HANS ISPAT LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022

ASHOK BHOGILAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36,3rd Floor, Alishan, Opp. Dr.Vallu's Hospital, Stadium Road, Navrangpura,
Post Navjivan, Ahmedabad – 380 014. Telephone (M) 9824082390

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **HANS ISPAT LIMITED** ('the company'), which comprises 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements') .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us read with the notes to accounts, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to Note no. 30(d) of the accompanying financial statements, in respect of non provision of interest on Non Performing accounts of Bank of Rs. 7,58,684.34/- hundred (aggregating to Rs. 42,88,277.65/- hundred as on 31st March, 2022). The exact amount of the said non provision of interest are not determined and accounted for by the company. On account of the said non provision, Net Loss for the current year has been understated by Rs. 7,58,684.34/- hundred and total retained earnings (Loss) and banker's liabilities are under stated by Rs. 42,88,277.65/- hundred.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Matter of Emphasis

1. We draw attention on Note no. 27(a) relating to third party confirmation and its classification.
2. We draw attention on Note No. 27(c) of assignment of debts of State Bank of India to invent assets securitization & Reconstruction.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial information of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information other than on Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind As financial statement 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 procedure 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 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 regarding financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in the 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 of the current period 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 benefit 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 Act, We give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order to the extent applicable to the Company for the year under consideration.

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 the law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 and taken on the records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as 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) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

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

(i) The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note no. 22.

(ii) There are no long term contracts including derivative contracts and accordingly no provision is required to be made for any loss from the same; and

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date 28-05-2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQLEO6698

ANEXRURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 of our report of even date to the members of **HANS ISPAT Limited** for the year ended on 31st March, 2022.

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (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.

(b) As informed to us, the Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets at regular intervals and which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 of "Property Plant and Equipment" to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital loan of Rs. 17,23,000.00/- hundred for which the default continues since April, 2014.

(iii) As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and accordingly clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) As informed to us during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73,74,75 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the central government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of the MS billets and Thermo Mechanical Treatment (TMT Bar), and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not however made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There is no outstanding dues of Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except Income Tax.

Name of Statute	Forum where dispute is pending	Nature of Dues	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. in hundred)
Income Tax Act, 1961	National Faceless Appeal Centre (NFAC)	Income Tax	Assessment year 2013-2014	73,971.90

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) Based on the examination of records and information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or payment of interest to any lenders as follows.

(Rs. In Hundred)

<table>
<tr><th>Nature of Borrowing</th><th>Name of Lender</th><th>Principal as on March 31, 2022</th><th>Interest as on March 31, 2022</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cash Credit Loan</td><td>Bank of Baroda</td><td>6,50,402.07</td><td rowspan="4">42,88,277.65</td><td>Default from April, 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>Working Capital Term Loan</td><td>Bank of Baroda</td><td>17,23,000.00</td><td>Default from April, 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>Funded Term Loan</td><td>Bank of Baroda</td><td>1,39,000.00</td><td>Default from April, 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>Term Loan</td><td>Bank of Baroda</td><td>1,80,000.00</td><td>Default from April, 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>Term Loan</td><td>Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstruction Pvt. Ltd.</td><td>41,45,287.01</td><td></td><td>Default from December, 2019</td></tr>
</table>

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of audit procedures, we report that the Company has been declared wilful defaulter by The Bank of Baroda for the amount of Rs. 2,692.40 lakh. However, the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has granted stay on the identification as willful defaulter till the hearing and final disposal of the petition. The said petition is pending before Hon'ble Gujarat High Court for further hearing.

(c) In our opinion and information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of records of the company, the company has not raised term loans from any lender and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, wherever applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) According to Section 138(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is required to appoint Internal Auditor. However during the year the company has not appointed any internal auditor.

(xv) According to the records of the Company examined in course of our audit and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 6,35,399.20/- hundred during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 9,19,720.97/- hundred in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and hence the reporting under clause xx (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date 28-05-2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQLEO6698

ANEXRURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of Independent Auditor's report of even date to the members of **HANS ISPAT Limited** on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the **HANS ISPAT Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 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 ('the Guidance Note') 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 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 and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 are established and maintained and whether 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 in 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

Internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed by the Company 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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. Further, 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 owing to changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date 28-05-2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQLEO6698

Hans Ispat Limited

CIN No.U51109GJ1991PLC057955

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	19,37,790.00	21,23,440.03
Intangible assets	3	240.12	313.75
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	7,63,668.43	7,63,668.43
Total non-current assets		**27,01,698.55**	**28,87,422.21**
Current assets			
Inventories	5	4,12,942.00	7,86,887.56
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	9,81,172.16	11,50,807.58
Cash and cash equivalents	7	22,626.33	22,318.71
Other financial assets	4	29,147.40	3,47,284.46
Current tax assets		1,04,400.61	55,528.67
Other current assets	8	3,45,742.84	1,81,691.34
Total current assets		**18,96,031.34**	**25,44,518.32**
Total Assets		**45,97,729.89**	**54,31,940.53**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	36,42,000.00	36,42,000.00
Other equity	10	(1,52,03,480.45)	(1,43,56,047.63)
Total equity		**(1,15,61,480.45)**	**(1,07,14,047.63)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	-	20,83,287.01
Provisions	14	-	46,280.94
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**21,29,567.95**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	68,37,689.08	47,54,402.07
Trade payables	12		
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		1,312.68	7,588.91
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		30,32,303.74	68,66,102.64
Other current liabilities	13	62,20,808.59	23,71,313.96
Provisions	14	67,096.25	17,012.63
Total current liabilities		**1,61,59,210.34**	**1,40,16,420.21**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**45,97,729.89**	**54,31,940.53**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hans Ispat Limited

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN : 00058866)

GOURANGA ROUT
Additional Director
Cum Manager
(DIN : 09195753)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22106874AKQLEO6698

AMIT KUMAR PATWARIKA
Chief Financial officer

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

CIN No.U51109GJ1991PLC057955

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year Ended 31-03-2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	**15**	24,97,588.92	86,35,452.82
Other income	**16**	2,60,393.48	38,113.10
Total income		**27,57,982.40**	**86,73,565.92**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	**17**	35,370.36	61,58,868.95
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	**18**	2,85,264.99	3,79,619.83
Employee benefits expenses	**19**	3,20,579.66	4,05,030.36
Finance costs	**20**	9,820.60	4,10,757.28
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**3**	2,12,033.62	3,70,310.13
Other expenses	**21**	27,42,345.99	22,50,149.09
Total expenses		**36,05,415.22**	**99,74,735.64**
Profit (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(8,47,432.82)	(13,01,169.72)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations		(8,47,432.82)	(13,01,169.72)
		-	-
Income tax expense			
Profit / (Loss) for the year from continuing operations		**(8,47,432.82)**	**(13,01,169.72)**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income / (Loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		**-**	**11,138.62**
Income tax effect		**-**	-
Net other comprehensive income / (Loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	11,138.62
Other comprehensive income / (Loss) for the year, net of tax		-	11,138.62
Total comprehensive income / (Loss) for the year, net of tax		**(8,47,432.82)**	**(12,90,031.10)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs. 10/- (March 31, 2020: Rs.10/-)]	**27**		
Basic & Diluted		**(2.33)**	**(3.57)**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.1**		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN : 00058866)

GOURANGA ROUT
Additional Director
Cum Manager
(DIN : 09195753)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22106874AKQLEO6698

AMIT KUMAR PATWARIKA
Chief Financial officer

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

CIN No.U51109GJ1991PLC057955

Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(8,47,432.82)**	(13,01,169.72)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**2,12,033.62**	3,70,310.13
Finance income (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	**(32,834.28)**	(35,438.26)
Finance costs (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	**9,820.60**	4,10,757.28
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(6,58,413.00)**	**(5,55,540.57)**
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	**1,69,635.42**	2,93,965.58
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	**3,73,946.00**	4,80,612.48
Decrease/(Increase) in other current financial assets	**3,18,137.06**	(3,02,706.08)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-current financial assets	**-**	133.81
(Increase) in other current non-financial assets	**(1,64,051.50)**	(42,562.04)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	**(38,40,075.13)**	13,15,624.95
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	**38,49,494.63**	(1,08,507.49)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current financial liabilities	**20,83,287.01**	(86,745.22)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	**3,802.68**	(19,365.61)
Cash generated from operations	**21,35,763.00**	**9,74,909.81**
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	**(48,871.94)**	(2,991.16)
Net Cash (used in) generated from operating activities	**20,86,891.06**	**9,71,919.00**
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and equipment including CWIP	**(26,309.56)**	(16,183.27)
Sales / (Purchase) of investments (net)		-
Interest income	**32,834.28**	35,438.26
Net Cash (used in) generated from investing activities	**6,524.72**	**19,254.99**
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long term borrowings	**(20,83,287.01)**	(9,12,000.00)
Short term borrowings (net)	**-**	3,51,632.22
Interest paid	**(9,820.60)**	(4,10,757.28)
Net Cash (used in) generated from financing activities	**(20,93,107.61)**	**(9,71,125.06)**
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**307.62**	**20,048.58**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**22,318.71**	2,270.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**22,626.33**	22,318.71

Notes:- a)The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Cash Flow Statement".

b) Disclosure of change in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are as per Note No. 11

Particulrs	As at 31st March 2020	Net Outflow	As at 31st March 2021
Long Term Borrowings	61,87,287.01	-	61,87,287.01
Short Term Borrowings	2,98,769.85	(3,51,632.22)	6,50,402.07
Total	**64,86,056.86**	**(3,51,632.22)**	**68,37,689.08**

Particulrs	As at 31st March 2021	Net Outflow	As at 31st March 2022
Long Term Borrowings	61,87,287.01	-	61,87,287.01
Short Term Borrowings	6,50,402.07	-	6,50,402.07
Total	**68,37,689.08**	-	**68,37,689.08**

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hans Ispat Limited

ASHOK B.SHAH
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN : 00058866)

GOURANGA ROUT
Additional Director Cum Manager
(DIN : 09195753)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22106874AKQLEO6698

AMIT KUMAR PATWARIKA
Chief Financial officer

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

CIN No.U51109GJ1991PLC057955

Statement of Change in Equity for the Year ended 31st March 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**Number of Shares (In Hundred)**	**(Rs. In Hundred)**
As at 1st April, 2020	3,64,200.00	36,42,000.00
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	**3,64,200.00**	**36,42,000.00**
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**3,64,200.00**	**36,42,000.00**

B. Other Equity **(Rs. In Hundred)**

Particulars	**Reserves & Surplus**		
	Securities Premium Reserve	**Retained Earnings**	**Total Other Equity**
As at 1st April, 2020	10,00,920.00	(1,40,66,936.53)	(1,30,66,016.53)
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	-	(13,01,169.72)	(13,01,169.72)
Other Comprehensive Income (Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans)	-	11,138.62	11,138.62
As at 31st March 2021	**10,00,920.00**	**(1,53,56,967.63)**	**(1,43,56,047.63)**
Profit / (Loss) for the Year Ended 31st March 2022	-	(8,47,432.82)	(8,47,432.82)
Other Comprehensive Income (Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	(8,47,432.82)	(8,47,432.82)
As at 31st March, 2022	**10,00,920.00**	**(1,62,04,400.45)**	**(1,52,03,480.45)**

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022
UDIN : 22106874AKQLEO6698

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN : 00058866)

GOURANGA ROUT
Additional Director
Cum Manager
(DIN : 09195753)

AMIT KUMAR PATWARIKA
Chief Financial officer

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

Notes to Financial Statements of Hans Ispat Limited
For the year ended 31st March, 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Hans Ispat Limited (the "Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of Electrotherm (India) Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at A-1, Skylark Apartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of TMT Bars.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in Board Meeting held on 28th May, 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs.'), which is also the company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve month as its operating cycle.

B. FOREIGN CURRENCIES:

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date of financial statements.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of such transactions and on translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

C. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs

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.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring fair value measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management after discussion with and approval by the Company’s Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company’s external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions, Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy, Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost) are stated by way of note at the appropriate place of the accounts.

D. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMER:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Based on the Educational Material on Ind AS 18 issued by the ICAI, the company has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the company on its own account. This is for the reason that it is a liability of the manufacturer which forms part of the cost of production, irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not.
However, Goods and Service tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of Goods:

Revenue is recognized when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer. Control over a promised good refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, those goods. Control is usually transferred upon shipment, delivery to, upon receipt of goods by the customer, in accordance with the delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customers. The amount of revenue to be recognised (transaction price) is based on the consideration expected to be received in exchange for goods, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales tax or other taxes directly linked to sales. If a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from product sales are recorded net of allowances for estimated rebates, cash discounts and estimates of product returns, all of which are established at the time of sale. The consideration received by the Company in exchange for its goods may be fixed or variable. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is considered highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur once the underlying uncertainty related to variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Sales Return Allowances:

The Company accounts for sales return by recording an allowance for sales return concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale. The allowance is based on Company's estimate of expected sales returns. The estimate of sales return is determined primarily by the Company's historical experience in the markets in which the Company operates.

Dividends:

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

Interest income and expense:

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

Contract balance

Contract assets:

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 payment is due a contract asset is recognised 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 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 recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract;

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 update's its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

E. TAXES

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (i.e. in other comprehensive income). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable Profit or Loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is I recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

F. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

(i) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE and Capital work in progress are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. The cost comprises purchase price and borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, the cost of replacing part of the PPE and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhauling is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing PPE, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of parts replaced, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

CWIP comprises of cost of PPE that are yet not installed and not ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if applicable.

The Company calculates depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives defined under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(ii) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets acquired separately 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.

Intangible assets in the form of software's are amortized on straight-line basis over six years. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

G. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

H. BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

I. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments - measured at amortized cost

- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments - measured at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

- Equity instruments-measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

b) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade, loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

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 (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including cash credit facilities from banks.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities valued at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through Profit or Loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of Profit and Loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability at FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

J. INVENTORIES:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, wherever considered necessary. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Scrap is valued at net realizable value. Cost is determined on FIFO (First-in-First Out) method.

Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, incurred in bringing them in their respective present location and condition.

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

K. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contributions payable to provident fund and superannuation fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to these funds as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

In respect of gratuity, liability, the Company operates defined benefit plan wherein no separate contributions are made to a separately administered fund. The costs of providing benefits under this plan are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each reporting date being carried out using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability, or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

• Service costs comprising current service costs; and

• Net interest expense or income

The liability in respect of unused leave entitlement of the employees as at the reporting date is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation carried out and the liability is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Actuarial gain and loss is recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

L. 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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

M. EARNING PER SHARE:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

N. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of charges in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

O. CASH DIVIDEND:

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution are no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

P. 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.

2.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Taxes

Pursuant to the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) dated September 20,2019 effective from April 01,2019 the company has opted to avail lower Tax rates of 22% (without any tax benefits) instead of existing tax rate of 30%.

(b) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for India.

(c) Fair value measurement for financial instruments

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

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Quarter Ended 30.06.2020

Note No.-3 Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital work-in-progress

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Computer & Peripherals	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total	CWIP
Cost									
As at 1st April, 2020	**1,32,074.49**	**4,80,276.45**	**33,06,351.15**	**3,512.08**	**4,663.64**	**98,304.27**	**9,875.53**	**40,35,057.61**	**75,758.57**
Additions	**-**	0.00	91,858.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.49	**91,941.84**	**16,099.78**
Deductions / Capitalisation	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91,858.35
As at 31st March, 2021	**1,32,074.49**	**4,80,276.45**	**33,98,209.50**	**3,512.08**	**4,663.64**	**98,304.27**	**9,959.02**	**41,26,999.45**	**0.00**
Additions			26,309.56	0.00		0.00	0.00	**26,309.56**	0.00
Deductions / Capitalisation	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00
As at 31st March, 2022	**1,32,074.49**	**4,80,276.45**	**34,24,519.06**	**3,512.08**	**4,663.64**	**98,304.27**	**9,959.02**	**41,53,309.01**	**0.00**
Depreciation and Impairment									
As at 1st April, 2020	-	82,142.50	14,81,894.67	2,727.86	2,307.64	59,773.46	4,476.79	**16,33,322.92**	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	20,559.36	3,37,818.35	293.29	268.12	9,856.37	1,441.01	3,70,236.50	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**1,02,701.86**	**18,19,713.02**	**3,021.15**	**2,575.76**	**69,629.83**	**5,917.80**	**20,03,559.42**	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	20,559.36	1,79,894.66	177.65	268.12	9,812.54	1,247.66	2,11,959.99	-
Impairment									
Disposals		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**-**	**1,23,261.22**	**19,99,607.68**	**3,198.80**	**2,843.88**	**79,442.37**	**7,165.46**	**22,15,519.41**	**-**
Net Block									
As at 31st March, 2022	**1,32,074.49**	**3,57,015.23**	**14,24,911.38**	**313.28**	**1,819.76**	**18,861.90**	**2,793.56**	**19,37,790.00**	**-**
As at 31st March 2021	1,32,074.49	3,77,574.59	15,78,496.48	490.93	2,087.88	28,674.44	4,041.22	21,23,440.03	-

Capitalised borrowing costs

No borrowing costs are capitalised on PPE during the current and previous years as the company has not borrowed fund for the purpose of acquistion of PPE.

