses on disposal of fixed assets（minus sign representing gains）		
Losses on the changes in fair value （minus sign representing gains）		
Financial expenses （minus sign representing	2, 358, 018. 80	2, 211, 509. 34

gains)		
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)	278, 880. 90	258, 950. 61
Decrease in inventories (minus sign representing increase)	1, 054, 088. 51	3, 857, 213. 95
Decrease in operating receivables (minus sign representing increase)	-984, 734. 33	1, 594, 395. 66
Increase in operating payables (minus sign representing decrease)	-1, 429, 175. 12	-5, 362, 244. 56
Others	18, 286. 29	-223, 039. 60
Net cash flows from operating activities	**6, 814, 022. 87**	**8, 167, 578. 61**
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, 591, 430. 46	493, 088. 37
Minus: Opening balance of cash	493, 088. 37	452, 471. 22
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Minus: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	1, 098, 342. 09	40, 617. 15

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 2021 are as follows:

(1) Purchase

Name	This year	Last year
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	8, 152, 755. 52	6, 136, 571. 61
Total	8, 152, 755. 52	6, 136, 571. 61

(2) Sales

Name	This year	Last year
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	1, 486, 455. 25	3, 868, 255. 52
Total	1, 486, 455. 25	3, 868, 255. 52

(3) Contacts

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
① Accounts receivable		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	3, 216, 053. 16	1, 867, 395. 65
② Short-term borrowing		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	2, 550, 280. 00	2, 740, 458. 00
③ Accounts payable		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	3, 390, 030. 76	3, 895, 530. 50
④ Interest payable		
TECHNOCRAFT INDUSTRIES（INDIA）	270, 377. 05	660, 768. 60

VIII. **Commitment**

None.

IX. **Subsequent events**

None.

X. 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

Feb. 28, 2022

TECHNOCRAFT NZ LIMITED,
NEW ZEALAND

Balance Sheet
TECHNOCRAFT NZ LIMITED
As at 31 March 2022

Account	31 Mar 2022
	NZD
Assets	
Bank	
Business Current Account	1,83,880
Total Bank	**1,83,880**
Current Assets	
Accounts Receivable	15,05,828
Hire Purchase Stock	6,54,896
Inventory	51,33,809
Stock on Hand	-11,93,569
Withholding tax paid	-5,092
Total Current Assets	**60,95,873**
Total Assets	**62,79,753**
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	42,67,668
GST	-14,014
Income Tax	6,871
Rounding	0
Total Current Liabilities	**42,60,525**
Non-current Liabilities	
Loan from Technocraft Industries (India) Limited	9,74,743
Total Non-current Liabilities	**9,74,743**
Total Liabilities	**52,35,268**
Net Assets	**10,44,485**
Equity	
Current Year Earnings	6,36,090
Retained Earnings	3,08,396
Share Capital	1,00,000
Total Equity	**10,44,485**

Profit and Loss

TECHNOCRAFT NZ LIMITED

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Account	**2022**
	NZD
Trading Income	
Hire Purchase	7,03,865
Sales	35,16,866
Total Trading Income	**42,20,732**
Cost of Sales	
Purchases	25,74,806
Stock Adjustment	4,70,497
Total Cost of Sales	**30,45,303**
Gross Profit	**11,75,429**
Other Income	
Freight Surcharge Income	81,609
Total Other Income	**81,609**
Operating Expenses	
Bank Fees	585
Consulting & Accounting	10,850
Freight & Courier	1,50,579
Freight Surcharge Expense	2,80,765
Insurance	3,494
Interest Expense	50,919
Legal expenses	1,369
Realised Currency Gains	-1,61,408
Rent	36,000
Subscriptions	918
Unrealised Currency Gains	2,46,877
Total Operating Expenses	**6,20,948**
Net Profit	**6,36,090**

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING, INC,

USA

Technosoft Engineering Inc.
Balance Sheet
As of Mar 31, 2022

	USD Mar 31, 22
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1000 · Cash	1,23,428
Total Checking/Savings	1,23,428
Accounts Receivable	
11000 · Accounts Receivable - CAD	0
1210 · Accounts Receivable-Trade	16,29,140
Total Accounts Receivable	16,29,140
Other Current Assets	
1400 · Other Receivables	5,03,415
1500 · Prepaid Exp	1,19,308
Total Other Current Assets	6,22,723
Total Current Assets	23,75,291
Fixed Assets	
1800 · Fixed Assets	2,349
Accumulated Depn	-2,349
Total Fixed Assets	0
Other Assets	
1996 · Investment in Tech. Innovation	5,000
1999 · Investment in Tech. Services	10,000
Total Other Assets	15,000
TOTAL ASSETS	**23,90,291**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
20000 · Accounts Payable - CAD	10,707
2010 · Accounts Payable-Trade	-2,65,809
Total Accounts Payable	-2,55,102
Credit Cards	
American Express	48,175
Total Credit Cards	48,175
Other Current Liabilities	
2200 · Accrued Expenses	1,54,643
2300 · Accrued Payroll	1,31,122
2370 · NY PFL Tax	7,331
2410 · Line of Credit	212
2620 · Debtor Advance	48,986
2630 · Security Deposit	2,961
Total Other Current Liabilities	3,45,255
Total Current Liabilities	1,38,328
Total Liabilities	1,38,328
Equity	
3010 · Capital Stock	1,30,000
3020 · Treasury Stock	-4,20,705
3510 · Retained Earnings	20,31,264
Net Income	5,11,404
Total Equity	22,51,963
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**23,90,291**