Intangible assets

Particulars	**Software**
As at 1st April, 2020	**-**
Additions	**465.00**
Deductions / Capitalisation	**-**
As at 31st March, 2021	**465.00**
Addition	-
Deductions / Capitalisation	
As at 31st March, 2022	**465.00**
Depreciation and Impairment	
As at 1st April, 2020	77.62
Depreciation charge for the year	73.63
Disposals	**-**
As at 31st March, 2021	**151.25**
Depreciation charge for the year	73.63
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**224.88**
Net Block	
As at 31st March, 2022	**240.12**
As at 31st March , 2021	**313.75**

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HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
4	**Financial Assets**		
	Investments		
	Non-Trade Investments		
	Investments (at fair value through profit and loss)		
		-	-
		-	-
	Current	-	-
	Non-Current	-	-
		-	-
	Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investments	-	-
	Aggregate book value of Quoted Investments	-	-
		-	-
	Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
	Interest Accrued but not due	29,147.40	32,776.53
	Security deposits	7,63,668.43	7,63,668.43
	Fixed Deposits with Bank	-	-
	Unbilled Revenue from Job-work	-	3,14,507.93
		7,92,815.83	**11,10,952.89**
	Current	29,147.40	3,47,284.46
	Non-Current	7,63,668.43	7,63,668.43
		7,92,815.83	**11,10,952.89**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
5	**Inventories**		
	Raw materials		
	Raw materials and components	738.00	676.50
	Work-in-progress	26,217.16	1,02,001.96
	Finished goods		
	Finished goods (Including Material in Transit of Rs Nil (31st March,2020 Rs 42,50,088/-)	13,994.72	2,23,474.91
	Stores and spares	3,71,992.31	4,60,734.19
		4,12,942.19	**7,86,887.56**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
6	**Trade Receivables**		
	Trade receivables		
	- Unsecured, considered good	9,81,172.16	11,50,807.58
	- Unsecured, considered doubtful	3,37,435.35	3,37,435.35
	Total	**13,18,607.51**	**14,88,242.93**
	Less: Impairment allowance		
	- Unsecured, considered doubtful	3,37,435.35	3,37,435.35
		9,81,172.16	**11,50,807.58**

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Reconciliation of Impairment allowance

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,37,435.35	3,37,435.35
Add: Allowance for the year	-	-
(Less): Actual write off during the year (net of recovery)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3,37,435.35**	**3,37,435.35**

Ageing of Trade Receivable:-

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivable considered good	-	9,095.67	-	9,41,891.83	30,184.66	9,81,172.16
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3,37,435.35	3,37,435.35
(iv) Disputed trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

Total (A)	**13,18,607.51**
Net Due (B)	-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired (C)	-
Net Total (A+B-C)	**13,18,607.51**
Add: Unbilled Revenue	-
Grand Total	**13,18,607.51**

As at March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	**6 Months - 1 Year**	**1 - 2 Years**	**2 - 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	
(i) Undisputed trade receivable considered good	1,78,731.09	-	9,41,891.83	-	30,184.66	11,50,807.58
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3,37,435.35	3,37,435.35
(iv) Disputed trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)						**14,88,242.93**
Net Due (B)						-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired (C)						-
Net Total (A+B-C)						**14,88,242.93**
Add: Unbilled Revenue						-
Grand Total						**14,88,242.93**

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
7	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Balances with Banks		
	- In Current accounts	22,243.77	21,565.73
	Cash in Hand	382.56	752.98
		22,626.33	**22,318.71**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
8	**Other Assets**		
	Prepaid expense	-	10,857.30
	Due form Subsidiary of holding Company	933.08	933.08
	Advance receivable in cash or kind		
	Advances for Goods & Expenses and others	1,85,775.83	59,067.28
	Balances with Government Authorities (Net)	1,59,033.93	1,10,833.68
		3,44,809.76	**1,69,900.96**
		3,45,742.84	1,81,691.34
	Current	3,45,742.84	1,81,691.34
	Non-Current	-	-
		3,45,742.84	**1,81,691.34**

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9 Equity Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

	EQUITY SHARES Number in Hundred	EQUITY SHARES (Rs. In Hundred)
As at 1st April, 2020	3,70,000.00	37,00,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	3,70,000.00	37,00,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**3,70,000.00**	**37,00,000.00**

Rights, preference and restriction attached to Equity Shares

-The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs 10/- per share.
-Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
-The company declares and pay dividends in Indian rupees.
-The proposed dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Sharesholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
-During the year ended 31 March 2022, the amount of per share (if any) of dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs Nil (31 March 2021: Rs Nil).
-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.

Issued Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Number in Hundred	(Rs. In Hundred)
As at 1st April, 2020	3,64,200.00	36,42,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	3,64,200.00	36,42,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**3,64,200.00**	**36,42,000.00**

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

Name of the Promoter	As at 31-03-2022 No. of Shares	As at 31-03-2022 % held	As at 31-03-2021 No. of Shares	As at 31-03-2021 % held
Holding Company-Electrotherm (India) Limited	3,64,200.00	**100.00%**	3,64,200.00	**100.00%**

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of shares.

Shares reserved for issue under options

The number of the shares reserved for issue under options are Nil as on 31st March 2022 (Nil as on 31st March 2021)

Details of Shareholders holding Promoters

Name of the Promoter	As at 31-03-2022 No. of Shares	As at 31-03-2022 % held	As at 31-03-2021 No. of Shares	As at 31-03-2021 % held
Holding Company-Electrotherm (India) Limited	3,64,200.00	**100.00%**	3,64,200.00	**100.00%**

During the current year and in privous year there is no change in share Holding of promters.

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

Note No.	Particulars	(Rs. In Hundred)
10	**Other Equity**	
	Securities Premium Reserve	
	As at 1st April, 2020	10,00,920.00
	Increase/(decrease) during the year	-
	As at 31st March, 2021	10,00,920.00
	Increase/(decrease) during the year	-
	As at 31st March, 2022	**10,00,920.00**
	Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013	
	Retained Earning	
	As at 1st April, 2020	(1,40,66,936.53)
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	(13,01,169.72)
	Other Comprehensive Income	11,138.62
	As at 31st March, 2021	**(1,53,56,967.63)**
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	(8,47,432.82)
	Other Comprehensive Income	-
	As at 31st March, 2022	**(1,62,04,400.45)**
	Total Other Equity	
	As at 31st March, 2022	**(1,52,03,480.45)**
	As at 31st March, 2021	(1,43,56,047.63)

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
11	**Borrowings**		
	Long term Borrowing from Bank (Secured)		
	Indian Rupee Term Loan [Refer note No. (a) & (b)]	1,80,000.00	1,80,000.00
	Indian Rupee Funded Interest Term Loan [Refer note No. (a) & (b)]	1,39,000.00	1,39,000.00
	Indian Rupee Working Capital Term Loan [Refer note No. (a) & (b)]	17,23,000.00	17,23,000.00
	Long term Borrowing from Asset Reconstruction Company (Secured)		
	Indian Rupee Loan[Refer note No. (a) & (c)]	41,45,287.01	41,45,287.01
		61,87,287.01	**61,87,287.01**
	Less: Current maturity grouped as other current financial liability	61,87,287.01	41,04,000.00
		-	**20,83,287.01**
	Short term Borrowings from Bank (Secured)		
	Working Capital Loans - [Refer below Note (a) ,(b)& (f)]	6,50,402.07	6,50,402.07
		6,50,402.07	**6,50,402.07**
	Total Borrowings	**6,50,402.07**	**27,33,689.08**
	Current (including Current Matuirty of long term borrowings)	68,37,689.08	47,54,402.07
	Non-Current	-	20,83,287.01
		68,37,689.08	**68,37,689.08**

a Secured by First Pari-passu charge on the entire fixed assets & immovable properties of the company situated at Village : Budharmora, Bhuj-Bhachau Highway, Tal : Anjar, Dist : Kutch and personal guarantee of some of the directors of the company. Further Loan from Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstution Pvt Ltd are secured by all present and future goods, books debts and all other Movable Assets.

b On 31 July 2014 the debt due to Bank of Baroda are declared as NPA by the Bank and the account has been transferred to Bank of Baroda, Asset Recovery Branch, New Delhi.

c The Loan from State Bank of India have been assigned to Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstruction Private Limited (refer as ARC) and thereafter settlement agreement dated 15th June 2015 entered for the repayment of loan. On 17th January 2019 the company has requested to re-schedule the repayment term which was agreed by the ARC vide the sanction letter dated 15th March 2019.

d Company has defaulted in repayment of borrowings from Bank of Baroda and Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstruction Private Limited. Details of defaults are as follows:-

Nature of Borrowings	Principal	Interest	Total	Default From
Bank of Baroda				
Cash Credit	650402.07	0.00	650402.07	April 2014
Working Capital Term Loan	1723000.00	0.00	1723000.00	
Funded Interest Term Loan	139000.00	0.00	139000.00	
Term Loan	180000.00	0.00	180000.00	
Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstruction Private Limited (Refer Below Note)*				
Indian Rupee Loan	4145287.01	0.00	2062000.00	Dec 2019
Total	**6837689.08**	0.00	**4754402.07**	

*Note: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has notified the COVID-19 Regulatory Packages permitting lenders to grant a moratorium period for all instalments falling due between March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020. However, the Company has not paid instalments due for the quarter ended from December 31, 2019 to March 31, 2021. The company has requested all lenders to allow this moratorium period for the payments and the revised repayment schedule is yet to be cofirmed.

e **Repayment Schedule as per Current Sanction Letter is as under :-**

Particulars	0 - 1 Year*	1 - 3 years	More than 3 year
Borrowing from Asset Reconstruction Company	41,45,287	-	-
Borrowing from Bank [Refer note No.11(b)]	26,92,402	-	-

* includes default amount of Principal

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
12	**Trade Payables**		
	Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,312.69	7,588.91
	Dues to Holding Company	26,31,787.00	28,27,435.36
	Dues to Others	4,00,516.74	40,38,667.28
		30,33,616.43	**68,73,691.55**

Note (i) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended 31st March 2022 and year ended 31st March 2021 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

(Rs. In Hundred)

	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
a	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act:		
	- Principal	1,312.69	7,588.91
	- Interest	-	-
b	The amount of Interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the each accounting year.	-	-
c	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 MSMED Act.	-	-
d	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the each accounting year	-	-
e	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables:-

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME	-	1,201.75	110.94	-	1,312.69
(ii) Others	27,59,705.73	73,955.73	1,44,957.66	53,684.62	30,32,303.74
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	7,083.15	-	110.94	394.82	7,588.91
(ii) Others	25,55,842.97	42,12,026.90	27,500.78	70,731.98	68,66,102.64
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
13	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Interest Free Advance from Customer	479.61	32,100.12
	Advance From Holding Company	62,06,513.42	23,27,748.65
	Statutory dues payable	13,815.56	11,348.29
	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities	-	116.90
		62,20,808.59	**23,71,313.96**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
14	**Provisions**		
	- Provision for Employee Benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	5,149.08	4,830.60
	- Gratuity	52,570.36	47,909.86
	- Bonus	9,376.81	10,553.11
		67,096.25	**63,293.57**
	Current	67,096.25	17,012.63
	Non-Current		46,280.94
		67,096.25	**63,293.57**

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
15	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Products		
	Finished Goods	3,45,970.51	82,38,600.53
	Sale of Services		
	Sale of services	21,51,618.41	3,96,852.29
	Total Revenue from operations	**24,97,588.92**	**86,35,452.82**
i	**Disaggregate revenue information**		
	Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:		
a	**Total revenue from contracts with customers**		
	Sale of Products-Finished Goods		
	- India	3,45,970.51	82,38,600.53
	- Outside India	-	-
	Sale of Service		
	- India	21,51,618.41	3,96,852.29
	- Outside India	-	-
	Total revenue form contracts with customers	**24,97,588.92**	**86,35,452.82**
b	**Timing of revenue recognition**		
	Goods transferred at a point in time	24,97,588.92	86,35,452.82
	Goods and Services transferred over a period of time	-	-
	Total revenue form contracts with customers	**24,97,588.92**	**86,35,452.82**
ii	**Reconciliation between revenue with Customers and Contracted price as per IND AS 115:**		
	Revenue Reconciliation	**Year ended 31.03.2022**	**Year ended 31.03.2021**
	Revenue as per contracted price	24,97,588.92	86,68,802.18
	Less: Cash discount/incentive expenses	-	(33,349.36)
	Revenue from Contract with customers	**24,97,588.92**	**86,35,452.82**
iii	**Set Out below is the amount of revenue recognized from:-**		
	Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2022**	**Year ended 31.03.2021**
	Amount of Contract Liability (Including Advance From Customers) at the beginning of the year	32,100.12	88,028.71
	Performance obligation satisfied during the Previous year	**31,940.29**	**86,353.27**
iv	**Contract Balances as at:**	**Year ended 31.03.2022**	**Year ended 31.03.2021**
	Trade Receivable	9,81,172.16	11,50,807.58
	Contract liabilities (Advance from customers)	479.61	32,100.12
	In March 2022, Rs Nil/- (March 2021, Rs Nil) was recognized as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.		
v	Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 10 days.		
vi	Aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31st March 2022 is Rs Nil (31st March 2021 is Rs 1,67,544/-). The unsatisfied performance obligation is expected to be recognized within 12 Months.		

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
16	**Other Income**		
	Interest income on		
	Bank deposits	-	4.17
	Others	32,834.28	35,434.09
	Other non-operating income		
	Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
	Net Discount and Claims and net amounts written back	2,26,845.61	-
	Miscellaneous income	713.59	2,674.84
		2,60,393.48	**38,113.10**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

17	**Cost of raw material and components consumed**		
	- Opening Inventory	676.50	34,939.49
	- Add: Purchases	(4,919.52)	60,93,512.54
	- Add: Other charges and expenditure	40,351.38	31,093.42
	- Less: Closing Inventory	(738.00)	(676.50)
	Cost of raw materials and components consumed	35,370.36	**61,58,868.95**

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
18	**(Increase)/Decrease In Inventory**		
	Inventories at the end of the year		
	- Work in Process	26,217.16	1,02,001.96
	- Finished Goods	13,994.72	2,23,474.91
		40,211.88	**3,25,476.87**
	Inventories at the beginning of the year		
	- Work in Process	1,02,001.96	36,440.08
	- Finished Goods	2,23,474.91	6,68,656.62
		3,25,476.87	**7,05,096.70**
	(Increase)/Decrease In Inventory		
	- Work in Process	75,784.80	(65,561.88)
	- Finished Goods	2,09,480.19	4,45,181.71
		2,85,264.99	**3,79,619.83**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
19	**Employee benefits expenses**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	2,76,432.42	**3,69,003.65**
	Contribution to provident fund	15,605.38	**20,745.73**
	Gratuity expense (Refer note 23)	26,328.86	**12,936.99**
	Staff welfare expenses	2,213.00	**2,343.99**
	(During the year the Company has provided for emporee benefits inculding gratuity and leave encashment on actual basis)		
		3,20,579.66	**4,05,030.36**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
20	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest others	4,351.36	58,956.29
	Bank charges	39.14	168.77
	Bank Interest	5,430.10	3,51,632.22
		9,820.60	**4,10,757.28**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
21	**Other Expense**		
	Consumption of Stores & Spares	1,04,747.92	3,49,538.70
	Freight & Transport Charges	-	97,617.25
	Power & Fuel	22,13,854.48	13,78,841.84
	Labour & Job Charges	3,65,417.12	2,87,442.44
	Repairs and Maintenance:		
	Plant and machineries	50.00	8.50
	Others	2,542.41	2,469.13
	Legal & Consultancy Charges	1,678.20	13,160.64
	Traveling & Conveyance Expenses	4.97	21.70
	Insurance	25,078.82	23,087.66
	Vat & GST Expenses (Includes Disputed Tax Settlement scheme Expenses of Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. 35,85,202/-)	3,079.65	80,442.24
	Rates & Taxes	11,295.04	2,395.19
	Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note-a)	750.00	1,250.00
	Sales Commission	-	1,310.61
	Water Charges	8,974.95	3,239.60
	Subscription & Membership	-	1,816.20
	Printing & Stationery	464.31	1,926.32
	Postage Telegram & Telephone Expenses	1,063.05	1,232.83
	Vehicle Expenses	680.53	242.90
	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,664.54	4,105.34
		27,42,345.99	**22,50,149.09**
a)	**Payments to Auditors**		
	As Auditor:		
	- Audit Fee	750.00	750.00
	In other capacity:		
	- Taxation matters	500.00	500.00
	- Other Services	-	-
		500.00	**500.00**
		1,250.00	**1,250.00**

22 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Contingent Liabilities :-

(Rs. In Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
a)	Disputed Statutory Claims/levies		
	- Income tax (including penalty)	73,971.90	-
b)	Bank guarantee and Letter of Credit	-	-
c)	Amount payable to supplier of creditor (Refer Note below)	1,03,000.00	1,03,000.00

(i) M/s Krishna Fuels, a supplier of scrap has filed a Civil Suit in the year 2009 before the Court of Principal Senior Civil Judge, Gandhidham against the Company for recovery of Rs. 1,03,000.00 Hundred (Principal outstanding amount of Rs. 84,485.75/- Hundred and Interest thereon). Thereafter, the matter was transferred to the Hone'ble Commercial Court, Rajkot and the Hon'ble Commercial Court, Rajkot has ex-parte passed an order dated 23rd December, 2017 for decree amount of Rs. 84,485.75/- Hundred and interest at the rate of 8% per annum and costs. The Company came to know about the abovesaid facts when the Company was served with Commercial Execution Petition No. 2/2018 before the Commercial Court at Rajkot in March, 2018. The Company has filed appeal before the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court and the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court vide order dated 30th July, 2018 quashed and set aside the order of Hon'ble Commercial Court and remitted the matter to Hon'ble Commercial Court, Rajkot for fresh decision. Now the matter is pending before Hon'ble Commercial Court, Rajkot for further hearing. Subsequently,the matter was tranffered to Bhuj-Kuchchh and it is pending for futher hearing.

(ii) During the year the company has received notice of demand under section 156 of the Income- Tax Act, 1961 from the Income Tax department, National Faceless Assessment Centre, Delhi for the Assessment year 2013-14 for the amount of Rs. 73,971.90 hundred against which the company has preferred an appeal to National Faceless Appeal Centre (NFAC).

b) Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for Rs. NIL (31st March, 2021 Rs. NIL).

23 The Company is engaged in the business of Steel Products. Information reported to and evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessing performance focuses on the business as a whole and accordingly, in context of Operating Segment as defined under the Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Segment Information", there is no separate reportable segment.