Technosoft Engineering Inc.
Profit & Loss-Total Company
Apr21 to Mar22

	USD Apr '21 - Mar 22
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4110 · Project Revenue	47,97,898
4115 · Technosoft Offshore	15,82,979
4310 · On-Site Revenue	37,85,249
4510 · Perm Placement Revenue	17,500
4610 · Material Income	12,175
4710 · Reimb Revenue	1,58,256
Total Income	1,03,54,057
Cost of Goods Sold	
5010 · Labor-Direct	27,96,912
5110 · P/R Taxes-FICA	1,50,029
5120 · P/R Taxes-Unemployment	13,774
5210 · Insurance-Health & Life	1,50,806
5220 · Insurance-LTD & STD	3,430
5240 · Dental/Eye Expense	600
5410 · Visa Expenses	1,27,651
5430 · Material Purchase	12,007
5460 · Travel - Indirect	1,17,915
5630 · Software Maintenance	4,045
5685 · AM Incentive	27,402
5720 · Subcontractor Expense	9,324
5810 · Technosoft Outsource	50,51,794
Total COGS	84,65,689
Gross Profit	18,88,368
Expense	
6000 · Sales Expenses	
6010 · Salaries	26,296
6110 · P/R Taxes-FICA	2,012
6120 · P/R Taxes-Unemployment	638
6210 · Insurance-Health & Life	23,503
6220 · Insurance-LTD & STD	357
6240 · Dental/Eye Expense	300
6310 · Travel	87,782
6570 · Marketing Expense	5,702
6710 · Sales Cloud Software Expense	27,954
6801 · Sales and Recruitment Support	6,14,918
Total 6000 · Sales Expenses	7,89,462
7000 · Recruiting Exp	
7510 · Recruiting & Employment Costs	33,530
Total 7000 · Recruiting Exp	33,530
8000 · Admin Exp	
8010 · Salaries	65,427
8110 · P/R Taxes-FICA	4,791
8120 · P/R Taxes-Unemployment	637
8210 · Insurance-Health & Life	4,738
8220 · Insurance-LTD & STD	387
8310 · Travel	87
8410 · 401K Admin Charges	2,600
8420 · Payroll Processing Charges	9,022
8510 · Professional Fees	13,803
8520 · State Filing fees	1,524
8530 · Bank Charges	13,920
8610 · Office Supplies	5,620
8630 · Maintenance-Off. Equip- S/W	1,960
8640 · Postage	6,267
8650 · Moving Expenses	3,524
8660 · IT Infrastructure	10,246
8725 · Rent	28,003
8730 · Office Cleaning/Maintenance	2,869
8750 · Telephone-Basic	26,493
8755 · Telephone-Cellular	11,101
8770 · Insurance	
8772 · Property & Liability	43,001
8774 · Insurance-Workers' Comp	1,031
Total 8770 · Insurance	44,032
Total 8000 · Admin Exp	2,57,051
8900 · Management Expenses	
8910 · Consulting Contracts	1,53,000
Total 8900 · Management Expenses	**1,53,000**
Total Expense	**12,33,043**
Net Ordinary Income	**6,55,325**
Depreciation	2,349
Other Income/Expense	
Other Expense	
77000 · Exchange Gain or Loss	5,536
9010 · Interest Expense	1,136
9210 · Federal Income Taxes	1,34,900
Total Other Expense	**1,41,572**
Net Other Income	**-1,41,572**
Net Income	**5,11,404**

TECHNOSOFT ENGINEERING UK LTD,

UK

Technosoft Engineering UK Limited
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2022

		GBP Total
Fixed Asset		
Tangible assets		
1800 - Fixed Assets		
1820 - Computer Hardware		241.64
1860 - Laptop		846.45
Total 1800 - Fixed Assets	**£**	**1,088.09**
1900 - Accum. Depr.		
1920 - Accum Depr-Computer Hardware		-1,088.09
Total 1900 - Accum. Depr.	**-£**	**1,088.09**
Total Tangible assets	**£**	**0.00**
Total Fixed Asset	**£**	**0.00**
Cash at bank and in hand		
1000 - Cash		
1050 - Checking - Citibank General		86,156.71
1070 - Cash-Payroll Clearing Account		-26,894.35
Total 1000 - Cash	**£**	**59,262.36**
Total Cash at bank and in hand	**£**	**59,262.36**
Debtors		
Debtors		1,30,705.43
Debtors - EUR		0.00
Debtors - USD		0.00
Total Debtors	**£**	**1,30,705.43**
Current Assets		
1210 - Accounts Receivable-Trade		0.00
1400 - Other receivables		
1410 - Employee Advances		1,950.00
1450 - Receivable-Technosoft Engineering Inc		0.00
Total 1400 - Other receivables	**£**	**1,950.00**
1500 - Prepaid Exp		
1510 - Prepaid Insurance		82.90
1520 - Prepaid Legal Fees/Visa Fees		2,615.24
1570 - Prepaid Rent		-232.00
1590 - Prepaid Other		2,568.90
Total 1500 - Prepaid Exp	**£**	**5,035.04**
1600 - Security Deposits		503.15
Other debtors		18.43
Total Current Assets	**£**	**7,506.62**
Net current assets	**£**	**1,97,474.41**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade Creditors		
Creditors		27,370.80
Total Trade Creditors	**£**	**27,370.80**

Technosoft Engineering UK Limited
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2022

		GBP Total
Current Liabilities		
2010 - Accounts Payable-Trade		2,498.93
2200 - Accrued Expenses		
2215 - Accrued Vendor Invoices		0.00
2250 - Accrued Income Tax		0.00
Total 2200 - Accrued Expenses	**£**	**0.00**
2300 - Accrued Payroll		
2310 - Accrued Wages		10,000.00
2320 - Accrued Commissions		0.00
2330 - Accrued Payroll Taxes		5,624.84
2340 - NEST Pension		0.00
Total 2300 - Accrued Payroll	**£**	**15,624.84**
2500 - Unsecured Loan		90,568.43
Corporation tax payable		0.00
VAT Control		28,117.50
VAT Suspense		0.00
Total Current Liabilities	**£**	**1,36,809.70**
Total Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**£**	**1,64,180.50**
Net current assets (liabilities)	**£**	**33,293.91**
Total assets less current liabilities	**£**	**33,293.91**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**£**	**33,293.91**
Capital and Reserves		
Ordinary share capital		1.00
Retained Earnings		9,407.05
Profit for the year		23,885.95
Total Capital and Reserves	**£**	**33,294.00**