Further, the company operates in Geographical Segment - India (Country of Domicile) and Outside India.
Segment Information

(a) Revenue from Operations

Particular	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
- Within India	24,97,588.92	86,35,452.82
- Outside India	-	-
Total	24,97,588.92	86,35,452.82

(b) Segment Assets	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
- Within India	45,97,729.89	54,31,940.53
- Outside India	-	-
Total	45,97,729.89	54,31,940.53

24 Related Party disclosures

As required by Indian Accounting Standard - 24 "Related Parties Disclosures" the disclosure of transactions with related parties are given below :

A Relationships

	Key Management Personnel	Relation
(a)	**Key Management Personnel**	**Relation**
	- Mr. Shailesh Bhanwarlal Bhandari	Director
	- Mr. Chaitanyapratap Sharma	Independent Director
	- Mrs.Lubna Walia	Woman Director
	- Mr. Gouranga Rout	Additional Director Cum Manager
	- Mr.Amit Kumar Patwarika	Chief Financial Officer

	Associate Concern	Relation
(b)	**Associate Concern**	**Relation**
	Electrotherm (India) Limited	Holding Company
	Electrotherm Services Limited	Subsidiary of Holding Company

B The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Purchase of Raw Material		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited	**-**	40,64,592.87
Purchase of Consumable Material		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited	**7,318.34**	1,99,623.70
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited	**26,309.56**	-
Sales		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited	**2,35,766.64**	48,56,332.11
Sales of Service		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited	**21,51,618.41**	3,96,852.29
Advance Received		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited		-
Advance Repaid		
- Electrotherm (India) Limited		-
Amount paid on their behalf		
- Electrotherm Services Limited	**-**	24.00

Outstanding as at year end { Payable/(Receivable) }	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31-03-2021
- Electrotherm Services Limited	**(933.08)**	(933.08)
- Electrotherm (India) Limited	**88,38,300.42**	48,40,676.08

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in regular course of busienss.There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31st March 2022 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31st March 2021 Rs Nil). This assessment is undertaken at each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

25 Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Profit / (Loss) for the year (Amount is Rupees)	(8,47,432.82)	(13,01,169.72)
Weighted average No. of shares for EPS computation for Basic and Diluted EPS (Nos)	3,64,200.00	3,64,200.00
Earnings per Share (Basic and Diluted)	(2.33)	(3.57)
Nominal Value of Shares	10.00	10.00

26 Income Tax

a Component of Income tax

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31-03-2021
Current Tax	-	-
Deffered Tax	-	-
Total	-	-

b Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31-03-2021
Accounting profit before income tax	(8,47,432.82)	(13,01,169.72)
Enacted tax rates in India	0.25	0.25
Computed tax expense	(2,132.99)	(3,27,504.42)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	7,452.30	12,300.41
Deductible expenses for tax purpose	(5,454.68)	(10,753.12)
Other	9,412.29	47,781.75
Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation of the Current Year to be Carried forward	(9,276.92)	2,78,175.38
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	-	-

c Details of carry forward losses and unused credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognised by the Company are as follows:

Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely. Business loss can be carried forward for a period for 8 years from the year in which losses arose. MAT credit can be carried forward up to a period of 15 years.The company has incurred business loss in all the consecutive years starting from Financial Year 2013-14 till 2021-22. The unabsorbed business loss of financial year 2013-14 will expire from 31.03.2022 and the losses of subsequent years will expire on yearly basis. The company does not have MAT credit.

d Deferred Tax

Movement in deferred tax Assets (net) for the year ended 31st March, 2022			
Particulars	**Opening Balance As at March 31, 2021**	**To be recognized in Profit & Loss Account ***	**Closing Balance as at March 31, 2022**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities :			
Property, plant and equipment	2,00,339.30	(9,405.15)	1,90,934.15
Total	**2,00,339.30**	**(9,405.15)**	**1,90,934.15**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets			
Asset on expenses allowed in year of payment	3,076.34	12,227.21	15,303.55
Unabsorbed Depreciation / Carried Forward Losses under Tax Laws & MAT Credit	33,04,448.32	(2,58,900.03)	30,45,548.29
Other adjustments	84,932.48	-	84,932.48
Total	**33,92,457.14**	**(2,46,672.82)**	**31,45,784.32**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**31,92,117.84**	**(2,37,267.67)**	**29,54,850.17**

-

Movement in deferred tax Assets (net) for the year ended 31st March, 2021			
Particulars	**Opening Balance As at March 31, 2020**	**To be recognized in Profit & Loss Account ***	**Closing Balance as at March 31, 2021**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities :			
Property, plant and equipment	2,45,307.77	(44,968.47)	2,00,339.30
Total	**2,45,307.77**	**(44,968.47)**	**2,00,339.30**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets			
Asset on expenses allowed in year of payment	11,462.68	(8,386.34)	3,076.34
Unabsorbed Depreciation / Carried Forward Losses under Tax Laws & MAT Credit	30,25,855.01	2,78,593.31	33,04,448.32
Other adjustments	84,932.48	-	84,932.48
Total	**31,22,250.17**	**2,70,206.97**	**33,92,457.14**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**28,76,942.40**	**3,15,175.44**	**31,92,117.84**

* Deferred tax assets have not been recognized, as it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available in the future against which such deferred tax assets can be realized in the normal course of business of the company.

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

27 (a) In the opinion of the Directors, the current assets, Loans and advances are approximately of the value stated, if realized in the ordinary course of the business and there is no contingent liability other than stated above and provision for all known liabilities are adequate. The accounts of Trade receivable, Trade payable, Advances for Goods & Expenses and others, are subject to confirmations and necessary adjustment, if any will be made on its reconciliation or receipt of complete details from the concerned parties. The Balances with Government Authorities (Net) are subject to reconciliation, submission of its return for its claim and/or its assessment if any. The classification/grouping of items of the accounts are made by the management, on the basis of the available data with the company and which has been relied upon by the company.

(b) In view of non-recovery of the amounts or non-settlement of the accounts, the company has determined Rs.Nil (31 March 2021 Rs.Nil) as doubtful Trade receivables and has made no provision for the same.

(c) During December 2014, State Bank of India has assigned its entire debts along with all its securities and rights to Invent Assets Securitization & Reconstruction Private Limited (Hereinafter referred as "IASRPL") and as per the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement dated 5th March 2015 which was further revised vide sanction letter dated 15th March 2019, and if all the terms and conditions are fully complied with by the company Upto 31st December 2022, there will be reduction in debts of IASRPL by Rs 8,83,28,701/-.

28 **Other Matter**

During the year the company has stopped the operation of the Plant due to various operational reasons. However the management is hopeful that the same will be in operation in near future and therefore no impairment on the said plant has been provided.

29 **Legal cases**

Criminal complain u/s 138 read with Section 142 of the Negotiable instrument Act, 1881 has been filed before the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate First Class Ahmedabad for dishonor of cheque and are shown as doubtful and the provision for the doubtful debt of Rs. 2,69,97,656/- (Previous year Rs. 2,69,97,656/-) has been provided in the books.

30 **Bank Loans and its Legal Cases**

(a) Bank of Baroda had filed Original Application against Company & guarantors (i.e. Mr. Shailesh Bhandari and Mr. Mukesh Bhandari) before Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Ahmedabad ("DRT") under section 19 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act 1993. The Hon'ble DRT vide judgement dated 15th April, 2019 allowed the original application filed by the Bank of Baroda and for issue of recovery certificate against the Company and guarantors to the tune of Rs. 50.74 Crores and future interest on the amount due@12.00% p.a. with monthly rests from the date of filing of Original Application till the recovery of amount. The Hon'ble Recovery Officer of the DRT has initiated recovery proceedings and passed order / issued warrant for attachment of hypothecated / mortgaged properties. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Recovery Officer has put the properties for e-auction on 22.11.2019, 29.04.2020 and 24.09.2021, however there was no bid for the e-auction properties. Further on application of the Bank of Baroda, the bank accounts of the Company were attached to the extent the accounts had the balance as on 19.10.2019 and the appropriation of the said amounts from the accounts.

In the last e-auction held on 18.11.2021, the auction was successful at a bid amount of Rs. 33.03 Crores. Invent Assets Securitisation & Reconstruction Private Limited (being assignee of debts of State Bank of India) ("Invent ARC"), the other lender and co-mortgagee of properties has challenged the auction before the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court and the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court has granted the stay on the recovery proceedings. As per the direction of the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court, the Recovery Officer has passed the order dated 20.12.2021 on the objections filed by Invent ARC holding that Invent ARC is entitled for pari-passu charge and dismissing the objection against auction of properties. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court while disposing of the petition directed Invent ARC to file appeal before the Appellate Authority and continued the stay for four weeks. Invent ARC and Bank of Baroda filed appeals before the Hon'ble Presiding Officer, DRT-1, Ahmedabad and stay was extended from time to time. On 31.03.2022, the Hon'ble Presiding Officer has partly allowed the appeal that Invent ARC and Bank of Baroda are entitled to share the amount realized from the Company in pari-passu and directed the Recovery Officer to confirm the sale of the properties. The Recovery Officer by order dated 04.04.2022 confirmed the sale and handing over the physical possession of properties to the auction purchaser. Invent ARC has filed appeal before the Hon'ble Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai ("DRAT") and the Hon'ble DRAT by order dated 19.04.2022 stayed the further proceedings consequent to the sale and to maintain status quo. The appeal is pending for further hearing before the Hon'ble DRAT and recovery proceedings are pending before the Hon'ble Recovery Officer.

b) Bank of Baroda has issued a show cause notice to the Company & guarantors / directors for declaring them as willful defaulter. The Company has replied to the said show cause notice. Thereafter, the Company has requested for some other suitable date for hearing before committee and there is no communication in respect of the same. When the Company came to know that the Bank of Baroda has declared the Company and its Directors as willful defaulter and reported the same to Reserve Bank of India / CIBL, the Company has challenged the said action before the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court and the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court vide order dated 1st August, 2017 granted stay on the identification as willful defaulter till the hearing and final disposal of the petition. As per the reply of the Bank, the Bank has declared the Company & guarantors / directors as willful defaulter on 27.02.2027 for the outstanding amount of Rs. 2692.40 Lacs. The said petition is pending before Hon'ble Gujarat High Court for further hearing.

c)Bank of Baroda had issued notice under section 13(2) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("SARFAESI Act, 2002") on 15.01.2015. The Company has filed its reply to the said notice and Bank of Baroda has issued a rejoinder letter. Thereafter, Bank of Baroda vide letter dated 16.04.2016 issued notice demanding possession of secured assets and the Company has replied to the said possession notice.

(d) The accounts of the Bank of Baroda are classified as Non Performing Asset on 15.01.2015 and therefore provision for the following interest has not been made by the Company and to that extent loss and bank loan have been understated. Unprovided Interest has been calculated on the basis of the Hon'ble DRT judgment dated 15th April, 2019.

(Rs.in Hundred)

Particulars	Interest Up to 01.04.2021	Interest for the Year	Interest Up to 31.03.2022
Cash Credit	8,52,641.89	1,83,274.95	10,35,916.84
Term Loan	2,35,970.25	50,721.69	2,86,691.94
Funded Interest Term Loan	1,82,221.47	39,168.42	2,21,389.89
Working Capital Term Loan	22,58,759.70	4,85,519.28	27,44,278.98
Total Amounts	**35,29,593.31**	**7,58,684.34**	**42,88,277.65**

31 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

31.1 **Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:**

(Amount In Rupees)

Particulars	Refer Note	As at 31-03-2022		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Carrying Value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	6	-	9,81,172.16	9,81,172.16
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	22,626.33	22,626.33
Other financial assets	4	-	7,92,815.83	7,92,815.83
Total		-	**17,96,614.32**	**17,96,614.32**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	11,13	-	68,37,689.08	68,37,689.08
Trade payables	12	-	30,33,616.42	30,33,616.42
Total		-	**98,71,305.50**	**98,71,305.50**

(Amount In Rupees)

Particulars	Refer Note	As at 31-03-2021		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Carrying Value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	6	-	11,50,807.58	11,50,807.58
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	22,318.71	22,318.71
Other financial assets	4	-	11,10,952.89	11,10,952.89
Total		**-**	**22,84,079.18**	**22,84,079.18**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	11,13	-	68,37,689.08	68,37,689.08
Trade payables	12	-	68,73,691.55	68,73,691.55
Total		**-**	**1,37,11,380.63**	**1,37,11,380.63**

31.2 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

(a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities
The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities:

(Amount In Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 1)	Total	Significant observable Inputs (Level 1)	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments in quoted mutual funds (measured at FVTPL) (refer note 4)	-	-	-	-

Level 1:Quated market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Valuation Method
Financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below: -
- The Fair value of investments in quoted Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.

(b) Financial Instrument measured at Amortized Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the management does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

32 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies
The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The company's principal financial assets, include trade and other receivables, investments and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

(a) Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits, Investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

i) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Since the Company has insignificant interest bearing borrowings, the exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates is minimal.

ii) Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Since the Company has insignificant foreign currency exposure, the exposure to risk of changes in market foreign currency is minimal. As on 31st March 2021 the outstanding unhedged / hedged foreign currency exposure is Rs Nil (31st March 2020 is Rs Nil).

iii) Other price risk
Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. Other price risk arises from financial assets such as investments in mutual fund. The Company is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in mutual funds recognized at FVTPL. As at 31st March 2021, the carrying value of such instruments recognized at FVTPL amounts to Rs. Nil (31st March 2020 Rs.Nil). The details of such investments in mutual funds is given in Note 4.

The management expects that the exposure to risk of changes in market rates of these mutual funds is minimal.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, and other financial instruments. Credit risk arising from investment in mutual funds and other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognized financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

Trade receivables and Loans

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customer/borrowers will not be able to settle their obligations as and when agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers and the borrowers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts, ageing of accounts receivable and forward looking information.

The provision on trade receivables for expected credit loss is recognized on the basis of life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach). Trade receivables are evaluated separately for balances towards progress billings and retention money due from customers. An expected loss rate is calculated at each year-end, based on combination of rate of default and rate of delay. The Company considers the rate of default and delay upon initial recognition of asset, based on the past experience and forward-looking information, wherever available. The provision on loans for expected credit loss is recognized on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses and assessed for significant increase in the credit risk.

Expected credit loss of Trade Receivable

(Amount In Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Gross carrying amount	13,18,607.51	14,88,242.93
Expected loss rate	25.59	22.67
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	3,37,435.35	3,37,435.35
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	9,81,172.16	11,50,807.58

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including, debt and overdraft / credit facilities from domestic banks at an optimized cost.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Amount In Rupees)

Particulars	On Demand / Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 year	Total
Year ended 31st March, 2022				
Other financial liabilities	-			-
Borrowings	68,37,689	-	-	68,37,689.08
Trade payables	30,33,616	-	-	30,33,616.43
Year ended 31st March, 2021				
Other financial liabilities	-			-
Borrowings	47,54,402	12,00,000	8,83,287.01	68,37,689.08
Trade payables	68,73,692	-	-	68,73,691.55

33 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholders value through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimization of working capital requirements and deployment of surplus funds into various investment options.

In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company allocates its capital for distribution as dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.

The management of the Company reviews the capital structure of the Company on regular basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the movement in the working capital.

The Capital structure of the Company is as follows:

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particular	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Equity	36,42,000.00	36,42,000.00
Other Equity	-1,52,03,480.45	-1,43,56,047.63
Total	**-1,15,61,480.45**	**-1,07,14,047.63**

HANS ISPAT LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

34 Financial Ratio

Sr No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	% change	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.12	0.18	-35.37	Due to Increase in Short term Borrowing (Current Maturity of Long Term Borrowings) & Advance received from holding company.
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	-0.59	-0.64	-7.33	-
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest Cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	-0.12	-0.15	-20.02	-
4	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	Times	0.08	0.08	-	-
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Average Inventory	Times	4.16	8.41	-50.48	Turnover has been reduced as compared to previous year.
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Average Trade Receivable	Times	2.34	6.65	-64.79	Turnover has been reduced as compared to previous year.
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Purchase and Services Utilised	Average Trade Payables	Times	0.62	1.41	-56.14	Net Purchases and average trade payalbe decreased as compared to previous year.
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	Times	-0.175	-0.75	-76.74	Turnover has been reduced, Current liabilities increased and current assets decreased as compared to previous year.
9	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	%	-33.93%	-15.07%	125.18	Turnover has been reduced as compared to previous year.
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	13.15%	11.90%	10.55	-
11	Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment includes Investment in subsidiary, Joint Venture, Mutual Fund and Fixed Deposit)	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
	Reason for variation more than 25%							

Hans Ispat Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

34 **Events occurred after the Balance Sheet Date**
The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date but prior to the approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of **28th May 2022**, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements

35 Figures of previous year's have been regrouped, wherever considered necessary to make them comparable to current year's figures.

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN : 22106874AKQLEO6698

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN : 00058866)

GOURANGA ROUT
Additional Director Cum Manager
(DIN : 09195753)

AMIT KUMAR PATWARIKA
Chief Financial officer

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

BHASKARARA COAL COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022

ASHOK BHOGILAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36,3RD Floor, Alishan, Opp. Dr. Vallu's Hospital, Stadium Road, Navrangpura,
Post Navjivan, Ahmedabad – 380 014. Telephone (m) 9824082390

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
BHASKARPARA COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **BHASKARPARA COAL COMPANY LIMITED** ('the company'), which comprises 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements') .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us read with the notes to accounts, the aforesaid stand alone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention on note No. 21 relating to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for cancellation of Coal block allotted to the company, the company does not have any business to carry on as on date, hence the accounts are prepared on the basis that the company is not a going concern.

Matter of Emphasis

We draw attention on to following notes:-

1. Note No. 8.1 of the financial statement, related to the "Share Application Money, pending allotment" of Rs. 2,49,450.00/- hundred.

2. Note No.5 regarding the amount of Rs. 24,407.04/- hundred recoverable from consultant in respect of which confirmation of balance is not made available and is considered as good and recoverable by the Company.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial information of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described above in Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern, there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information other than on Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Ind AS stand alone financial statement 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 stand alone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind As financial statement 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 procedure 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 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 regarding financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in the 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 of the current period 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 benefit 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 Act, We give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order to the extent applicable to the Company for the year under consideration.

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 the law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid stand alone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 and taken on the records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as 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) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;

(ii) There are no long term contracts including derivative contracts and accordingly no provision is required to be made for any loss from the same; and

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 07/04/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AGZHPT7082

ANEXRURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 of our report of even date to the members of **Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited** for the year ended on 31st March, 2022.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (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.