Technosoft Engineering UK Limited
Profit and Loss
April 2021 - March 2022

		GBP Total
Income		
4110 - Project Revenue		25,161.00
4310 - On-Site Revenue		5,68,483.57
Total Income	**£**	**5,93,644.57**
Cost of Sales		
Cost of Goods Sold		
5010 - Labor-Direct		4,03,064.60
5110 - P/R Taxes-FICA		35,613.36
5410 - Visa Expenses		21,789.08
5810 - Technosoft Outsource		81,270.11
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**£**	**5,41,737.15**
Total Cost of Sales	**£**	**5,41,737.15**
Gross Profit	**£**	**51,907.42**
Expenses		
6000 - Sales Expenses		
6310 - Travel		158.27
6330 - Telephone-Basic		1,395.65
Total 6000 - Sales Expenses	**£**	**1,553.92**
8000 - Admin Exp		
8220 - Insurance		5,047.25
8510 - Professional Fees		10,830.79
8530 - Bank Charges		1,556.49
8670 - Depreciation		115.91
8680 - UK Corporation Tax		5,808.67
8710 - Rent		3,108.00
Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**£**	**26,467.11**
Total Expenses	**£**	**28,021.03**
Net Operating Income	**£**	**23,886.39**
Other Expenses		
Unrealised Gain or Loss		0.00
9010 - Interest Expense		0.44
Total Other Expenses	**£**	**0.44**
Net Other Income	**-£**	**0.44**
Net Income	**£**	**23,885.95**

TECHNOSOFT GMBH,
GERMANY

Technosoft GMBH
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2022

		EURO Total
Assets		
Current Assets		
Accounts receivable		
Accounts Receivable		1,23,707.47
Total Accounts receivable	**€**	**1,23,707.47**
1000 - Cash		
1030 - Petty Cash		0.00
1050 - Checking - Sparkasse Karlsruhe Bank		83,731.69
1055 - Dortmund 113100		0.00
1070 - Cash - Payroll Clearing Account		7,576.75
Total 1000 - Cash	**€**	**91,308.44**
1400 - Other Receivables		
1410 - Employee Advances		3,150.00
1420 - Social Security Liabilities		1,302.70
1450 - Input Tax Ded. following period/year		703.00
Total 1400 - Other Receivables	**€**	**5,155.70**
1500 - Prepaid Exp.		
1520 - Prepaid Legal Fees / Visa Fees		0.00
1530 - Prepaid Travel / Entry Expense		660.00
1580 - Prepaid Exp-Billable to Client		0.00
1590 - Prepaid Other		441.38
Total 1500 - Prepaid Exp.	**€**	**1,101.38**
Total Current Assets	**€**	**2,21,272.99**
Total Assets	**€**	**2,21,272.99**
Liabilities and shareholder's equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		
Accounts Payable (A/P)		72,526.58
Total Accounts payable	**€**	**72,526.58**
Master Card 5526 77402 0503 2449		0.00
Chaitanya Raj Bhide - 5526 74XX XXXX 2653		2,387.51
Gunter Wiskot - 5526 74XX XXXX 2456		0.00
Total Master Card 5526 77402 0503 2449	**€**	**2,387.51**
2200 - Accrued Expenses		
2215 - Accrued Vendor Invoices		504.00
Total 2200 - Accrued Expenses	**€**	**504.00**
2290 - Accrued Miscellaneous Expense		0.00
2300 - Accrued Payroll		
2330 - Accrued Payroll Taxes		-13,307.67
Total 2300 - Accrued Payroll	**-€**	**13,307.67**
2310 - Accrued Wages		0.00
2320 - Accrued Commissions		0.00
2420 - Other Liability		400.00
2500 - Unsecured Loan		1,60,000.00
3000 - Provisions		0.00
3010 - Other Provisions		837.68
Total 3000 - Provisions	**€**	**837.68**
VAT Payable		3,01,917.78
VAT Suspense		-2,91,447.37
Total current liabilities	**€**	**2,33,818.51**
Shareholders' equity:		
Net Income		83,020.36
2000 - Capital Reserve		30,000.00
Loss Carried Forward		-72,888.85
Subscribed Capital		60,000.00
Total 2000 - Capital Reserve	**€**	**17,111.15**
Retained Earnings		-1,12,677.03
Total shareholders' equity	**-€**	**12,545.52**
Total liabilities and equity	**€**	**2,21,272.99**

Technosoft GMBH
Profit and Loss
April 2021 - March 2022

		EURO Total
Income		
4115 - Technosoft Offshore		4,04,489.50
4120 - ITES Technosoft		1,296.00
4310 - Onsite Revenue		4,36,323.13
Total Income	**€**	**8,42,108.63**
Cost of Sales		
Cost of sales		
5010 - Labor-Direct		2,42,579.12
5210 - Insuarance-Health & Life		36,257.20
5460 - Travel - Indirect		22,729.78
5810 - Technosoft Outsource		3,24,627.00
Total Cost of sales	**€**	**6,26,193.10**
Total Cost of Sales	**€**	**6,26,193.10**
Gross Profit	**€**	**2,15,915.53**
Expenses		
6000 - Sales Expenses		
6010 - Salaries		43,900.00
6020 - Sales Commissions		26,378.96
6210 - Insuarance-Health & Life		7,784.62
6310 - Travel		3,110.42
6750 -Telephone-Basic		1,027.61
6801 - Sales & Recruitment Support		30,914.40
Total 6000 - Sales Expenses	**€**	**1,13,116.01**
8000 - Admin Exp		
8510 - Professional fees		1,407.92
8530 - Bank charges		470.09
8560 - Legal fees		10,634.71
8640 - Postage		68.96
8660 - IT Infrastructure		162.40
8760 - Internet Charges		523.74
8770 - Insurance		1,711.34
Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**€**	**14,979.16**
9010 - Interest Expense		4,800.00
Total Expenses	**€**	**1,32,895.17**
Net Earnings	**€**	**83,020.36**