(b) As informed to us, the Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets at regular intervals and which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 2 of "Property Plant and Equipment" to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for conveyance deed for land acquisition of Rs. 1,93,376.00/- hundred has been executed but its documents could not be obtained from the office of the Sub-Registrar, on account of dispute in relation to payment of the Stamp duty.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable

(iii) As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and accordingly clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) As informed to us and subject to Note No. 8.1 in the financial statement, during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73,74,75 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There is no outstanding dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) During the year the Company has not entered into transactions with the related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of outstanding balances with such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) According to Section 138(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor and hence clause (xiv) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) According to the records of the Company examined in course of our audit and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we draw attention on note No. 21 relating to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for cancellation of Coal block allotted to the company, the company does not have any business to carry on as on date, hence the accounts are prepared on the basis that the company is not a going concern. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and hence the reporting under clause xx (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 07/04/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No:- 22106874AGZHPT7082

ANEXRURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of Independent Auditor's report of even date to the members of **Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited** on the stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the **Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the stand alone 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 ('the Guidance Note') 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 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 and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 are established and maintained and whether 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 in 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

Internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed by the Company 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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. Further, 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 owing to changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 07/04/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No:-22106874AGZHPT7082

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited
CIN U10100CT2008PLC020943
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31, 2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I *ASSETS*			
(1) **Non-Current Assets**			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	6,94,963.83	6,95,034.15
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	7,87,939.18	7,87,939.18
Financial Assets:			
Other Financial Assets	3	67,036.57	64,007.79
Total Non-Current Assets		**15,49,939.58**	**15,46,981.12**
(2) **Current Assets**			
Financial Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	2,742.28	3,267.28
Other Current Assets	5	24,474.48	24,431.14
Total Current Assets		**27,216.76**	**27,698.42**
TOTAL ASSETS		**15,77,156.34**	**15,74,679.54**
I *EQUITY AND LIABILITIES*			
(1) **Equity**			
Equity Share Capital	6	17,18,617.70	17,18,617.70
Other Equity	7	(3,93,009.36)	(3,95,333.16)
		13,25,608.34	**13,23,284.54**
(2) **Share Application money, pending allotment**	8	2,49,450.00	2,49,450.00
(3) **Liabilities**			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade Payables			
Total Outstanding dues of MSME Enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	9	278.00	125.00
Other Current Liabilites	10	1,820.00	1,820.00
Total Current Liabilities		**2,098.00**	**1,945.00**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**15,77,156.34**	**15,74,679.54**

Summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874
UDIN: 22106874AGZHPT7082
Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of the Board
of Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Dineshkumar Sharma DIN: 00914419
Sanjay Mantri DIN: 07525530

Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited
CIN U10100CT2008PLC020943
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
REVENUE:			
Revenue from Operations			
Other Income	11	3,365.33	4,644.08
TOTAL INCOME (I)		**3,365.33**	**4,644.08**
EXPENSES:			
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	12	70.32	160.80
Other Expenses	13	166.00	298.50
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		**236.32**	**459.30**
Profit before Tax Expenses (I)-(II)		**3,129.01**	**4,184.78**
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	18	805.21	1,093.70
Previous Year Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		805.21	1,093.70
Profit after Tax (III)		**2,323.80**	**3,091.08**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
Item that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
Total Other Comprehensive Income			
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**2,323.80**	**3,091.08**
Earnings per Equity share	14		
(Face value of ₹10 each)			
Basic (in Rs.)		0.0135	0.0180
Diluted (In Rs.)		0.0118	0.0157

In terms of our report attached.

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874
UDIN: 22106874AGZHPT7082
Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of the Board
of Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Dineshkumar Sharma
DIN: 00914419

Sanjay Mantri
DIN: 07525530

Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited
CIN U10100CT2008PLC020943
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended as at March. 31, 2022

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars			For the year ended on March. 31, 2022	For the year ended on March. 31, 2021
			Audited	**Audited**
(1)			**(2)**	**(3)**
(A)	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Profit (Loss) before Tax		3,129.01	4,184.78
	Adjustments for:			
	Interest Income		(3,365.33)	(4,644.08)
	Depreciation and amortisation		70.32	160.80
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**(166.00)**	**(298.50)**
	Movement in working Capital:			
	Decrease/(Increase) in Financial & other current assets		-	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables and other liabilities		153.00	66.00
	Cash Generated from Operation		**(13.00)**	**(232.50)**
	Direct Taxes Paid		(848.53)	(1,117.80)
	Cash generated/ (used) from/ (in) operating activities	**(A)**	**(861.53)**	**(1,350.30)**
(B)	**Cash Flow from investing activities**			
	Redemption / (Investment) in Bank Deposits		(3,028.80)	(948.71)
	Interest Received		3,365.33	4,644.08
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**336.53**	**3,695.37**
(C)	**Cash Flow from financing activities**			
	Interest Paid		-	-
	Cash generated / (Used) from / (in) financing activities	**(C)**	-	-
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A + B + C)**	**(525.00)**	**2,345.07**
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,267.28	922.21
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**2,742.28**	**3,267.28**
	Cash & Bank Balance as per Note No.4		2,742.28	3,267.28

Notes:

1 Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS - 7 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Figures in brackets represent outflows.

3 Previous year figures have been recast/restated wherever necessary.

4 Disclosure of change in liabilities arising from financing activities is Rs Nil

In terms of our report attached.

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board
of Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874
UDIN: 22106874AGZHPT7082
Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Dineshkumar Sharma
DIN: 00914419

Sanjay Mantri
DIN: 07525530

Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited
CIN U10100CT2008PLC020943
Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2022

A . Equity Share Capital

As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in Hundred)

Particular	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in Equity Share capital during the Year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
In Numbers	1,71,86,177	-	1,71,86,177
In Rupees	17,18,617.70	-	17,18,617.70

As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in Hundred)

Particular	Balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
In Numbers	1 71 86 177	-	1,71,86,177
In Rupees	17,18,617.70	-	17,18,617.70

B. Other Equity
For the Year ended at March 31, 2022 (Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	Reverse & Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	(3,95,333.16)	(3,95,333.16)
Profit for the year	2,323.80	2,323.80
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	2,323.80	2,323.80
Balance as at March 31,2022	**(3,93,009.36)**	**(3,93,009.36)**

For the Year ended at March 31, 2021 (Amount in Hundred)

	Reverse & Surplus	Total Other Equity
Particulars	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	(3,98,424.24)	(3,98,424.24)
Profit for the year	3,091.08	3,091.08
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	3,091.08	3,091.08
Balance as at March 31,2021	**(3,95,333.16)**	**(3,95,333.16)**

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board
of Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874

Dineshkumar Sharma
DIN: 00914419

Sanjay Mantri
DIN: 07525530

Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad
UDIN: 22106874AGZHPT7082

Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of accounting and preparation of Financial Statements :

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 on non going concern basis.

The financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred except when otherwise indicated.

1.2 The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/non-current classification: -

An asset is treated as current when it is:
> Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
> Held primarily for the purpose of trading
> Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period or
> Cash or Cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classfied as non-current

A liability is current when:
> it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
> it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
> it is due to be settle within twelve months after the reporting period or;
> There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

The company has accertained its operating cycle as twelve months for purpose of Current/Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

1.3 PORPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE and Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price and borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of fixed assets are required to be replaced at intervals, the company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhauling is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing PPE, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of parts replaced, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

CWIP comprises of cost of PPE that are yet not installed and not ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if applicable.

The company calculates depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives defined under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.4 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

1.5 BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.6 REVENUE:

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

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts.

ii) Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

iii) Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amounts outstanding and the rates applicable. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.7 TAXES:

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

Deferred Tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable Profit or Loss.
> In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, except:

> When the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
>In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

1.8 PROVISIONS:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

1.9 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

1.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of charges in value.

General

1.11 Any other accounting policy not specifically referred to are consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statement

Note 2

Property, Plant & Equipment

I) As at 31st March, 2022

(Amount In Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Cost				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
		As at April 1, 2021	Additions	Deduction / Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	For the Year	Deduction / Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
(A)	**Tangible Assets**									
	Freehold Land (Refer Below Note)	6,94,846.73	-	-	6,94,846.73	-	-	-	-	6,94,846.73
	Furniture and Fixtures	614.51	-	-	614.51	559.14	-	-	559.14	55.37
	Vehicles	439.45	-	-	439.45	332.35	66.47	-	398.82	40.63
	Electrical Equipment	174.86	-	-	174.86	157.25	3.85	-	161.10	13.76
	Computer	7.34	-	-	7.34	0.00	-	-	-	7.34
	Total Tangible Assets	**6,96,082.89**	**-**	**-**	**6,96,082.89**	**1,048.74**	**70.32**	**0.00**	**1,119.06**	**6,94,963.83**
(B)	**Capital Work-in-Progress**	7,87,939.18	-	-	7,87,939.18	-		-	-	7,87,939.18
	Grand Total	**14,84,022.07**	**-**	**-**	**14,84,022.07**	**1,048.74**	**70.32**	**0.00**	**1,119.06**	**14,82,903.01**

II) As at 31st March, 2021

(Amount In Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Deemed Cost				Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
		As at April 1, 2020	Additions	Deduction / Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	For the Period	Deduction / Adjustment	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
(A)	**Tangible Assets**									
	Freehold Land	6,94,846.73	-	-	6,94,846.73	-	-	-	-	6,94,846.73
	Furniture and Fixtures	614.51	-	-	614.51	496.26	62.88	-	559.14	55.37
	Vehicles	439.45	-	-	439.45	265.88	66.47	-	332.35	107.10
	Electrical Equipment	174.86	-	-	174.86	125.80	31.45	-	157.25	17.61
	Computer	7.34	-	-	7.34	-	-	-	-	7.34
	Total Tangible Assets	**6,96,082.89**	-	-	**6,96,082.89**	**887.94**	**160.80**	**0.00**	**1,048.74**	**6,95,034.15**
(B)	**Capital Work-in-Progress**	7,87,939.18	-	-	7,87,939.18	-		-	-	7,87,939.18
	Grand Total	**14,84,022.07**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**14,84,022.07**	**887.94**	**160.80**	**0.00**	**1,048.74**	**14,82,973.33**

Notes

2.1 None of the Tangible Assets are acquired on Lease.

2.2 Conveyance Deed for land acquisition of Rs. 1,93,376.00/- hundred has been executed but its documents could not been obtained from the office of the Sub-Registrar, on account of dispute in relation to payment of the Stamp Duty. In this regard, refer Note No.15(b).

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statement

Note 2

I) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

As at 31st March, 2022 (Amount In Hundred)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter*/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company**
PPE	Free hold Land	1,28,918.00	Shri Rajesh Harilal Jhethwa & Rakshit Joshi	No	19-08-2013	Dispute in relation to payment of stamp duty
PPE	Free hold Land	64,458.00	Shri Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	No	19-08-2013	Dispute in relation to payment of stamp duty
Others	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

As at 31st March, 2021

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter*/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company**
PPE	Free hold Land	1,28,918.00	Shri Rajesh Harilal Jhethwa & Rakshit Joshi	No	19-08-2013	Dispute in relation to payment of stamp duty
PPE	Free hold Land	64,458.00	Shri Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	No	19-08-2013	Dispute in relation to payment of stamp duty
Others	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(II) Ageing Schedule of Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) :

As at 31st March, 2022

(Amount In Hundred)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1 -2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	7,87,939.18	7,87,939.18

As at 31st March, 2021

(Amount In Hundred)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1 -2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	7,87,939.18	7,87,939.18

(III) Completion schedule for capital-work-in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

As at 31st March, 2022

(Amount In Hundred)

CWIP	To be Completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1 -2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years
Suspended Project	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

As at 31st March, 2021

(Amount In Hundred)

CWIP	To be Completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1 -2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years
Suspended Project	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

3 Other Financial Assets:

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Balance with the bank in Fixed Deposit Accounts (Deposited as margin money with HDFC Bank)	67,036.57	64,007.79
	Total	**67,036.57**	**64,007.79**

4 Cash & Cash Equivalent:

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Balance with Banks (Current Accounts)	2,742.28	3,267.28
	Total	**2,742.28**	**3,267.28**

5 Other Current Assets

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Other Receivables		
(a)	Amount recoverable from Globe Consultant (Refer Below Note)	24,407.04	24,407.04
	Income Tax Receivable for the year 2021-22 (Net of Tax provision)	43.33	-
(b)	Income Tax Receivable for the year 2020-21 (Net of Tax provision)	24.11	24.10
	Total	**24,474.48**	**24,431.14**

Note: Rs. 24,407.04/- hundred is recoverable from M/s Globe Consultant on account of cancellation of sale deed by District Collector of Sarguja by rejecting to take on record Company's name. The Company debited the amount to M/s Globe consultant who gave clearance for purchase of this land to the company. The cancellation of sale deed has been contested before Honorable High Court of Chattisgarh and which is pending before them.

6 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at Marc 31, 2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorised	**(Nos. in Hundred)**	(In Hundred)	**(Nos. in Hundred)**	(In Hundred)
Equity Shares of ` 10/- each	7,50,000.00	75,00,000.00	7,50,000.00	75,00,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of ` 10/- each	1,71,861.77	17,18,617.70	1,71,861.77	17,18,617.70

A Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	(Nos. in Hundred)	Amount (Rs.In Hundred)	(Nos. in Hundred)	Amount (Rs.In Hundred)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,71,861.77	17,18,617.70	1,71,861.77	17,18,617.70
Add : Shares issued under ESOS	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,71,861.77**	**17,18,617.70**	**1,71,861.77**	**17,18,617.70**

B Shares held by Joint Venture Company

Electrotherm (India) Limited	**90,451.27**	**9,04,512.70**	**90,451.27**	**9,04,512.70**

C List of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Paid-up Equity Share Capital

Sr No	Name of Shareholder	Nos in Hundred	% of Holding	Nos in Hundred	% of Holding
(a)	Electrotherm (India) Limited	90,451.27	53.00%	90,451.27	53.00%
(b)	UltraTech Cement Limited	81,410.50	47.00%	81,410.50	47.00%

D Shareholding of Promoters

Sr No	Promoter Name	Nos in Hundred	% of total Shares	Nos in Hundred	% of total Shares
(a)	Electrotherm (India) Limited	90,451.27	53.00%	90,451.27	53.00%
(b)	UltraTech Cement Limited	81,410.50	47.00%	81,410.50	47.00%

During the previous year and preceeding previous year there is no change in shareholding of promoters

E The company has only one class of Equity shares having a par value of ` 10 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportions to their shareholding.

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

7 Other Equity

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr . No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Retained Earning		
	Opening Balance	(3,95,333.16)	(3,98,424.24)
	Addition during the year	2,323.80	3,091.08
	Closing Balance	**(3,93,009.36)**	**(3,95,333.16)**

8 Share Application money, pending allotment:

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr . No.		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Share Application money, pending allotment:	2,49,450.00	2,49,450.00
	Total	**2,49,450.00**	**2,49,450.00**

8.1 "Share Application Money, pending allotment

As per Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2015, if a company receives any amount by way of subscriptions to any shares before the 1st April, 2014 and disclosed in the balance sheet for the financial year ended on or before the 31st March, 2014 against which the allotment is pending on the 31st March, 2015, the company shall, by 1st June, 2015 either return such amounts to the persons from whom there were received or allot shares.

Ministry of Coal, Government of India has de-allocated the Bhaskarpara Coal Block vide letter dated 15.11.2012 and the Supreme Court of India vide order dated 24.09.2014 ordered cancellation of the coal block. The Central Government has as per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 auctioned the said Bhaskarpara Coal Block and selected the successful bidder for the said coal block. Ministry of Coal, Government of India has vide letter dated 24th October, 2014 and 18th December, 2015 sought information for valuation of compensation for payment to prior allottee as per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the payment of compensation will be as per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

As the Company was incorporated with the main object of development of Bhaskarpara Coal Block, which is now de-allocated and cancelled, further infusion of funds by the any of joint ventures partners is not feasible to meet the statutory requirement. As per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, whenever the compensation amount will be disbursed by the Central Government / Nominating Authority, the said amount will be utilized for payment for refund of share application money or in case need arises, shares against the share application money, after making necessary legal compliance, will be allotted to the applicants.

In view of the above, the share application money has not been treated as “Deposit” as per the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

9 Trade Payables

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Trade Payables	278.00	125.00
	Total	**278.00**	**125.00**

As per Information available on Company's records, no amount was due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, 2006 and hence disclosure is not given.

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	278.00	-	-	-	278.00
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	125.00	-	-	-	125.00
(iii) Disputed Dues -	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues -	-	-	-	-	-

10 Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Registration Fees Payable	1,820.00	1,820.00
	Total	**1,820.00**	**1,820.00**

11 Other Income

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	**Interest Income on** Bank Deposit	3,365.33	4,644.08
	Total	**3,365.33**	**4,644.08**

12 Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	Depreciation and Amortisation	70.32	160.80
	Total	**70.32**	**160.80**

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

13 Other Expenses

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	Auditors' Remuneration - towards Audit Fees	100.00	100.00	104.50
	towards Certification	-		50.00
(b)	Travelling Expenses		-	-
(c)	ROC Filing Fees		66.00	144.00
	Total		**166.00**	**298.50**

14 Earning Per Share (EPS):

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	Unit	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the Year		**2,323.80**	**3,091.08**
Weighted average no. of shares for EPS computation for basic and diluted EPS	Nos in hundred		
Basic		1,71,861.77	1,71,861.77
Diluted		1,96,806.77	1,96,806.77
Earnings per shares			
Basic	Rs.	0.0135	0.0180
Diluted	Rs.	0.0118	0.0157

15 Contingent Liability and Commitments (To the Extent not provided for):

(Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Contingent Liability		
(a)	Bank Guarantee given to Ministry of Coal, Government of India.	1,65,130.00	1,65,130.00
(b)	The District Registrar / Collector of Stamps has raised demand for difference in amount of stamp duty which was subsequently upheld by the Commissioner Revenue and Board of Revenue in the revision petition. The company has filed WP 1797/2019 and 1799/2019 before Chhattisgarh High Court and the same has been admitted, hence no provision has been made in this respect.	58,520.89	58,520.89
	Total	223650.89	223650.89

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

16 Segment Reporting:

The Company is engaged in the business of Mining of Coal. In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" Company has identified these one segment as reporting segment.

17 Related Party Disclosures:

Related party disclosures as required under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 24 on “Related Party Disclosures” are given below:

(a) Name of the related parties and description of relationship :

Sr. No.	Description of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
(a)	Joint Venture Company	Electotherm (India)Limited
(b)	Joint Venture Company	UltraTech Cement Limited

(b) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Chaitanyapratap Sharma	Director
Mr. Dineshkumar Sharma	Director
Mr. Rajiv Kumar Saxena	Director
Mr. Sanjay Mantri	Director

(c) Details of Transactions with Related Parties during the year and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2021

(A) Transactions with related parties during the year **Rs. Nil**

(B) Balance outstanding (Amount in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Share Application Money		
	- UltraTech Cement Ltd.	2,49,450.00	2,49,450.00

18 Income Tax

The Major Compenent of Income Tax Expenses for the period ended 31st March,2022and 31st March,2021 are: -

(Amount in Hundred)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax		
Current Income Tax	**805.21**	**1,093.70**
Previous Year Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax Expenses/(Benefit)	-	-
Income Tax Expenses reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**805.21**	**1,093.70**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Tax Related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax Credited in OCI	-	-

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

Reconcilation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended 31st March,2022and 31st March,2021 :

(Amount in Hundred)

Particular	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Accounting Profit before tax	3,129.01	4,184.78
Enacted Income Tax Rate in India applicable to the Company	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's Domestic Tax Rate	787.51	1,053.00
Tax Effects of:		
Add: Non-Deductible Expenses	17.70	40.47
At the Effective Income Tax Rate of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is 25.17%.	805.21	1,093.47

19 Deferred Tax Adjustment

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 12 “Income Taxes”, the company does not have Deferred tax liabilities / Deferred tax assets as there are no taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences.

20 Ministry of Coal, Government of India vide their letter No: 13016/54/2008-CA-I Vol.III dated 15/11/2012 has ordered de-allocation of Bhaskarpara Coal block and invocation of partial amount of Bank Guarantee of Rs. 1.6513 Crores in respect thereof. However, M/s UltraTech Cement Limited one of the promoters of the company has filed writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in Chhattisgarh High Court. The High Court has granted stay against further proceedings. Subsequently Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 24.09.2014 ordered the cancellation of coal block allotted to the Company. In view of this de-allocation matter before Chhattisgarh High Court has become infructuous.

The High Court of Chhattisgrah has passesd final order on 15.11.2017 and upheld MoC demand to invoke the bank guarantee to the extent of the amount of Rs. 1.6513 Crores with accruals as may be due thereon. The company has filed SLP 35575/2017 in Hon'ble Supreme Court and stay granted on invocation of the bank guarantee.

21 In view of the order of the Supreme Court of India for cancellation of coal block alloted to the Company, the Company does not have any business to carry on. Hence these accounts are prepared on the basis that the Company is not a going concern.

The Government of India has promalgated the Coal mines (Special provisions) ordinance, 2014 . As per clause 16 of the ordinance, being a prior allottee, the Company is entitled to reimbursement of cost of land and mine infrastructure expenses. Consequently, out of project expenses of Rs. 11,36,471.43/- hundred, the company made impairment of Rs. 3,48,532.25/- hundred in respect of non recoverable expenditure in year closing 31.03.2015. Further all other assets are stated at realisable value and liabilities at which are actually payable.

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

22 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

22.01 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

(Amount in Hundred)

Particular	Refer Note	As at 31-03-2022		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets:				
Other Financial Assets	3	-	67,036.57	67,036.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	-	2,742.28	2,742.28
Total		**-**	**69,778.85**	**69,778.85**
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	9	-	278.00	278.00
Total		**-**	**278.00**	**278.00**

Particular	Refer Note	As at 31-03-2021		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets:				
Other Financial Assets	3	-	64,007.79	64,007.79
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	-	3,267.28	3,267.28
Total		**-**	**67,275.07**	**67,275.07**
Other Financial Assets				
Trade Payables	9	-	125.00	125.00
Total		**-**	**125.00**	**125.00**

22.02 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

(a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has not valued any assets and liabilities at the fair values during the year

(b) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

23 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities includes trade payable only. The Company’s principal financial assets include Cash and Cash Equivalents and other financial Asset.

The Company's risk management is carried out by the corporate finance under policies approved by the Board of directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

The Company's activities are not exposed to any Market Risk which includes Interest rate risk, Foreign Currency Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk etc as the company has not started any production activity.

24 Capital Management

For the purpose of requirement of company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimisation of working capital requirements and deployment of surplus funds into various investment options.

As on 31st March 2020, the company is not engaged in any business activity and therefore meeting of capital requirement is not required.

Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited

Notes to Financial Statements

25 Events occurred after the Balance Sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date but prior to the approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 07/04/2022, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements.

26 Accounting Ratios

		Unit	Financial Year 2021-2022	Financial Year 2020-2021	Reason for variation
(a)	Current Ratio	Time	12.97	14.24	No major variation
(b)	Debt - Equity Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(c)	Debt - Service Coverage Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(f)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(g)	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(i)	Net Profit Ratio		N.A.	N.A.	
(j)	Return on Capital Employed		N.A.	N.A.	
(k)	Return on Investment		N.A.	N.A.	

No commercial activities carried out during the year and in the absence of Turnover the above ratios are not applicable to the company.

27 Figures of previous year's have been regrouped, wherever necessary to make them comparable to current year's figure.

As per our report of even date attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874
UDIN: 22106874AGZHPT7082
Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Dineshkumar Sharma
DIN: 00914419

Sanjay Mantri
DIN: 07525530

Date: 07/04/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

ET ELEC-TRANS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022

ASHOK BHOGILAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36,3RD Floor, Alishan, Opp. Dr. Vallu's Hospital, Stadium Road, Navrangpura, Post Navjivan, Ahmedabad – 380 014. Telephone (m) 9824082390

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
ET ELEC-TRANS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **ET ELEC-TRANS LIMITED** ('the company'), which comprises 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements') .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us read with the notes to accounts, the aforesaid stand alone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The company does not have any business to carry on as on date, hence the accounts are prepared on the basis that the company is not a going concern.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial information of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described above in Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern, there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information other than on Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Ind AS stand alone financial statement 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 stand alone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind As financial statement 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 procedure 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 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 regarding financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in the 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 of the current period 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 benefit 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 Act, We give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order to the extent applicable to the Company for the year under consideration.

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 the law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid stand alone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 and taken on the records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as 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) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;

(ii) There are no long term contracts including derivative contracts and accordingly no provision is required to be made for any loss from the same; and

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQHTR5357

ANEXRURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 of our report of even date to the members of **ET ELEC-TRANS LIMITED** for the year ended on 31st March, 2022.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

The Company does not have any fixed assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable

(iii) As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and accordingly clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) As informed to us, during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73,74,75 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except Professional tax of Rs. 6,185/-. As informed, the Company is currently not liable to Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance and Custom Duty.

(c) There is no outstanding dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) During the year the Company has entered into transactions with the related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of outstanding balances with such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) According to Section 138(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor and hence clause (xiv) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) According to the records of the Company examined in course of our audit and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 685/- hundred during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 19/- hundred in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions the company does not have any business to carry on as on date, hence the accounts are prepared on the basis that the company is not a going concern. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and hence the reporting under clause xx (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No:-22106874AKQHTR5357

ANEXRURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of Independent Auditor’s report of even date to the members of **ET ELEC-TRANS LIMITED** on the stand alone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the **ET ELEC-TRANS LIMITED** (‘the Company’) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the stand alone 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 (‘the Guidance Note’) 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 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 and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 are established and maintained and whether 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 in 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

Internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed by the Company 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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. Further, 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 owing to changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No:-22106874AKQHTR5357

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Rupees in Hundred)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
			Audited	Audited
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	*ASSETS*			
(1)	**Non-Current Assets**			
	Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
	Capital Work-in-Progress		-	-
	Financial Assets:			
	Other Financial Assets		-	-
	Total Non-Current Assets		-	-
(2)	**Current Assets**			
	Financial Assets:			
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	58.59	58.59
	Other Current Assets		-	-
	Total Current Assets		58.59	58.59
	TOTAL ASSETS		**58.59**	**58.59**
I	*EQUITY AND LIABILITIES*			
(1)	**Equity**			
	Equity Share Capital	2	90,000.00	90,000.00
	Other Equity	3	(1,48,382.30)	(1,47,697.30)
			(58,382.30)	(57,697.30)
(2)	**Liabilities**			
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities:			
	Borrowings	4	55,410.04	55,194.04
	Other Financial Liabilities	5	2,500.00	2,500.00
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		57,910.04	57,694.04
	Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities:			
	Trade Payables		-	-
	Other Current Liabilites	6	530.85	61.85
	Current Tax Liabilities		-	-
	Total Current Liabilities		530.85	61.85
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**58.59**	**58.59**

Summary of Significant Accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board
ET Elec-Trans Limited

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874

Narendra Dalal
DIN: 00058946

Siddharth Bhandari
DIN: 01404674

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN U34102GJ2008PLC055557

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

(Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
		Audited	Audited
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
REVENUE:			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	7	-	-
TOTAL INCOME (I)		-	-
EXPENSES:			
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses		-	-
Other Expenses	8	685.00	19.00
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		**685.00**	**19.00**
Profit before Tax Expenses (I)-(II)		**(685.00)**	**(19.00)**
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Earlier Year Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit for the Year (III)		**(685.00)**	**(19.00)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
Item that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
**Total Comprehensive Income for the **		**(685.00)**	**(19.00)**
Earnings per Equity share	9		
(Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic (In Rs.)		(0.0761)	(0.0021)
Diluted (In Rs.)		(0.0761)	(0.0021)

As per our report of even date attached.

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board
ET Elec-Trans Limited

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874

Narendra Dalal
DIN: 00058946

Siddharth Bhandari
DIN: 01404674

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on March 31, 2022

(Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars		Year ended on March 31, 2022	Year ended on March 31, 2021
(1)		(2)	(3)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit (Loss) before Tax		(685.00)	(19.00)
Adjustments for:			
Interest Income		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation		-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**(685.00)**	**(19.00)**
Movement in working Capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in Financial & other current assets		-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities		469.00	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial and other liabilities		-	-
Cash Generated from Operation		**(216.00)**	**(19.00)**
Direct Taxes Paid		-	-
Cash generated/ (used) from/ (in) operating activi	**(A)**	**(216.00)**	**(19.00)**
(B) Cash Flow from investing activities			
Sale of fixed assets		-	-
Redemption / (Investment) in Bank Deposits		-	-
Interest Received		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**-**	**-**
(C) Cash Flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from Long Term borrowing		216.00	19.00
Cash generated / (Used) from / (in) financing activ	**(C)**	**216.00**	**19.00**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivale	**(A + B + C)**	**-**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		58.59	58.59
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		58.59	58.59
Cash & Bank Balance as per Note No.1		58.59	58.59

Notes:

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in IndAS - 7 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Figures in brackets represent outflows.
3. Previous year figures have been recast/restated wherever necessary.

As per my report of even date attached.

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board
ET Elec-Trans Limited

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874

Narendra Dalal — **DIN: 00058946**
Siddharth Bhandari — **DIN: 01404674**

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2022

A . Equity Share Capital

As at March 31, 2022

(Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
In Numbers	9,00,000	-	9,00,000
In Rupees	90,000.00	-	90,000.00

As at March 31, 2021

(Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
In Numbers	9,00,000	-	9,00,000
In Rupees	90,000.00	-	90,000.00

B. Other Equity

For the period ended March 31, 2022

(Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars	Reverse & Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	(1,47,697.30)	(1,47,697.30)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(685.00)	(685.00)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period	(685.00)	(685.00)
Dividends (includes Dividend Distribution Tax)	-	-
Balance as at March 31,2022	**(1,48,382.30)**	**(1,48,382.30)**

For the period ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Reverse & Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	(1,47,678.30)	(1,47,678.30)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(19.00)	(19.00)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period	**(19.00)**	**(19.00)**
Dividends (includes Dividend Distribution Tax)	-	-
Balance as at March 31,2021	**(1,47,697.30)**	**(1,47,697.30)**

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and on behalf of the Board
ET Elec-Trans Limited

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No:106874

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Narendra Dalal — **DIN: 00058946**

Siddharth Bhandari — **DIN: 01404674**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Note 1

1 Corporate Information

ET Elec-Trans Limited ('the company') is a public limited company incorporated on 27th November, 2008 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-1, Skylark Appartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 3800015, Gujarat, India. Its Holding Company is Electrotherm (India) Limited with 80.49% shareholding.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of accounting and preparation of Financial Statements :

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 on non going concern basis.
The financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/non-current classification: -

An asset is treated as current when it is:
> Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
> Held primarily for the purpose of trading
> Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period or
> Cash or Cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classfied as non-current

A liability is current when:
> it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
> it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
> it is due to be settle within twelve months after the reporting period or;
> There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

The company has accertained its operating cycle as twelve months for purpose of Current/Non-Current classification of

2.3 Accounting Presumption

During the year the company has not carried out any business or commercial activity. The accounts have been prepared on the accounting assumption that the company is no more a going conern. During the year the company has a cash loss of Rs. 685/- hundred and accumulated losses of Rs. 1,48,382.30/- hundred which has fully eroded the net worth of the company.

Note 1

1 Corporate Information

ET Elec-Trans Limited ('the company') is a public limited company incorporated on 27th November, 2008 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-1, Skylark Appartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 3800015, Gujarat, India. Its Holding Company is Electrotherm (India) Limited with 80.49% shareholding.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.4 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

2.5 BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.6 REVENUE:

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

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts.

ii) Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

iii) Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amounts outstanding and the rates applicable. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7 TAXES:

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Note 1

1 Corporate Information

ET Elec-Trans Limited ('the company') is a public limited company incorporated on 27th November, 2008 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-1, Skylark Appartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 3800015, Gujarat, India. Its Holding Company is Electrotherm (India) Limited with 80.49% shareholding.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable Profit or Loss.
> In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, except:

> When the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
>In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.8 PROVISIONS:
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

Note 1

1 Corporate Information

ET Elec-Trans Limited ('the company') is a public limited company incorporated on 27th November, 2008 and domiciled in India having its registered office located at A-1, Skylark Appartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 3800015, Gujarat, India. Its Holding Company is Electrotherm (India) Limited with 80.49% shareholding.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.9 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

2.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of charges in value.

2.11 General:

Any other accounting policy not specifically referred to are consistent with generally accepted accounting policies.

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN : U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Notes to Financial Statements

1 Other Financial Assets:

1 Cash & Cash Equivalent: **(Rupees in Hundred)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Balance with Banks (Current Accounts)	58.59	58.59
(b)	Cash on Hand	-	-
	Total	**58.59**	**58.59**

2 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ` 10/- each	10,00,000	1,00,000.00	10,00,000	1,00,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of ` 10/- each	**9,00,000**	**90,000.00**	**9,00,000**	**90,000.00**

A Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the ye	9,00,000	90,000.00	9,00,000	90,000.00
Add : Shares issued under ESOS	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**9,00,000**	**90,000.00**	**9,00,000**	**90,000.00**

B Shares held by Holding Company

	Electrotherm (India) Limited	**7,24,400**	**72,440.00**	**7,24,400**	**72,440.00**

C List of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Paid-up Equity Share Capital

	Name of Shareholer	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
(a)	Electrotherm (India) Limited	7,24,400	80.49%	7,24,400	80.49%
(b)	Dilip Nandkeolyar	1,55,000	17.22%	1,55,000	17.22%

D Shareholding of Promoters:

	Name of Promoter	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
(a)	Electrotherm (India) Limited	7,24,400	80.49%	7,24,400	80.49%
	% change during the year	0%		0%	

E The company has only one class of Equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportions to their shareholding.

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN : U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Notes to Financial Statements

3 Other Equity

(Rupees in Hundred)

Sr . No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Retained Earning		
	Opening Balance	(1,47,697.30)	(1,47,678.30)
	Addition during the year	(685.00)	(19.00)
	Deduction during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**(1,48,382.30)**	**(1,47,697.30)**

4 Borrowings

(Rupees in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars		
	Non Current Borrowings		
(a)	From Holding Company	51,298.08	51,298.08
(b)	From Directors	4,111.96	3,895.96
	Total	**55,410.04**	**55,194.04**
	Aggregate Secured Loan	-	-
	Aggregate Unsecured Loan	**55,410.04**	**55,194.04**

5 Other Financial Liabilities

(Rupees in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Non Current Liabilities		
(a)	Creditors for Expenses	2,500.00	2,500.00
(b)	Other Trade Deposits	-	-
	Total	**2,500.00**	**2,500.00**

As per Information available on Company's records, no amount was due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSME Act,2006 and Hence disclosure is not given

6 Other Current Liabilities

(Rupees in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Statutory Liabilities	61.85	61.85
(b)	Expense Payable	469.00	-
	Total	**530.85**	**61.85**

8 Other Expenses

(Rupees in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a)	Legal Expense	-	7.00
(b)	ROC Filing Fees	685.00	12.00
	Total	**685.00**	**19.00**

Notes to Financial Statements

9 Earning Per Share (EPS):

Earning per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, as under:

(Rupees in Hundred)

Particulars	Unit	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Net Profit /(Loss) as per Statement of Profit &	Rs.	**(685.00)**	**(19.00)**
Weighted average of number of equity shares	No.		
Basic		9,00,000	9,00,000
Diluted		9,00,000	9,00,000
Profit/(Loss) per share of face value of Rs. 10 Each			
Basic	`	(0.0761)	(0.0021)
Diluted	`	(0.0761)	(0.0021)

10 Segment Reporting:

The Company is not engaged in any kind of reportable segment and therefore disclosure as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" are not given.