HIGHMARK INTERNATIONAL TRADING FZE,

UAE

Highmark International Trading FZE

Balance Sheet

1-Apr-2021 to 31-Mar-2022

Liabilities	Amount in AED		Assets	Amount in AED	
Capital Account		**1,85,000**	**Fixed Assets**		**1,21,55,418**
Capital Account	*1,85,000*		*Furniture & Office Equipments*	*8,403*	
			Houston Land	*44,45,446*	
			Houston Warhouse	*72,24,099*	
			Investment in Properties - Residence	*46,11,540*	
			Provision for Dep on Furntiures & Office Equipment	*(6,765)*	
Current Liabilities		**29,30,907**	*Provision for Depreciation - Houston Warehouse*	*(18,30,914)*	
Sundry Creditors	*28,54,157*		*Provision for Depreciation - The Residence UAE*	*(22,96,392)*	
Advance Rent Received	*48,750*				
Amitraj Salary	*11,000*				
Deposit Received	*6,500*				
Puthran CA Auditors	*10,500*		**Current Assets**		**68,56,666**
			Deposits (Asset)	*10,710*	
			Loans & Advances (Asset)	*10,09,754*	
			Sundry Debtors	*51,30,683*	
			Bank Accounts	*4,45,094*	
			AAIT/Technocraft Rental	*(19,008)*	
			Commision Receivable - Vardhman Textiles	*12,585*	
			Consultancy Fees Receivable - TNZ	*2,51,566*	
			Highmark Property Management Corporation	*15,283*	
Profit & Loss A/c		**1,58,96,177**			
Opening Balance	*1,46,58,590*				
Current Period	*17,38,884*				
Less: Transferred	*(5,01,296)*				
Total		**1,90,12,084**	**Total**		**1,90,12,084**

Highmark International Trading FZE

Profit & Loss A/c

1-Apr-2021 to 31-Mar-2022

Particulars	Amount in AED		Particulars	Amount in AED	
Purchase Accounts		**74,44,494**	**Sales Accounts**		**77,39,634**
Discount Received	(529)		Discount Given	(551)	
Purchase Account...	74,45,023		Sales Account	77,40,185	
Direct Expenses					
Gross Profit c/o		**2,95,140**			
		77,39,634			**77,39,634**
			Gross Profit b/f		**2,95,140**
Indirect Expenses		**14,33,195**	**Indirect Incomes**		**28,76,939**
Audit Fees	10,500		Fees Income	15,73,397	
Bank Charges	3,293		Rental Income - Houston	12,22,292	
Computer Running Expense	500		Rental Income - Residence	81,250	
Consultancy Fees	1,25,783				
Depreciation on Furniture & Office Equipments	2,796				
Depreciation on The Residence Property-UAE	3,07,590				
Depreication on The Houston Warehouse Property-USA	4,81,608				
Expenses on Property - Houston	1,16,079				
Expenses on Property - Residence	46,920				
Forex Gain / Loss	(76,463)				
HPMC Manager Fees	11,018				
Interest on Loan - UK	10,077				
Legal & Professional Fees	40,960				
Miscellaneous Charges	285				
Mobile Expenses	4,306				
Post & Courier Expenses	300				
Printing & Stationeries	84				
Salaries & Wages	1,32,000				
Staff Welfare Expenses	14,568				
Sundry Balances Written Off	3,557				
Tax on Property(Houston)	1,41,585				
Telephone & Internet	3,161				
Transportation & Clearing Charges	47,902				
Travelling & Conveyance	4,538				
VAT on Input (VAT on Purchase) 5%	248				
Nett Profit		**17,38,884**			
Total		**31,72,079**	**Total**		**31,72,079**

AAIT / TECHNOCRAFT SCAFFOLD DISTRIBUTION LLC,

USA

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2021

	USD Dec 31, 21
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
Bank of America - 0950	5,53,706.00
Bank of America - 1497	1,168.34
Bank of America - 5363	11,355.22
Bank of America - 5486	1,646.18
Citibank - 9982	16,836.17
HSBC Bank -3273	50,614.64
Total Checking/Savings	6,35,326.55
Accounts Receivable	
Accounts Receivable	86,83,837.03
Total Accounts Receivable	86,83,837.03
Other Current Assets	
Advance Loan	4,300.00
1200 - INVENTARIO	1,68,75,482.73
Total Other Current Assets	1,68,79,782.73
Total Current Assets	2,61,98,946.31
Fixed Assets	
Computer Equipment	16,228.45
Furniture and Equipment	22,673.70
Warehouse Equipment	1,06,836.06
Leasehold Improvements	68,985.98
Accumulated Depreciation	-1,65,997.03
Total Fixed Assets	48,727.16
Other Assets	
Loan Rec - Eduard Castillo	0.04
Prepaid Insurance	1,11,448.93
Loan Rec - Naval Logistics Inc	2,30,000.00
Deposit - Rent	21,000.00
Utility Deposits	600.64
Prepaid Int - LeaseDirect #2	65.87
Organization Costs	31,952.38
Accumulated Amortization	-19,557.00
Total Other Assets	3,75,510.86
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,66,23,184.33**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
Accounts Payable	97,90,757.58
Total Accounts Payable	97,90,757.58
Credit Cards	
Bank of America 5083	1,16,452.17
Total Credit Cards	1,16,452.17
Other Current Liabilities	
Child Support Garnishment	2,034.93
Payroll Liabilities	2,497.12
Sales Tax Payable	55,502.61
Accrued Payroll Payable	856.37
Federal Income Tax Payable	-73,496.00
State Income Tax Payable	92,688.00
Customer Deposits	78,368.13
Total Other Current Liabilities	1,58,451.16
Total Current Liabilities	1,00,65,660.91
Long Term Liabilities	
Note Pay - Citibank LOC	78,62,129.96
Loan Payable - HSBC	40,65,000.00
Note Pay - Lease Corp - $1,248.	1,149.20
Note Pay - LeaseDirect $561.77	2,366.25
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,19,30,645.41
Total Liabilities	2,19,96,306.32
Equity	
Capital Stock	100.00
Retained Earnings	27,54,349.77
Qualified Dividend Dist.	
Technocraft Intl (UK)	-3,40,000.00
Castillo	-60,000.00
Total Qualified Dividend Dist.	-4,00,000.00
Net Income	22,72,428.24
Total Equity	46,26,878.01
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**2,66,23,184.33**

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
Profit & Loss
January through December 2021

	USD Jan - Dec 21
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Credit	0.00
4000 - SALES INCOME	2,78,35,590.33
Service Charge	84,766.33
Interest Income	2,584.61
Refunds	-4,311.31
Total Income	**2,79,18,629.96**
Cost of Goods Sold	
Purchases	1,51,34,182.00
Direct to Customer Purchases	53,74,817.82
Freight & Shipping Expenses	7,71,431.77
Customs & Duty Fees, Import Tax	55,784.24
Cost of Goods Sold	0.00
Total COGS	**2,13,36,215.83**
Gross Profit	**65,82,414.13**
Expense	
E-Commerce	24,000.65
Alarm	427.27
Advertising	1,70,770.62
Accounting	16,900.00
Auto and Truck Expenses	
Service & Maintenance	26,657.42
Service - Eduard	3,395.83
Fuel - Truck	15,071.60
Fuel - Eduard	2,796.23
Fuel - Ramesh	76.98
Fuel - Chapman	157.24
Fuel - John	135.39
Fuel - Justin	757.45
Allowance - John	6,000.00
Allowance - Justin	4,800.00
Allowance - Ramesh	3,600.00
Allowance - Chapman	6,000.00
Parking and Tolls	6,445.81
Total Auto and Truck Expenses	**75,893.95**
Bad Debt	4,535.00
Bank Service Charges	34,194.86
Casual Labor	4,250.00
Charitable Contributions	10.50
Cleaning and Janitorial	11,747.14
Commissions	
Jose	7,843.00
Steve	16,614.17
Total Commissions	**24,457.17**
Computer Expenses	620.00
Credit Card	735.77
Equipment Rental	84,706.83
Insurance Expense	
Health	40,869.60
Vehicle	43.29
Liability Insurance	1,84,878.78
Workers Compensation	2,417.00
Ins - Chapman	3,600.00
Total Insurance Expense	**2,31,808.67**
Interest Expense	2,10,871.09
Internet	4,988.98
Legal & Professional Fees	57,820.02
Licenses and Fees	92,868.21
Meals and Entertainment	
Meals and Entertainment-Eduard	9,518.81
Meals and Entertainment-John	2,497.18
Meals and Entertainmnt - Justin	2,822.87
Meals and Entertainment-Ramesh	599.03
Meals & Entertainment - Chapman	2,252.23
Total Meals and Entertainment	**17,690.12**
Office Supplies & Expenses	
Office Supplies-Eduard	10,333.43
Office Supplies-John	1,396.99
Office Supplies-Ramesh	2,919.07
Office Supplies - Chapman	264.31
Office Supplies - Justin	520.90
Office	503.03
Total Office Supplies & Expenses	**15,937.73**
Professional Fees	
Consulting Fees	4,25,000.00
Outside Services	30,794.54

AAIT/ Technocraft Scaffold Distribution LLC
Profit & Loss
January through December 2021

	USD Jan - Dec 21
Training	750.00
Ramesh	2,500.00
Total Professional Fees	4,59,044.54
Rent Expense	3,52,508.89
Repairs and Maintenance	8,927.76
Seminars & Trade Shows	10,000.00
Shipping	
Shipping-Eduard	195.81
Shipping-John	2,172.61
Shipping - Office	20.50
Total Shipping	2,388.92
Taxes	
Social Security/Medicare	70,404.15
Federal Unemployment	526.70
Unemployment - FL	14.00
Unemployment - CA	432.91
Unemployment - TX	290.73
Property	2,49,030.34
Total Taxes	3,20,698.83
Telephone Expense	
Eduard	3,922.56
John	948.96
Justin	1,499.78
Ramesh	1,353.86
Total Telephone Expense	**7,725.16**
Travel	
Office	179.00
Eduard	22,150.13
John	9,398.39
Ramesh	1,878.60
Justin	6,104.31
Chapman	5,540.83
Total Travel	**45,251.26**
Utilities	35,921.35
Warehouse Expenses	82,898.69
Wages	
Officer	1,51,800.00
Others	9,85,917.50
Wages - Other	0.00
Total Wages	11,37,717.50
Total Expense	35,48,317.48
Net Ordinary Income	30,34,096.65
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
Workers Comp Dividends	969.32
Other Income	1,391.11
Interest Inc - Naval Logistics	2,365.00
Total Other Income	4,725.43
Other Expense	
Holiday Bonus	0.00
Depreciation Expense	5,274.96
Amortization Expense	2,067.00
Federal Income Tax Expense	6,64,835.00
State Income Tax Expense	94,216.88
Total Other Expense	7,66,393.84
Net Other Income	-7,61,668.41
Net Income	**22,72,428.24**

TECHNOSOFT INNOVATIONS INC,

USA

Technosoft Innovations Inc
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2022

		USD
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Bank Accounts		
1000 - Cash		
1050 - Checking - Citibank		56,213.44
1060 - Checking - PNC		0.00
1070 - Cash - Payroll Clearing Account		2,373.81
Total 1000 - Cash	**$**	**58,587.25**
Total Bank Accounts	**$**	**58,587.25**
Accounts Receivable		
Accounts Receivable		1,12,398.50
Accounts Receivable (A/R) - EUR		0.00
Total Accounts Receivable	**$**	**1,12,398.50**
Other Current Assets		
1400 - Other Receivables		
1410 - Employee Advances		0.00
1450 - Receivable - Technosoft Engineering Projects Limited		0.00
1480 - Receivable - Debtors		0.00
1490 - Receivable - Technosoft Engineering Inc		0.00
Total 1400 - Other Receivables	**$**	**0.00**
1500 - Prepaid Exp.		
1520 - Prepaid Legal Fees / Visa Fees		460.00
1530 - Prepaid Travel / Entry Expense		0.00
1535 - Prepaid Printing Expenses		0.00
1536 - Prepaid Telephone Expenses		0.00
1537 - Prepaid Electricity Expenses		0.00
1538 - Prepaid Internet Charges		0.00
1540 - Prepaid Maintenance		0.00
1550 - Prepaid Moving Exp.		0.00
1555 - Prepaid Software		4,604.25
1565 - Prepaid Professional fees		10,068.36
1580 - Prepaid Exp-Billable to Client		0.00
1590 - Prepaid Other		0.00
1596 - Prepaid Advertisement Exp.		0.00
Total 1500 - Prepaid Exp.	**$**	**15,132.61**
1600 - Security Deposit		1,480.50
1700 - Goodwill		2,22,000.00
1701 - Accum Depr-Goodwill		-1,23,950.00
1750 - Covenant not to compete		50,000.00
1751 - Accum Depr-Convenant		-50,000.00
Total Other Current Assets	**$**	**1,14,663.11**
Total Current Assets	**$**	**2,85,648.86**
Fixed Assets		
1800 - Fixed Assets		
1810 - Furniture		0.00
1820 - Computer Hardware		31,141.48
1821 - Check Scanner		0.00
1830 - Computer Software		10,281.00
1860 - 3D Printer		9,340.69
1870 - Other Equipment		17,546.42
1891 - Television		1,178.66
1892 - Refrigerator		582.13
1893 - Microwave Oven		174.41
Total 1800 - Fixed Assets	**$**	**70,244.79**