11 Related Party Disclosures:

Related party disclosures as required under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 24 on “Related Party Disclosures” are given below:

(a) Name of the related parties and description of relationship :

Sr. No.	Description of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
(a)	Holding Company	Electotherm (India) Limited (EIL)

(b) Key Management Personnel / Director

Mr. Narendra Dalal	Director
Mr. Avinash Bhandari	Director
Mr. Siddharth Bhadari	Director

Notes to Financial Statements

(c) Details of Transactions with Related Parties during the Period and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2021:

(A) Transactions with related parties during the Year

(Rupees in Hundred)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Key Managerial Person / Director	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Statutory Liability Payment	-	-	-	-
	Holding Company	-	-	-	-
	Borrowings (For Expenses):-	-	-	216.00	19.00
	Siddharth Mukeshbhai	-	-	-	-

(B) Balance outstanding **(Rupees in Hundred)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	**Holding Company**		
	Electrotherm (India) Limited	51,298.08	51,298.08
(i)	Key Managerial Person		
	- Siddharth Mukeshbhai Bhandari	4,111.96	3,895.96

12 Income Tax

The Major Component of Income Tax Expenses for the year ended 31st March, 2022 & 31st March, 2021 are:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Curent Tax		
Current Income Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax Expenses / (Benefit)	-	-
Income Tax Expenses reported in Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax Credited in OCI	-	-

Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax	-	-
Enacted Income Tax rate in India applicable to the company	26.00%	26.00%
Tax using the Company's domestic Tax rate	-	-
Tax Effect of:		
Add: Non Deudctible Expenses	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements

At the effective Income tax rate of March 31,2022 is 0.00% , March 31, 2021 is 0.00%	-	-

As per income tax return filed by the company for Asst. Year 2021-22 the carried forward Loss up to Asst. Year 2021-22 is Rs. 1,66,422/-

13 Deferred Tax Adjustment

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 12 “Income Taxes”, the Company does not have Deferred Tax liabilities / Deferred Tax Assets as there are no taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences.

14 Financial Instruments,Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

15 Category-wise classification of financial instruments:

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	**Refer Note**	**As at 31-03-2022**		
		Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**Amortised Cost**	**Carrying Value**
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assetes		-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	-	58.59	58.59
Total		-	**58.59**	**58.59**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	4	-	55,410.04	55,410.04
Other Financial Liabilities	5	-	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other Current Liabilities	6	-	530.85	530.85
Total			**58,440.89**	**58,440.89**

Particulars	**Refer Note**	**As at 31-03-2021**		
		Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**Amortised Cost**	**Carrying Value**
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assetes		-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	-	58.59	58.59
Total		-	**58.59**	**58.59**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	4	-	55,194.04	55,194.04
Other Financial Liabilities	5	-	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other Current Liabilities	6	-	61.85	61.85
Total			**57,755.89**	**57,755.89**

16 Category-wise classification of financial instruments:

a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierchy for financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has not valued any assets and liabilities at the fair values.

Notes to Financial Statements

b) Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost.

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

17 Financial Instruments risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities includes Borrowings, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities. The company's principal financial assets includes Cash and Cash Equivalents only.

The Company's risk management is carried out by the corporate finance under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

The Company's activities are not exposed to any Market Risk which includes interest rate risk, Foreign currency risk, credit risk, Liquidity risk etc. as the company has not carried out any commercial activities.

18 Capital Management

For the purpose of requirement of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the company. The primary objective of the company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain optimal capital structure so as to maximize the shareholder value through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimisation of working capital requirements and development of surplus funds into various investment options.

During the year the company has not carried out any commercial activities and the accumulated losses has eroded the paid up capital of the company and therefore meeting of capital requirement is not required.

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN : U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Notes to Financial Statements

19 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021	% Change
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.11	0.95	863.64
Debt - Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	Not Applicable		
Debt - Service Coverage Ratio	Profit after tax + Depreciation + Finance Cost	Total Actual Interest + Principal Repayment of Long term borrowing	Times	Not Applicable		
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder Equity	Times	Not Applicable		
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Inventories Average	Times	Not Applicable		
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operation	Average Trade Receivable	Times	Not Applicable		
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Direct Expenses	Average Trade Payable	Times	Not Applicable		
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operation	Working Capital	Times	Not Applicable		
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operation	%	Not Applicable		
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and Tax	Capital Employed + Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deffered Tax Liability	%	Not Applicable		
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	%	Not Applicable		

ET Elec-Trans Limited

CIN : U34102GJ2008PLC055557

Notes to Financial Statements

20 Events occured after the Balance sheet date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance sheet Date but prior to the approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 31/03/2022, there were no subsequent events to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements.

21 Figures of the previous year have been regrouped / re arranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with current year's figures.

As per my report of even date attached.

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co.	**For and on behalf of the Board**	
Chartered Accountants	**ET Elec-Trans Limited**	
Firm Registration No: 119508W		
(Ashok B. Shah)	**Narendra Dalal**	**Siddharth Bhandari**
Proprietor	**DIN: 00058946**	**DIN: 01404674**
Membership No:106874		
Place: Ahmedabad	**Place: Ahmedabad**	
Date: 28/05/2022	**Date: 28/05/2022**	

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022

ASHOK BHOGILAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36,3rd Floor, Alishan, Opp. Dr.Vallu's Hospital, Stadium Road, Navrangpura,
Post Navjivan, Ahmedabad – 380 014. Telephone (M) 9824082390

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED** ('the company'), which comprises 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements') .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us read with the notes to accounts, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 for Opinion

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

Information other than on Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind As financial statement 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 procedure 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 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 regarding financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in the 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 of the current period 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 benefit 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 Act, We give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order to the extent applicable to the Company for the year under consideration.

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 the law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 and taken on the records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as 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) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

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

(i) There are no pending litigations and accordingly no impact of it on its financial position in its financial statements required to be shown;

(ii) There are no long term contracts including derivative contracts and accordingly no provision is required to be made for any loss from the same; and

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal& Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQICP2537

ANEXRURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 of our report of even date to the members of **ELECTROTHERM SERVICES Limited** for the year ended on 31st March, 2022.

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (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.

(b) As informed to us, the Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets at regular intervals and which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 2 of "Property Plant and Equipment" to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made there under.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable

(iii) As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and accordingly clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) As informed to us during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73,74,75 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except professional tax of Rs. 27,510/-.

(c) There is no outstanding dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) During the year the Company has not entered into transactions with the related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of outstanding balances with such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) According to Section 138(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor and hence clause (xiv) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) According to the records of the Company examined in course of our audit and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and hence the reporting under clause xx (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQICP2537

ANEXRURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of Independent Auditor's report of even date to the members of **ELECTROTHERM SERVICES Limited** on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the **ELECTROTHERM SERVICES Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 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 ('the Guidance Note') 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 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 and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 are established and maintained and whether 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 in 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

Internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed by the Company 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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. Further, 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 owing to changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQICP2537

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

(CIN No.U74110GJ1995PLC064736)

Balance Sheet for the year ended on 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	28,926.54	28,926.54
Financial assets	4		
Investments		-	-
Total non-current assets		**28,926.54**	**28,926.54**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	5	4,018.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,809.00	1,789.65
Other Financial Assets	4	-	2,336.36
Current tax assets		794.28	198.12
Loan & Advances(Assets)	7	600.00	-
Total current assets		**7,221.28**	**4,324.13**
Total Assets		**36,147.82**	**33,250.67**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	35,000.00	35,000.00
Other equity			
Retained earnings	9	(4,20,062.00)	(4,22,887.95)
Total other equity		**(4,20,062.00)**	**(4,22,887.95)**
Total equity		**(3,85,062.00)**	**(3,87,887.95)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
Total non-current liabilities		**4,17,690.00**	**4,17,690.00**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,187.64	2,372.44
Other financial liabilities	12	1,332.18	1,076.18
Total current liabilities		**3,519.82**	**3,448.62**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**36,147.82**	**33,250.67**
Corporation Information and significant accounitng polices	1 & 2		

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
of ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQICP2537

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

Place : Palodia
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

(CIN No.U74110GJ1995PLC064736)

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

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year Ended 31-03-2021
Revenue from operations	13	32,296.91	15,541.33
Other income		-	-
Total income		**32,296.91**	15,541.33
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed		-	-
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		-	-
Excise duty on sales		-	-
Employee benefits expenses	14	28,359.22	14,618.34
Finance costs	15	10.10	8.20
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-	-
Other expenses	16	1,101.64	440.26
Total expenses		**29,470.96**	**15,066.80**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		2,825.95	474.53
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit /(Loss) before tax		**2,825.95**	**474.53**
Tax expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**2,825.95**	**474.53**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(Loss)for the year, net of tax		**2,825.95**	**474.53**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs 10/-]			
Basic & Diluted	23	0.81	0.14
Corporation Information and significant accounitng polices	1 & 2		

As per our report of even date
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQICP2537

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
of ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

(CIN No.U74110GJ1995PLC064736)

Cash Flow Statement for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	2,825.95	474.53
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:	-	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**2,825.95**	**474.53**
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(4,018.00)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in other Financial Asset	2,336.36	(2,336.36)
(Decrease)/Increase in Loan & Advances(Assets)	(600.00)	-
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(184.80)	2,313.44
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	256.00	167.10
Cash generated from operations	**615.51**	**618.71**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(596.16)	(198.12)
Net Cash (used in) generated from operating activities	19.35	420.59
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Cash (used in) generated from investing activities	-	-
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Cash (used in) generated from financing activities	-	-
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**19.35**	**420.59**
Effect of Exchange difference on Cash and Cash equivalents held in foreign currency	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,789.65	1,369.06
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**1,809.00**	**1,789.65**

Disclosure of change of liabilities arising from financing activities, does not have any material non-cash changes.

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
of ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQICP2537

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

(CIN No.U74110GJ1995PLC064736)

Statement of Change in Equity for the Year ended 31st March 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Numbers(in Hundred)	(Rs. In Hundred)
As at 1st April, 2020	**3,500.00**	**35,000.00**
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**3,500.00**	**35,000.00**
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**3,500.00**	**35,000.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
As at 1st April, 2020	**(4,23,362.48)**	**(4,23,362.48)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	474.53	474.53
Other Comprehensive Income (Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	474.53	474.53
As at 31st March, 2021	**(4,22,887.95)**	**(4,22,887.95)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	2,825.95	2,825.95
Other Comprehensive Income (Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	2,825.95	2,825.95
As at 31st March, 2022	**(4,20,062.00)**	**(4,20,062.00)**

Corporation Information and significant accounitng polices **1 & 2**

As per our report of even date
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQICP2537

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
of ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

Notes to Financial Statements of Electrotherm Services Limited
For the year ended 31st March, 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Electrotherm Services Limited (the "Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of Electrotherm (India) Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at A-1, Skylark Apartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of TMT Bars.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in Board Meeting held on 28th May, 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (‘Rs.’), which is also the company’s functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve month as its operating cycle.

B. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs

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.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring fair value measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions, Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy, financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost) are stated by way of note at the appropriate place of the accounts.

C. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

(i) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE and Capital work in progress are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. The cost comprises purchase price and borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, the cost of replacing part of the PPE and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhauling is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing PPE, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of parts replaced, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

CWIP comprises of cost of PPE that are yet not installed and not ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if applicable.

The Company calculates depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives defined under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(ii) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets acquired separately 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.

Intangible assets in the form of software's are amortized on straight-line basis over six years. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

D. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

E. BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

F. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments - measured at amortized cost

- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments - measured at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

- Equity instruments-measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

b) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade, loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

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 (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities valued at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through Profit or Loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of Profit and Loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

G. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMER:

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

However, Goods and Service tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account, rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Sale of Goods and Services:

Revenue is recognized when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods or services to the customer.

Interest income and expense:

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

H. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contributions payable to provident fund and superannuation fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to these funds as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

In respect of gratuity liability, the Company does not have any employee, who has completed 5 years of services during the year and therefore no provision for gratuity and other post benefit plans have been provided.

I. TAXES

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (i.e. in other comprehensive income). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable Profit or Loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is I recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

J. 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 if any.

K. 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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

L. EARNING PER SHARE:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

M. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of charges in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Fair value measurement for financial instruments

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

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended on 31st March, 2022

Note No.-3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Free Hold Land	Total
Gross Carrying amount (at cost)		
As at 1st April, 2020	**28,926.54**	**28,926.54**
Additions	-	-
Disposal / Adjustment	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**28,926.54**	**28,926.54**
Additions	-	-
Disposal / Adjustment	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**28,926.54**	**28,926.54**
Depreciation/Amortization and Impairment		
As at 1st April, 2020	-	-
Depreciation/Amortization for the year	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	-	-
Depreciation/Amortization for the year	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-
Net Block		
As at 31st March, 2022	**28,926.54**	**28,926.54**
As at 31st March, 2021	28,926.54	28,926.54

Cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment includes carrying value recognised as deemed cost as of 1st April 2016, measured as per previous GAAP and cost of subsequent additions.

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended on 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
4	**Financial Assets**		
	Investments		
	Non-Trade Investments		
	Investment in unquoted Equity Shares of Subsidiary of Holding Company (at Cost)		
	Nil (31st March 2020 - 40,950) Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 100/- Each of Shree Ram Electrocast Limited	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
	Less: Provision for impairment in value of Investment*	(4,17,690.00)	(4,17,690.00)
		-	-
	Current	-	-
	Non-Current	-	-
		-	-
	Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investments	-	-
		-	-
	Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
	Unbilled Revenue from sale of Services	-	2,336.36
		-	**2,336.36**
	Current	-	2,336.36
	Non-Current	-	-
		-	**2,336.36**
	Reconciliation of Provision for impairment in value of Investment		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
	Add: Provision for Impairment in value of Investment	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**4,17,690.00**	**4,17,690.00**
a	*Note: Investment were tested for impairment on 1st April 2016, where indicators of impairment existed. Based on an assessment of external market conditions and evaluation of working of the company, indicators of impairment were identified and therefore the Company recongnised impairment charge of Rs. 4,17,69,000 /-. .		

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
5	**Trade Receivables**	4,018.00	-
		4,018.00	-

Ageing of Trade Receivable:-

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable considered good	**4,017.00**	-	-	-	-	**4,017.00**
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)						**4,017.00**
Net Due (B)						-
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired (C)						-
Net Total (A+B-C)						**4,017.00**
Add: Unbilled Revenue						-
Grand Total						**4,017.00**

As at March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivable considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)						
Net Due (B)						
Less: Allowance for Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk / credit impaired (C)						
Net Total (A+B-C)						
Add: Unbilled Revenue						
Grand Total						

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
6	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Balances with Banks		
	- In Current accounts	1,809.45	1,789.65
		1,809.45	**1,789.65**

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
7	**Current Assets (Loan & Advances)**		
	Staff Advance	600.00	-
		600.00	-

8 **Share Capital**

Authorised Share Capital

Equity Share Capital of Rs 10 each

	EQUITY SHARES	
	Numbers (In Hundred)	(Rs. In Hundred)
As at 1st April, 2020	20,000.00	2,00,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	20,000.00	2,00,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**20,000.00**	**2,00,000.00**

Rights, preference and restriction attached to Equity Shares

-The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs 10/- per share.
-Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
-The company declares and pay dividends in Indian rupees.
-The proposed dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Sharesholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
-During the year ended 31 March 2022, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs Nil (31 March 2021: Rs Nil).
-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.

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each

	Numbers (In Hundred)	(Rs. In Hundred)
As at 1st April, 2020	3,500.00	35,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	3,500.00	35,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**3,500.00**	**35,000.00**

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31-03-2022				As at 31-03-2021	
				% held	No. of Shares	% held
Holding Company-Electrotherm (India) Limited				100.00%	3,500.00	1.00

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of shares.

Details of Shareholders holding of Promoters

Name of the Promoter	As at 31-03-2022				As at 31-03-2021	
				% held	No. of Shares	% held
Holding Company-Electrotherm (India) Limited				100.00%	-	1.00

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of shares . There is no change in percantage of Share Holding of promotors during the year and Previous year .

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended on 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31st March
9	**Other Equity**	
	Retained Earning	
	As at 1st April, 2020	(4,23,362.48)
	Increase/(decrease) during the year	474.53
	As at 31st March, 2021	(4,22,887.95)
	Increase/(decrease) during the year	2,825.95
	As at 31st March, 2022	(4,20,062.00)

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
10	**Borrowings (Unsecured)**		
	Long term Borrowing from Body Corporate		
	- Holding Company	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
	Total Borrowings	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
	Current	-	-
	Non-Current	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
		4,17,690.00	**4,17,690.00**

Regarding borrwings from holding company , there is no stipulations as to repayment of principal and interest.

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
11	**Trade Payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,187.74	2,372.44
		2,187.74	**2,372.44**

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosure have been made. The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Ageing of Trade Payables:-

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	**2097.74**	-	-	-	**2097.74**
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Out standing for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	**2313.44**	**59.00 0**	-	-	**2372.44**
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
12	**Other Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Due to Subsidiary of the Holding Company	933.08	933.08
	Statutory dues payable	399.10	143.10
		1,332.18	**1,076.18**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
13	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Services	32,296.91	15,541.33
		32,296.91	15,541.33
14	**Employee benefits expenses**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	28,359.22	14,618.34
		28,359.22	**14,618.34**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
15	**Finance costs**		
	Bank Charges	10.10	8.20
		10.10	**8.20**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
16	**Other Expense**		
	Legal Charges	18.00	66.00
	Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note-a)	100.00	100.00
	Conveyance Exp.	983.64	274.26
		1,101.64	**440.26**
a)	**Auditors' Remuneration**		
	As Auditor:		
	- Audit Fee	100.00	100.00
		100.00	**100.00**
	In other capacity:		
	- Other Services	-	-
		-	-
		100.00	**100.00**

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

17 **Gratuity and Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans**
The company does not have any employee who has completed 5 years of services during the year and therefore no provision for gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans have been provided.

18 **COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**
CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES LIABILITIES
The company does not have any capital commitments and contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2022 (As on 31st March, 2021:-NIL)

19 **Segment Information**
Operating Segments:
The Company is engaged in one segmant only for supplying Manpower Services and accordingly, in the context of Operating Segment as defined under the Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Segment information", there is no separate reportable segment.

20 **Deferred Tax Adjustment**
In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 12 “Income Taxes”, the company does not have Deferred tax liabilities / Deferred tax assets as there are no taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences.