Technosoft Innovations Inc
Balance Sheet
As of March 31, 2022

		USD
1900 - Accum. Depr.		
1910 - Accum Depr-Furniture		0.00
1920 - Accum Depr-Computer Hardware		-31,141.48
1930 - Accum Depr-Computer Software		-10,281.00
1960 - Accum. Depr-3D Printer		-9,340.69
1970 - Accum Depr.-Other Equipment		-17,546.42
1991 - Accum Depr.-Television		-1,178.66
1992 - Accum Depr.-Refrigerator		-582.13
1993 - Accum Depr.-Microwave Oven		-174.41
Total 1900 - Accum. Depr.	**-$**	**70,244.79**
Total Fixed Assets	**$**	**0.00**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**2,85,648.86**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		
Accounts Payable		-3,70,510.08
Accounts Payable (A/P) - EUR		-497.09
Total Accounts Payable	**-$**	**3,71,007.17**
Other Current Liabilities		
2010 - Accounts Payable-Trade		0.00
2200 - Accrued Expenses		
2215 - Accrued Vendor Invoices		0.00
2216 - Accrued Vastek Inc		0.00
2217 - Accrued Mobiveil Inc		0.00
2218 - Accrued SN		0.00
2219 - Accrued Other		5,856.14
2220 - Accrued AT		21,485.00
Total 2215 - Accrued Vendor Invoices	**$**	**27,341.14**
2250 - Accrued Income Tax		198.00
2250 - Security Deposit		0.00
2270 - Anuva Earnout Payable		1,50,000.00
Total 2200 - Accrued Expenses	**$**	**1,77,539.14**
2300 - Accrued Payroll		
2310 - Accrued Wages		2,787.92
2320 - Accrued Commissions		0.00
2330 - Accrued Payroll Taxes		-414.11
2340 - Withheld 401K		0.00
2360 - Garnishment		0.00
Total 2300 - Accrued Payroll	**$**	**2,373.81**
2400 - Debtors Advance		67,873.11
2500 - Unsecured Loan		5,10,000.00
Total Other Current Liabilities	**$**	**7,57,786.06**
Total Current Liabilities	**$**	**3,86,778.89**
Total Liabilities	**$**	**3,86,778.89**
Equity		
2000 - Share Capital		5,000.00
Retained Earnings		-2,44,750.42
Net Income		1,33,070.39
Total Equity	**-$**	**1,06,680.03**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**$**	**2,80,098.86**

Technosoft Innovations Inc
Profit and Loss
April 2021 - March 2022

		USD
Income		
Billable Expense Income		2,499.59
Consulting Income		5,21,979.29
Markup		2,568.72
Material Income		42,544.42
Total Income	**$**	**5,69,592.02**
Cost of Goods Sold		
Cost of Goods Sold		
5010 - Labor-Direct		1,65,009.97
5110 - P/R Taxes-FICA		260.33
5120 - P/R Taxes-Unemployement		761.99
5210 - Insuarance-Health & Life		739.28
5410 - Visa Expenses		472.30
5430-Material Purchase		41,239.23
5440 - Materials Purchase Non Billable		584.80
5460 - Travel - Indirect		3,663.45
5630 - Software Maintanance		5,868.57
5720 - Subcontractor Expense		47,941.07
5810 - Technosoft Outsource		61,212.26
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**$**	**3,27,753.25**
Total Cost of Goods Sold	**$**	**3,27,753.25**
Gross Profit	**$**	**2,41,838.77**
Expenses		
Expense		
8000 - Admin Exp		
8420 - Payroll Processing Charges		103.21
8510 - Professional Fees		6,583.70
8530 - Bank Charges		312.00
8610 - Office Supplies		191.42
8615 - Move Expenses		1,551.01
8630 - Maintenance-Off.Equip-S/W		428.00
8640 - Postage		376.31
8650 - Postage - Billable		0.00
8660 - IT Infrastructure		3,684.90
8670 - Depreciation		30,405.50
8725 - Rent		42,257.48
8735 - Administrative Charges		15,903.00
8740 - Gas/Electric		2,774.51
8750 -Telephone-Basic		1,764.93
8760 - Internet Charges		2,232.41
Total 8000 - Admin Exp	**$**	**1,08,568.38**
9220 - State Income Taxes		200.00
Total Expense	**$**	**1,08,768.38**
Total Expenses	**$**	**1,08,768.38**
Net Operating Income	**$**	**1,33,070.39**
Other Expenses		
Unrealized Gain or Loss		0.00
Total Other Expenses	**$**	**0.00**
Net Other Income	**$**	**0.00**
Net Income	**$**	**1,33,070.39**

TECHNOSOFT SERVICES INC,

USA

Technosoft Services Inc.
Balance Sheet

USD

	Mar 31, 22
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1000 Cash	
1050 Checking-Citi Bank General	53,757.14
1070 Cash-Payroll Clearing A/c	23,215.53
Total 1000 Cash	76,972.67
Total Checking/Savings	76,972.67
Accounts Receivable	
1210 Accounts Receivable-Trad	3,03,347.88
Total Accounts Receivable	3,03,347.88
Other Current Assets	
1400 Other Receivables	
1410 Employee Advance	-166.37
1492 Receivable-Tech. Eng. Inc	2,25,000.00
Total 1400 Other Receivables	2,24,833.63
1500 Prepaid Exp	
1520 Prepaid Legal Fees/Visa	2,916.66
1530 Prepaid Travel/Entry Exp	8,421.94
1575 Security Deposits	1,480.50
Total 1500 Prepaid Exp	12,819.10
Total Other Current Assets	2,37,652.73
Total Current Assets	6,17,973.28
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,17,973.28**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
2010 Accounts Payable-Trade	30,328.80
Accounts Payable - CAD	50,599.27
Total Accounts Payable	80,928.07
Other Current Liabilities	
2200 Accrued Expenses	
2250 Accrued Income Tax	58,588.00
Total 2200 Accrued Expenses	58,588.00
2300 Accrued Payroll	
2310 Accrued Wages	40,667.13
2330 Accrued Payroll Taxes	2,951.60
Total 2300 Accrued Payroll	43,618.73
Total Other Current Liabilities	1,02,206.73
Total Current Liabilities	1,83,134.80
Total Liabilities	1,83,134.80
Equity	
2000 Share Capital	10,000.00
Retained Earnings	2,03,470.27
Net Income	2,21,368.21
Total Equity	4,34,838.48
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**6,17,973.28**

Technosoft Services Inc.
Profit & Loss

	USD
	Apr '21 - Mar 22
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4315 Technosoft Onsite Revenue	10,88,450.06
4320 Contract Revenue	5,23,767.25
4710 Reimb Revenue	1,41,184.61
Total Income	17,53,401.92
Cost of Goods Sold	
5010 Labor-Direct	10,56,531.30
5110 P/R Taxes-FICA	61,384.15
5120 P/R Taxes-Unemployment	3,092.90
5210 Insurance-Health & Life	64,492.68
5220 Insurance-LTD & STD	784.60
5410 Visa Expenses	45,193.47
5460 Travel - Indirect	75,351.10
5685 AM Incentive	721.28
Total COGS	13,07,551.48
Gross Profit	4,45,850.44
Expense	
6000 Sales Expenses	
6801 Sales and Recruitment Su	10,238.00
Total 6000 Sales Expenses	10,238.00
7000 Recruiting Exp	
7510 Recruiting & Employment	38.50
Total 7000 Recruiting Exp	38.50
8000 Admin Exp	
8420 Payroll Processing Charg	2,785.46
8510 Professional Fees	4,182.00
8520 State Filing fees	1,649.92
8530 Bank Charges	2,619.53
8640 Postage	166.36
8650 - Moving Expenses	3,527.51
8725 Rent	17,944.48
Total 8000 Admin Exp	32,875.26
8900 Management Expenses	1,20,000.00
Total Expense	1,63,151.76
Net Ordinary Income	2,82,698.68
Other Income/Expense	
Other Expense	
9210 Federal Income Taxes	57,800.00
Exchange Gain or Loss	3,530.47
Total Other Expense	61,330.47
Net Other Income	-61,330.47
Net Income	**2,21,368.21**

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD,

AUSTRALIA

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

FINANCIAL REPORT- 10 JANUARY, 2022

CONTENTS

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial period 01 April 2021 to 10th January 2022.

Directors

The names of the directorsin office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Mr Navneet Sharaf, Director
Mr Ali Soukie & Secretary (appointed 21.12.2021)
Mr Ashok Amin, Director & Secretary (resigned 22.12.2021)

Operating results

The Company reported a surplus of $418,371.88 (2021 surplus $3,588.93) during the period after income tax expense of $Nil (2021 $Nil).

Principal activities

The principal activitiesof the company during the year consisted of import and sale of scaffoldings, pipes, foam work etc.
Otherwise, no significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the year.

Dividends

No Dividend was paid or declared since the start of financial year

Share Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Directors Benefits

No director has received or has become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
DIRECTORS' REPORT

Indemnifying Officer or Auditor

No indemnities have been given or agreed to be given or insurance premiums paid or agreed to be paid, during or since the end of the financial year, to any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purposes of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

....
NAVNEET SHARAF (Director)
Dated this 20th January, 2022

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2021 TO 10 JANUARY 2022

	Note	1 APR 20 to 31 MAR 21 $	1 APR 21 to 10 JAN 22 $
REVENUE FROM SALES		**6,734,455.46**	**8,459,715.63**
Cost of Sales		5,892,771.99	7,167,096.85
GROSS PROFIT		**841,683.47**	**1,292,618.78**
Other revenue	6	231,354.79	47,241.83
GROSS OPERATING PROFIT		**1,073,038.26**	**1,339,860.61**
Less:			
Operating expenses			
Staff costs		428,173.92	454,712.63
Travel & accommodation		1,512.95	4,816.08
Office building expenses		340,171.36	310,952.56
IT and telecommunications		7,417.26	7,051.16
External advisors & legal costs		37,814.79	(2,666.67)
Bank charges & interest		13,165.06	4,737.80
Depreciation of non-current assets		3,933.87	637.24
Other administration expenses		231,711.87	141,177.49
Marketing expenses		5,548.25	70.44
Total operating expenses		1,069,449.33	921,488.73
Operating profit from ordinary activities before tax		**3,588.93**	**418,371.88**
Income tax expenses relating ordinary activities	9 7	-	-
Profit from ordinary activities after related tax expenses		**3,588.93**	**418,371.88**

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 10 JANUARY 2022

	Note	2021 31-Mar-21 $	2022 10-Jan-22 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash assets and cash equivalent	2	313,238.94	128,430.82
Receivables	3	2,317,614.77	3,505,491.43
Inventory		4,467,588.91	1,646,784.16
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**7,098,442.62**	**5,280,706.41**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant & Equipment	4	13,527.65	9,824.81
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**13,527.65**	**9,824.81**
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,111,970.27**	**5,290,531.22**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	5	6,099,764.56	3,859,953.63
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**6,099,764.56**	**3,859,953.63**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**6,099,764.56**	**3,859,953.63**
NET ASSETS		**1,012,205.71**	**1,430,577.59**
EQUITY			
Contributed capital		218,054.00	218,054.00
Retained profit		794,151.71	1,212,523.59
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,012,205.71**	**1,430,577.59**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2021 TO 10 JANUARY 2022

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The directors have prepared the financial report on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependant on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions which they apply. Significant accounting policies are disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to satisfy the reporting requirements of the Corporation Act 2001.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in notes.