21 Income Tax
a Component of Income tax

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	**As at 31-03-2022**	**As at 31-03-2021**
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

b Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India’s domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	**As at 31-03-2022**	**As at 31-03-2021**
Accounting profit before income tax	2,825.95	474.53
Enacted tax rates in India	26.00	26.00
Computed tax expense	734.75	123.38
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	(734.75)	(123.38)
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	**-**	**-**

22 **Related Party Transaction**
As required by Indian Accounting Standard - 24 "Related Parties Disclosures" the disclosure of transactions with related parties are given below :

A Relationships

a

Key Management Personnel	**Designation**
- Mr. Mukesh Bhandari	Director
- Mr. Shailesh Bhandari	Director
- Mr. Sanjay Joshi	Director
- Madam Lubna Walia	Director

b **Holding Company**
- Electrotherm (India) Limited

c Subsidiary of the Holding Company
- Hans Ispat Limited
- Shree Ram Electrocast Limited

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

B The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particular	2021-22	2020-21
Repayment / Payment for Settlement of Liabilities		
Hans Ispat Limited	-	24.00
Sale of Services		
Electrotherm (India) Limited	32,296.91	15,541.33
Closing Balance as on 31st March		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Hans Ispat Limited	933.08	933.08
Sale of Services		
Electrotherm (India) Limited	-	-
Investment		
Shree Ram Electrocast Limited (Net of Provision for impairment in value of Investment of Rs 41,769,000/- (as on 31st March 2020 Rs.41,769,000/-)	-	-
Borrowings		
Electrotherm (India) Limited	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00

23 **EARNING PER SHARE**

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**2825.95**	474.53
Weighted average No. of shares for EPS computation for Basic and Diluted EPS (Nos)	**3500.00**	3500.00
Earnings per Share (Basic and Diluted)	**0.81**	0.14
Nominal Value of Shares	**10.00**	10.00

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or losses for the year attributable to the equtiy shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares unless the effect of the potential dilutive equity shares is anit-dilutive.

24 **Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management**

24.1 **Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:**

Particulars	Refer Note	As at 31-03-2022		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial assets				
Trade Receivables	5	-	4,018	4,018
Other financial Assets	4	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	1,809.00	1,809.00
Total		**-**	**5,827.00**	**5,827.00**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	10	-	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
Trade payables	11	-	2,187.64	2,187.64
Other financial liabilities	12	-	1,332.18	1,332.18
Total		**-**	**4,21,209.82**	**4,21,209.82**

Particulars	Refer Note	As at 31-03-2021		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial assets				
Other financial Assets	4	-	2,336.36	2,336.36
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	1,789.65	1,789.65
Total		**-**	**4,126.01**	**4,126.01**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	10	-	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
Trade payables	11	-	2,372.44	2,372.44
Other financial liabilities	12	-	1,076.18	1,076.18
Total		**-**	**4,21,138.62**	**4,21,138.62**

Investment in equity shares of subsidiaries (including fellow subsidiary) are measured at cost, less provision for impairment.

24.2 **Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:**

(a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has not valued any assets and liabilities at the fair values.

(b) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

25 **Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and Other financial liabilities. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments and Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's risk management is carried out by the corporate finance under policies approved by the Board of directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Since the Company is not operational, it is not exposed to significant market risk.

(b) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities mainly balance with banks. Credit risk arising because of balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

(c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	On Demand/ less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2022				
Borrowings	-	-	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
Trade payables	2,187.64	-	-	2,187.64
Other financial liabilities	1,332.18	-	-	1,332.18
As at 31st March, 2021				
Borrowings	-	-	4,17,690.00	4,17,690.00
Trade payables	2,372.44	-	-	2,372.44
Other financial liabilities	1,076.18	-	-	1,076.18

26 **Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimisation of working capital requirements and deployment of surplus funds into various investment options.

As at 31st March, 2022, the Company meets its capital requirement through equity. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

27 Financial Ratio

Sr No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	% change	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	2.05	1.25	63.62	Increase in Trade Receivables as compared to previous year.
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	-1.08	-1.08	0.73	-
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest Cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is no stipulation as to repayment of Principal amount and Interest.
4	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	Times	-0.007	-0.001	796.92	Earning before interest and taxes improved as compared to previous year.
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Average Inventory	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Average Trade Receivable	Times	16.08	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Purchase and Services Utilised	Average Trade Payables	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	Times	8.73	17.75	-50.85	Turnover has increased as compared to previous year.
9	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	%	8.75%	3.05%	186.57	Net Sales and Net profit has been improved compared to previous year.
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	8.66%	1.59%	443.95	Earning before interest and taxes improved as compared to previous year.
11	Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment includes Investment in subsidiary, Joint Venture, Mutual Fund and Fixed Deposit)	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
	Reason for variation more than 25%							

ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended on 31st March, 2022

28 **Events occurred after the Balance Sheet Date**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date but prior to the approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of **28th May 2022**, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements.

29 Figures of previous year's have been regrouped, wherever considered necessary to make them comparable to current year's figures

In terms of our Report attached
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
of ELECTROTHERM SERVICES LIMITED

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022

ASHOK BHOGILAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36,3rd Floor, Alishan, Opp. Dr.Vallu's Hospital, Stadium Road, Navrangpura,
Post Navjivan, Ahmedabad – 380 014. Telephone (M) 9824082390

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
SHREE RAM ELECTROCAST LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **SHREE RAM ELECTROCAST LIMITED** ('the company'), which comprises 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements') .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us read with the notes to accounts, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to Note no. 26(c) of the accompanying financial statements, in respect of non provision of interest on Non Performing Loan of Bank of Rs. 27,85,694.16 hundred for the year under consideration and total amount of such unprovided interest till date is Rs. 73,46,214.26 hundred. The exact amount of the said non provisions are not determined and accounted for by the company and to that extent Loss for the year is understated and Banker's loans liabilities is under stated.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention on note No. 21 and 26 relating to the action taken by the State Bank of India under SARFESI Act, 2002 and subsequent action of the sale through auction of the asset of the company by the bank, non-repayment of loan taken from bank and non-provision of interest of the said loans, seriously affecting going concern of the company.

Matter of Emphasis

We draw attention on Note no. 25 (a) relating to third party confirmation.

In our opinion, in respect of above matter emphasised we do not provide any modified opinion as these are not material.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial information of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described above in Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern, there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information other than on Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind As financial statement 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 procedure 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 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 regarding financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in the 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 of the current period 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 benefit 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 Act, We give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order to the extent applicable to the Company for the year under consideration.

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 the law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 and taken on the records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as 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) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

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

(i) The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note no. 19.

(ii) There are no long term contracts including derivative contracts and accordingly no provision is required to be made for any loss from the same; and

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28-05-2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQJYR6837

ANEXRURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 of our report of even date to the members of **SHREE RAM ELECTROCAST Limited** for the year ended on 31st March, 2022.

(i) The possession of the fixed assets (including land) was taken by State Bank of India and have been sold under auction by the said bank on April 16, 2019 and accordingly as informed to us, there is no fixed assets of the company and therefore the requirements as per clause (i) paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) The possession of the inventories was taken by State Bank of India and have been sold under auction by the said bank on April 16, 2019 and accordingly as informed to us, there is no inventories of the company and therefore the requirements as per clause (ii) paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital loan of Rs. 11,86,694.32 hundred for which the default continues since December, 2011.

(iii) As informed to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and accordingly clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) As informed to us during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73,74,75 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(vi) The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There is no outstanding dues of Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except Income Tax.

Name of Statute	Forum where dispute is pending	Nature of Dues	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs.)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Income Tax	Assessment year 2007-2008	50,73,756/-

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) Based on the examination of records and information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or payment of interest to any lenders as follows.

(Rs. In Hundred)

Nature of Borrowing	Name of Lender	Principal as on March 31, 2022	Interest as on March 31, 2022	Remarks
Corporate Loan	State Bank of India	1,99,999.84	73,46,214.26	Default from January, 2012
Working Capital Term Loan	State Bank of India	13,99,000.00		Default from April, 2012
Cash Credit Loan	State Bank of India	11,86,694.32		Default from December, 2011

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of audit procedures, we report that the Company has been declared wilful defaulter by The State Bank of India.

(c) In our opinion and information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of records of the company, the company has not raised term loans from any lender and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) During the year the Company has not entered into transactions with the related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of outstanding balances with such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) According to Section 138(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor and hence clause (xiv) (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) According to the records of the Company examined in course of our audit and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 1,018.27 hundred during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 7,369.16 hundred in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, We draw attention on note No. 21 and 26 relating to the action taken by the State Bank of India under SARFESI Act, 2002 and subsequent action of the sale through auction of the asset of the company by the bank, non-repayment of loan taken from bank and non-provision of interest of the said loans, seriously affecting going concern of the company. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and hence the reporting under clause xx (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28-05-2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQJYR6837

ANEXRURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of Independent Auditor's report of even date to the members of **SHREE RAM ELECTROCAST Limited** on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the **SHREE RAM ELECTROCAST Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 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 ('the Guidance Note') 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 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 and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 are established and maintained and whether 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 in 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

Internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed by the Company 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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. Further, 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 owing to changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 28-05-2022

For, Ashok Bhogilal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 119508W

(Ashok B. Shah)
Proprietor
Membership No. 106874
UDIN No: 22106874AKQJYR6837

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
		(Rs. In Hundred)	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	-
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	1,000.00	1,000.00
(ii) Other financial assets	4	18,469.98	18,469.98
Other Non-current assets	7	56,074.00	56,074.00
Total non-current assets		**75,543.98**	**75,543.98**
Current assets			
Inventories	5	-	-
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	19,352.04	21,156.32
Other current assets	7	10,771.79	10,771.79
Current Tax Assets	8	30,682.82	30,672.82
Total current assets		**60,806.65**	**62,600.93**
Total Assets		**1,36,350.63**	**1,38,144.91**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	8,18,950.00	8,18,950.00
Other equity	10		
Securities premium		3,76,740.00	3,76,740.00
Retained earnings		(40,23,643.21)	(40,22,624.94)
Total other equity		**(36,46,903.21)**	**(36,45,884.94)**
Total equity		**(28,27,953.21)**	**(28,26,934.94)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	-	-
Provisions		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	27,85,694.16	27,85,694.16
Trade payables	12		
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		200.00	583.15
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities	13	1,78,409.68	1,78,802.54
Provisions		-	-
Total current liabilities		**29,64,303.84**	**29,65,079.85**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,36,350.63**	**1,38,144.91**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For Shree Ram Electro Cast Limited

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQJYR6837

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended on 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	**Notes**	**Year Ended 31-03-2022**	**Year Ended 31-03-2021**
Discontinuing Operations			
Other income	14	-	438.00
Total income		**-**	**438.00**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed / Written Off		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-	-
Employee benefits expenses	15	(5.95)	6,612.22
Finance costs	16	626.58	619.79
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	-	-
Other expenses	17	397.64	575.15
Total expenses		**1,018.27**	**7,807.16**
Profit before tax		(1,018.27)	(7,369.16)
Tax expense		-	-
Profit /(Loss) for the year		**(1,018.27)**	**(7,369.16)**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(1,018.27)**	**(7,369.16)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs 100/- (March 31, 2018: Rs 100/-)]			
Basic & Diluted	18	(0.12)	(0.90)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For Shree Ram Electro Cast Limited

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
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(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended on 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit Before Tax	**(1,018.27)**	**(7,369.16)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Finance Cost	626.58	619.79
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(391.69)**	**(6,749.37)**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(383.15)	(384.74)
(Decrease)/Increase in current liabilities	(392.86)	9,913.57
(Decrease)/Increase in Short term Provisions	-	(252.00)
(Decrease)/Increase in Long term Provisions	-	(3,540.92)
Cash generated from operations	**(1,167.70)**	**(1,013.46)**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(10.00)	7,309.99
Net Cash (used in) generated from operating activities	**(1,177.70)**	**6,296.53**
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sales of Fixed Assets	-	
Interest income	-	-
Net Cash (used in) generated from investing activities	**-**	**-**
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Finance Cost	(626.58)	(619.79)
Net Cash (used in) generated from financing activities	**(626.58)**	**(619.79)**
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(1,804.28)**	5,676.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**21,156.32**	15,479.58
	19,352.04	**21,156.32**

There are no changes in liabilities arising from financing activities arising from non-cash changes between the opening and closing balances of Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities.

As per our report of even date
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For Shree Ram Electro Cast Limited

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQJYR6837

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Statement of Change in Equity for the Year ended 31st March 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

	Authorized		Issued, Subscribe & Fully Paid	
Equity shares of Rs.100 each Authorized, issued, subscribed and fully paid	**Numbers In Hundred**	**Rs.in Hundred**	**Numbers In Hundred**	**Rs.in Hundred**
As at 1st April 2020	11,500.00	11,50,000.00	8,189.50	8,18,95,000.00
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	11,500.00	11,50,000.00	8,189.50	8,18,95,000.00
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**11,500.00**	**11,50,000.00**	**8,189.50**	**8,18,95,000.00**

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Electrotherm (India) Limited	7,780.00	95.00	7,780.00	95.00

B. Other Equity **Rs.In Hundred**

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earning		
		Undistributable	Distributable	Total Other Equity
As at 1st April 2020	**3,76,740.00**	**-**	**(40,15,255.78)**	**(36,38,515.78)**
Profit / (Loss) for the quarter	-	-	(7,369.16)	(7,369.16)
Transfer with in equity	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**3,76,740.00**	**-**	**(40,22,624.94)**	**(36,45,884.94)**
Profit / (Loss) for the quarter	-	-	(1,018.27)	(1,018.27)
Transfer with in equity	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(1,018.27)	(1,018.27)
As at 31st March, 2022	**3,76,740.00**	**-**	**(40,23,643.21)**	**(36,46,903.21)**

As per our report of even date

For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

For Shree Ram Electro Cast Limited

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQJYR6837

SHAILESH BHANDARI
Director
(DIN :00058866)

SANJAY JOSHI
Director
(DIN: 06745215)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022

Notes to Financial Statements of SHREE RAM ELECTROCAST LIMITED
For the year ended 31st March, 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Shree Ram Electrocast Limited (the "Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of Electrotherm (India) Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at A-1, Skylark Apartment, Satellite Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad. The company is engaged in the manufacturing of pig iron and presently the operation of the company is discontinued and all the property, Plant and Equipment and Inventories charged with Bankers have been sold by them.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in Board Meeting held on 28th May, 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs.'), which is also the company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve month as its operating cycle.

B. FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The financial statements are presented in rupees, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are restated in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date of financial statements.

Exchange difference arising on settlement of such transactions and on translation of monetary items is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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

C. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs

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.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring fair value measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management after discussion with and approval by the Company’s Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company’s external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company’s external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions, Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy, financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost) are stated by way of note at the appropriate place of the accounts.

D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

(i) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE and Capital work in progress are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. The cost comprises purchase price and borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, the cost of replacing part of the PPE and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhauling is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing PPE, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of parts replaced, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

CWIP comprises of cost of PPE that are yet not installed and not ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if applicable.

The Company calculates depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives defined under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

E. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

F. BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

G. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments - measured at amortized cost

- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments - measured at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

- Equity instruments-measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

b) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade, loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

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 (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities valued at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through Profit or Loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of Profit and Loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

H. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMER

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment· and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Goods and Service tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue, is recognised

Sale of Goods:

Revenue is recognised when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer. Control over a promised good refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, those goods. Control is usually transferred upon shipment, delivery to, upon receipt of goods by the customer, in, accordance with the delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customers. The amount of revenue ·to be recognised (transaction price) is based on the consideration expected to be received in exchange for goods, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales tax or other tc;3xes directly linked to sales. If a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from product sales are recorded net of allowances for estimated rebates, cash discounts and estimates of product returns, all of which are established .at the time of sale. The consideration received by the Company in exchange for its goods may be fixed or variable. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is considered highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur once the underlying uncertainty related to variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Sales Return Allowances:

The Company accounts for sales return by recording an allowance for sales return concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale. The allowance is based on Company's estimate, of expected sales returns. The estimate of sales return is determined primarily by the Company's historical experience in the markets in which the Company operates.

Dividends:

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is general'ly when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income and expense:

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

Contract balance

Contract assets:

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 the customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration t.hat is conditional.

Trade Receivable:

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

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods 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 recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

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.

I. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contributions payable to provident fund and superannuation fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to these funds as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

In respect of provision for employee's benefits are provided on the basis of estimation made by the management.

In respect of gratuity liability, the Company does not have any employee, who has completed 5 years of services during the year and therefore no provision for gratuity and other post benefit plans have been provided.

J. TAXES

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (i.e. in other comprehensive income). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable Profit or Loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is I recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

K. INVENTORIES:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, wherever considered necessary. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Scrap is valued at net realisable value. Cost is determined on a FIFO (First in First Out).

Cost includes direct materials and labour. and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, incurred in bringing them in their respective present location and condition.

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

L. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution plans. The Company recognises contribution payable to these funds as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

In respect of provision for employees benefits are provided on the basis of estimation made by .the, management.

M. 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 if any.

N. 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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

O. EARNING PER SHARE:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

P. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of charges in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Fair value measurement for financial instruments

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

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No.-3 Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital work-in-progress

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Computer & Peripherals	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross Carrying amount (At Cost)								
As at 1st April, 2020	**17,28,988.20**	**3,56,290.19**	**1,57,327.98**	**654.14**	**1,499.92**	**5,120.28**	**1,176.20**	**22,51,056.91**
Add: Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Less: Disposals / Adjustment	17,28,988.20	3,56,290.19	1,57,327.98	654.14	1,499.92	5,120.28	1,176.20	**22,51,056.91**
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Add: Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Less: Disposals / Adjustment (Refer Note 29(b) & 30)								**-**
As at 31st March, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at 1st April, 2020	**-**	**90,869.53**	**-**	**-**	**318.50**	**3,263.98**	**-**	**94,452.01**
Add: Depreciation Charge for the year								**-**
Less: Disposals / Adjustment	-	90,869.53	-	-	318.50	3,263.98	-	**94,452.01**
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Add: Depreciation Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals / Adjustment (Refer Note 29(b) & 30)								-
As at 31st March, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block								
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31st March, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Property, plant and equipment were tested for impairment as on 01st April 2016, where indicators of impairment existed. Based on an assessment of external market conditions relating to input costs and final product realization, non operation of the company and evaluation of physical working conditions for items of property, plant and equipment, indicators of impairment were identified and therefore, the Company recognized impairment charge as on 01st April 2016 of Rs. 298,923,166.