Accounting Policies

(a) Plant and Equipment
Each class of plant and equipment are carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of plant and equipmentis depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

(b) 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 maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(c) Revenue and other income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking onto account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point of delivery as this corresponds to transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognized using the effective interest rate method. Dividend revenue is recognized when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

(d) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense.Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(e) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognized as current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(f) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

(g) Inventories

Inventory is valued at lower of cost or realized value. Cost is determined from suppliers' invoices. Net realizable value is the selling price in the ordinary course of business less selling expenses.

(h) Employee Benefits
Provision is made for the liability for employee LSL entitlements arising from services rendered by employees to balance date.

No provision I made for annual or sick leave on the basis these are expensed when they arise.

Contributions are made to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(i) Income Tax
The company is a taxable entity within the meaning of the Income Tax Act as amended. The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expenses.

Income tax has not been charged to profit or loss or brought in as liability as company has brought forward unrecouped tax loses.

(j) Trade and Other Receivables
Trade receivables are recognized initially at the transaction price (i.e. cost) and are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. Receivables expected to be collected within twelve months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2021 TO 10 JANUARY 2022

	1 APR 20 to 31 MAR 21 $	1 APR 21 to 10 JAN 22 $
NOTE 2 CASH ASSETS		
Bank	219,547.57	34,866.83
Cash on hand	191.37	58.77
Term deposits	93,500.00	93,505.22
	313,238.94	**128,430.82**
NOTE 3 CURRENT RECEIVABLES		
Trade debtors	2,175,109.19	3,483,968.43
Chanta	61,916.69	-
Sinoventure	56,488.89	-
Staff Loan	5,500.00	1,000.00
Advance Sitaram	1,000.00	-
FBT Instalments	-	2,923.00
Loan lord deposit-syd	17,600.00	17,600.00
	2,317,614.77	**3,505,491.43**
NOTE 4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Motor vehicle at cost	24,868.32	10,937.31
Accumulated depreciation	(13,314.29)	(2,448.88)
	11,554.03	**8,488.43**
Plant & equipment at cost	46,979.49	46,979.49
Accumulated depreciation	(45,005.87)	(45,643.11)
	1,973.62	**1,336.38**
	13,527.65	**9,824.81**

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1 APRIL 2021 TO 10 JANUARY 2022

	1 APR 20 to 31 MAR 21 $	1 APR 21 to 10 JAN 22 $
NOTE 5 CURRENT PAYABLES		
Trade creditors	5,552,614.01	3,076,100.23
Advances –SSS Group-Synergy	-	500,000.00
Technocrft Inds. Indi Loan	500,000.00	-
Advances from CGS	160.16	-
Advances from Full strength	2,192.89	-
Evergreen civil	-	598.40
Super payable	-	3,147.00
FBT Payable	2,283.73	3,217.47
Provision for LSL	-	33,053.36
GST payable	-	7,512.07
BAS Payable	42,513.77	236,325.10
	6,099,764.56	**3,859,953.63**

NOTE 6 OTHER REVENUE

Interest received	784.59	5.22
Cash flow boost payments	100,000.00	15,000.00
Jobkeeper	117,000.00	32,236.61
Meternity leave	13,750.00	-
	231,534.59	**47,241.83**

NOTE 7 INCOME TAX

Income tax of $109,356 on the taxable profit of $437,424 is not payable because the previous years losses have been recouped under the same business test.

TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards, and the Corporations Regulations;and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 10 January, 2022 and of its performance for the period from 1 April 2021 to 10 January 2022;

2. in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors are responsible for the reliability and completeness of the accounting records and the disclosure of all material and relevant information.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors and is signed by:

....

NAVNEET SHARAF (Director)
Dated this 20th January, 2022

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF REPORT

TO MEMBERS OF TECHNOCRAFT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Scope

The financial report and directors' responsibility

The financial report has been prepared to give effect to an agreement dated 16 December 2021, among others, between the company (intending vendor) and SSS Group Holdings Pty Ltd (Intending purchaser)

The financial report comprises the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, and notes to the financial statements for the period 1 April 2021 to 10 January 2022.

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report, and this includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error and for accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Review scope

My review is limited due to time constraints, as there is no review of post balance date transactions or responses to circularization of selected trade debtors within time stipulated for the completion of the review

I have relied on directors' representations. In particular confirmations that there no doubtful debts or obsolete stock at balance date, nor is it necessary to bring accruals or prepayments into account for the 10 day period from 1 January 2022 to 10 January 2022

Review approach

I conducted an independent review in order to express an opinion to members of the company. My review was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of a review is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgment, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, a review cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

My procedures included:

- examining on a test basis, information to provide evidence to supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report: and

- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors.

While I considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of my procedures, my review was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

My review did not involve an analysis of the prudence of investment decisions made by Directors or management.

My review was mainly aimed at ensuring that the assets and liabilities shown in the balance are correctly stated.

Independence

In conducting my review, I followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements. In addition, my firm Gokani & Associates was engaged to undertake taxation and company secretarial services. The provision of these services has not impaired my independence.

Review opinion

In my opinion the financial report of Technocraft Australia Pty Ltd is in accordance with Australian Accounting standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and *the Corporations Act 2001* including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 10 January 2022 and its performance for the period from 1 April 2021 to 10 January 2022 other than:

- a liability for accrued annual leave and accrued sick leave and superannuation applicable thereto has not been brought into account in accordance with discussions between the parties

- Income tax liability has not been provided on the profit for the period on the basis that the intending purchaser will be able to claim the unrecouped tax losses under the same business test; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and *the Corporation Act 2001* as disclosed in Note 1 and

....

KANTILAL RATNASHI GOKANI
Registered Company Auditor

19 January 2022
96 Cahors Road, PADSTOW NSW 2211