(b) Cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment includes carrying value recognized as deemed cost as of 1st April 2016, measured as per previous GAAP and cost of subsequent additions.

(c) There is a first charges by way of Equitable Mortgage over factory land & factory building at Siriguppa, Dist. : Bellary and Hypothecation of entire plant & machinery and other fixed assets of the Company.

(b) Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Amount In Rupees
As at 31st March, 2022 (Refer Note 29(b) and 30)	**-**
As at 31st March, 2021 (Refer Note 29(b) and 30)	-

- -

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
4	**Financial Assets**		
	Investments		
	Other unquoted investments in Government Securities (At Amortized cost)		
	National Saving Certificates (Pledge with Commercial Tax Department)	1,000.00	1,000.00
		1,000.00	**1,000.00**
	Current	-	-
	Non-Current	1,000.00	1,000.00
		1,000.00	**1,000.00**
	Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investments	1,000.00	1,000.00
		1,000.00	**1,000.00**
	Other Financial Assets		
	Interest Accrued but not due	-	-
	Employee Advance	-	-
	Security deposits	18,469.98	18,469.98
	Fixed Deposits	-	-
	Others	-	-
		18,469.98	**18,469.98**
	Current	-	-
	Non-Current	18,469.98	18,469.98
		18,469.98	**18,469.98**

(Rs. In Hundred)

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
6	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Balances with Banks		
	- In Current accounts	18,467.05	20,247.69
	Cash in Hand	884.99	908.63
		19,352.04	21,156.32

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
7	**Other Assets**		
	Advance for capital goods	56,074.00	56,074.00
	Advance receivable in cash or kind		
	Advance with suppliers	2,107.06	2,107.06
	Balances with sales tax, custom, central excise authorities	8,664.73	8,664.73
		66,845.79	66,845.79
	Current	**10,771.79**	**10,771.79**
	Non-Current	**56,074.00**	**56,074.00**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
8	**Current Tax Assets**		
	- Income Tax	30,682.82	30,672.82
		30,682.82	**30,672.82**

9 **SHARE CAPITAL**

a

Particulars	EQUITY SHARES	
	Number in Hundred	**(Rs. In Hundred)**
(A) Authorized Share Capital		
(Equity Shares of Rs 100 each)		
As at 1st April, 2020	11,500.00	11,50,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	11,500.00	11,50,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	11,500.00	11,50,000.00

Particulars	PREFERENCE SHARE	
	Number in Hundred	**(Rs. In Hundred)**
(Preference Shares of Rs 100 each)		
As at 1st April, 2020	1,000.00	1,00,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	1,000.00	1,00,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	1,000.00	1,00,000.00

b **Rights, preference and restriction attached to shares :-**

EQUITY SHARES

(i) The company has issued only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs 100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pay dividends in Indian rupees. The proposed dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders.

(ii) The shareholders are not entitled to exercise any voting right either personally or proxy at any meeting of the Company in cases calls or other sums payable have not been paid.

(iii) 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.

(iv) During the year ended 31 March 2022, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs Nil (31 March 2021: Rs Nil).

PREFERENCE SHARE

The company has not issued preference shares.

c **Issue, Subscribed and Fully paid-up Shares**

Equity shares of Rs. 100 each

Particulars	Number in Hundred	(Rs. In Hundred)
As at 1st April, 2020	8,189.50	8,18,950.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year		-
As at 31st March, 2021	8,189.50	8,18,950.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year		-
As at 31st March, 2022	**8,189.50**	**8,18,950.00**

d **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company**

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	No. of Shares Hundred	% held	No. of Shares Hundred	% held
Holding Company-Electro herm (India) Limited	7,780.00	95.00%	7,780.00	95.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of shares.

e Equity Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their Subsidiary:-

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	No. of Shares Hundred	(Rs. In Hundred)	No. of Shares Hundred	(Rs. In Hundred)
Holding Company - Electrotherm (India) Limited	7,780.00	7,78,000.00	7,780.00	7,78,000.00
Subsidiary of the Holding Company - Electrotherm Services Limited	409.50	40,950.00	409.50	40,950.00

f Equity Shares held by Promoters

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	No. of Shares Hundred	(Rs. In Hundred)	No. of Shares Hundred	(Rs. In Hundred)
Holding Company - Electrotherm (India) Limited	7,780.00	7,78,000.00	7,780.00	7,78,000.00

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31st March
10	**Other Equity**	
	Securities Premium	
	As at 31st March, 2020	**3,76,740.00**
	Increase/(decrease) during the year	-
	As at 31st March, 2021	**3,76,740.00**
	Increase/(decrease) during the quarter	-
	As at 31st March, 2022	**3,76,740.00**
	Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.	
	Retained Earning	
	As at 31st March, 2020	**(40,15,255.78)**
	Increase/(decrease) during the year	(7,369.16)
	As at 31st March, 2021	**(40,22,624.94)**
	Increase/(decrease) during the quarter	(1,018.27)
	As at 31st March, 2022	**(40,23,643.21)**
	Total Other Equity	
	As at 31st March, 2021	(36,45,884.94)
	As at 31st March, 2022	**(36,46,903.21)**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
11	**Borrowings**		
	Long term Borrowing from Bank (Secured) (Note-A & B)		
	Corporate loan - State bank of India	1,99,999.84	1,99,999.84
	Working Capital Term Loan- State bank of India	13,99,000.00	13,99,000.00
		15,98,999.84	15,98,999.84
	Less: Current maturity of long term Borrowing grouped as Borrowings	15,98,999.84	15,98,999.84
	Subtotal (a)	-	-
	Short term Borrowings from Bank (Secured) (Note-A & B)		
	Working capital Loan from State Bank of India	11,86,694.32	11,86,694.32
	Current maturity of long term Borrowing	15,98,999.84	15,98,999.84
	Unsecured- Payable on demand		
	Subtotal (b)	**27,85,694.16**	27,85,694.16
	Total Borrowings	**27,85,694.16**	**27,85,694.16**
	Current	27,85,694.16	27,85,694.16
	Non-Current	-	-
		27,85,694.16	**27,85,694.16**

Note: A

The Secured Term Loan from State Bank Of India is secured by :

(a) First charge on the entire currents assets of the Company, both present and future.

(b) Equitable Mortgage over factory land & factory building at Siriguppa, Dist. : Bellary and Hypothecation of entire plant & machinery and other fixed assets of the Company.

(c) Personal Guarantees of Mr. Mukesh Bhandari and Mr. Shailesh Bhandari, Directors of the Company.

Note: During the last year under consideration, the asset stated in para above para (a) and (b) has been sold through Auction by the Banker.

Note B.

Company has defaulted in repayment of borrowings from bank. Details of default are as follows:- Rs.in Hundred

Name of the Bank	Principal	Interest	Total	Default from
State Bank of India (Refer Note 29(b) and 30)	27,85,694.16	-	27,85,694.16	Corporate Loan from January, 2012, WCTL from April, 2012 and Cash Credit from December, 2011

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
12	**Trade Payables**		
	Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
	Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	200.00	583.15
		200.00	**583.15**

The company has not received information from vendors regarding their status under Micro, Macro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, hence disclosure regarding amount unpaid as at the end of the year together with Interest paid/payable under this Act and as Required by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 has not been given.

Ageing of Trade Payables:-

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs.In Hundred)

Particulars	wing periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021

(Rs.In Hundred)

Particulars	wing periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	583.15 0	-	-	583.15
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. In Hundred)

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
13	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Advances From Holding Company	1,78,356.93	1,78,216.88
	Insurance Claim Payable	52.75	563.66
	Statutory dues payable	-	22.00
	- Provident Fund & Other Contribution	-	
	- Professional Tax	-	22.00
		1,78,409.68	1,78,802.54

- -

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021
14	**Other Income**		
	Interest income on		
	Short Term Deposit	-	-
	Other income		
	Miscellaneous Income	-	-
	Interest on Income tax Refund	-	438.00
		-	**438.00**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021
15	**Employee Benefits**		
	Salaries, wages and allowances and bonus	(50.00)	6,152.28
	Contribution to provident and other funds	44.05	459.94
		(5.95)	**6,612.22**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021
16	**Finance Cost**		
	Other borrowing cost and charges	626.58	619.79
		626.58	**619.79**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2021		
17	**Other Expense**				
	Travelling & Conveyance	8.00	90.30		
	Insurance	-	156.54		
	Rates & Taxes	96.00	12.00		
	Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note-a)	100.00	1.18		
	Printing & Stationary Expense	2.70	0.60	ok	
	Telephone Expense	67.44	76.96	ok	
	Net Sundry Balance Written off / Round off	-	-		
	Net General Expense	20.60	94.85	ok	
	Loss on Auction of Fixed Asset and Inventories (Refer No 29(b))	-	-		
	Miscellaneous Expense	2.90	6.90	ok	
	Professional & Legal Expense	100.00	135.82		
		397.64	**575.15**		-66,020
a)	**Auditors Remuneration**				
	- Audit Fee	100.00	118.00		
		100.00	**118.00**		

18 **Earning per shares**

Particulars		**Current Year**	**Previous Year**
Profit/(Loss) as per statement of profit and loss account (After prior period adjustment)	Rupees Hundred	(1,018.27)	(7,369.16)
Weighted average number of Equity shares (Basic)	Nos Hundred	8,189.50	8,189.50
Earning per shares (Basic & Diluted)	Rupees	(0.12)	(0.90)
Nominal Value of shares	Rupees	100	100

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or losses for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares unless the effect of the potential dilutive equity shares is anit-dilutive.

19 **Contingent liability in Respect of :-**
(As Certified by the Management)

Particular	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**
(A) Disputed statutory claim/ levies for which the company has preferred appeal in respect of Income tax (excluding interest leviable, if any and amount of the appeal filed by the revenue)*	50,735.56	50,735.56
(B) Claim against the company not acknowledge as debts which pertain to litigation filed against the company and pending before various courts, authorities, arbitration, tribunal, Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum etc.	11,382.61	11,382.61
*It is learnt that the Hon'ble ITAT has passed the order and "Order giving effect of the ITAT order" has not been received by the company and therefore the exact amount is subject to the said order and its accounting in the books of accounts.		

20 Related Party Transaction

A Key Managerial Personnel

- Mr. Shailesh Bhandari — Director
- Mr. Sanjay Joshi — Director
- Ms. Lubna Walia — Director

B **Holding Company**
Electrotherm (India) Limited

Transactions carried out with related parties referred to in (B) above, in ordinary course of business

Nature of Transaction	Enterprises described in (B) above	
Repayment / Adjustment of Advance	-	
	(2,000.00)	positive
Receipt of Advance / Payment to meet the liability	140.05	
	(11,659.94)	negative
Outstanding Loan Payable	1,78,357.00	
	(1,78,216.88)	

Note: Figures in brackets represent previous year amount.

Term and Conditions of transaction with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

21 **Going Concern**

The company has discontinued its operation since April 2011 because of the non-availability of Iron Ores due to limited banned by the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in the state of the Karnataka and further the State Bank of India has taken action under SARFAESI Act, 2002 and subsequent action of the sale through auction of the hypothecated / mortgaged assets of the Company situated at Honnarhalli Village, Hatchali Post, Siruguppa Taluk, Bellari District, Karnataka was taken place for Rs. 11.97 Crore and its formalities have been completed upto 16th April 2019. Further, the Company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, the Company has incurred a net loss/net cash loss during the current and previous year(s) and, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at the balance sheet date & 100% of its charged Assets have been sold through auction by the bankers. These conditions, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

22 **Segment Information**:

The Company is engaged in the business of steel products and all other activities of the company revolve around the main business and they are not substantially different in risk and return as well as in view of the non operation of the factory, reporting in pursuance to IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" has not been provided.

23 The Company has acquired Land at Halekote-25 Village, Siruguppa Hobli or Firka, Siruguppa Taluka, District Bellary and Honnarahalli Village, Hactcholli Hobali, Siruguppa Taluka, Bellary District and its Legal Document for transfer of the property in the name of the Company is in process.

24 The company is in process to fill the post of Company Secretary.

25 (a) The account of the other financial assets, other current assets, borrowings, trade payable, other financial liabilities, advances for capital goods, Income Tax Receivables and some of the Bank Balance and are subject to confirmations from the respective parties for its recovery/payments and further these balances are subject to clearances of the cheques/negotiable instruments. Some of such accounts are very old. The classification/grouping of items of the accounts are made by the management on the basis of the available data with the company and which has been relied upon by the auditors.

(b) The State Bank of India has sold Property, Plant and Equipment and Inventories through auction which were hypothecated / mortgaged with the bank against the loan taken from situated at Honnarhalli Village, Hatchali Post, Siruguppa Taluk, Bellari District, Karnataka in February 2019 for Rs. 11,97,00,000. The sale consideration received by the State Bank of India, have been adjusted against the outstanding loan amount of the State Bank of India. The sale consideration have been allocated amongst the various assets sold by the bank, on estimated basis, resulting into loss of Rs. 12,29,76,490/- and the same has been shown under the head other expenses.

26 a. State Bank of India has filed Original Application against the Company & Guarantors before the Debt Recovery Tribunal, Bangalore ("DRT") under section 19 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993. Hon'ble DRT vide order dated 20.01.2016 allowed the original application and has issued the recovery certificate against the Company and the Guarantors. The Company and Guarantors have filed review application before DRT and the said review application was disposed of on 06.11.2017 with some observations / remarks. The recovery proceedings are now pending before the Recovery Officer, DRT, Bangalore.

b. State Bank of India has issued a show cause notice on 25th October, 2016 to the Company & guarantors / directors for declaring them as willful defaulter. The Company has filed its reply to the said show cause notice. After personal hearing before the Identification Committee, State Bank of India vide letter dated 25th October, 2018 declared the Company & guarantors / directors as willful defaulter for the outstanding amount of Rs. 2785.69 Lacs.

d. Provision of the following interest on debts of State Bank Of India has not been made by the company and to that extant loss & bank loans have been understated.

Particulars	Interest for the year		
	Upto 31 March 2021	Current Year / (Excess Reversal)	Upto 31 March 2022
State Bank of India	**63,17,891.35**	**10,28,322.92**	**73,46,214.26**

27 Income Tax

a **Component of Income tax**

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note The Company has not provided for the Deferred Tax Liability because of constant losses incurred by the company and that there is no chances of any tax liability occurring in near future and no deferred Tax Asses has been made as there is no certainty of its realization in near future in pursuance to heavy accumulated losses.

b **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021**

Particulars	Current Year	Previous year
Accounting profit before income tax	(1,018.27)	(7,369.16)
Enacted tax rates in India	25.17	25.17
Computed tax expense	(256.28)	(1,854.67)
Tax on Capital Gain	-	-
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	256.28	1,970.60
Deductible expenses for tax purpose	-	(954.68)
Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation of the Current Year to be Carried forward	-	838.75
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	-	-

c **Details of carry forward losses and unused credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognized by the Company are as follows:**

Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely. Business loss can be carried forward for a period for 8 years from the year in which losses arose. MAT credit can be carried forward up to a period of 15 years. The company has incurred business loss in all the consecutive years starting from Financial Year 2010-11 till 2021-22. The unabsorbed business loss of financial year 2012-13 will expire from 31.03.2022 and the losses of subsequent years will expire on yearly basis. The company does not have MAT credit. The loss to be carried forward for the next 8 year is as under:-

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Business Loss	4,86,397.48	5,05,034.79
Unabsorbed Depreciation	11,12,919.18	11,12,919.18

28 **Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management**

28.1 **Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:**

(Rs. In Hundred)

Particulars	Refer	As at 31-03-2022			As at 31-03-2021		
		Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Carrying Value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Carrying Value
Financial assets							
Investment	4	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other financial Assets	4	-	18,469.98	18,469.98	-	18,469.98	18,469.98
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	19,352.04	19,352.04	-	21,156.32	21,156.32
Total		-	**38,822.02**	**38,822.02**	-	**40,626.30**	**40,626.30**
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	11 & 13	-	27,85,694.16	27,85,694.16	-	27,85,694.16	27,85,694.16
Trade payables	12	-	200.00	200.00	-	583.15	583.15
Total		-	**27,85,894.16**	**27,85,894.16**	-	**27,86,277.31**	**27,86,277.31**

28.2 **Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:**
(a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has not valued any assets and liabilities at the fair values.

(b) Financial Instrument measured at Amortized Cost
The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

29 **Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies**
The Company’s principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings and trade payables. The Company’s principal financial assets include Investments, loans given, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balance that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's risk management is carried out by the corporate finance under policies approved by the Board of directors. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) **Market Risk**
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Since the Company is not operational, it is not exposed to significant market risk.

(b) **Credit Risk**
Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities mainly balance with banks. Credit risk arising balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

(c) **Liquidity risk**
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Amount In Rupees)

Particulars	On Demand/ less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 year	Total
Year ended 31st March, 2022				
Borrowings	27,85,694.16	-	-	27,85,694.16
Trade payables	200.00	-	-	200.00
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Year ended 31st March, 2021				
Borrowings	27,85,694.16	-	-	27,85,694.16
Trade payables	583.15	-	-	583.15
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

(d) **Foreign Currency Risk**
Foreign Exchange Currency risk included the risk of the company being exposed to movements in foreign exchange rates. As on 31st March 2022 the company is not having any foreign currency risk.

(e) **Interest rate Risk**
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. However, the Company has minimal exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates. Primarily the company's debt have been classified as Non Performing Assets by the bank and so they are not charging interest. As at the balance sheet date, the Company has not entered into any derivatives contracts.

30 **Capital Management**
For the purpose of the Company’s capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimization of working capital requirements and deployment of surplus funds into various investment options.

As at 31st March, 2022, the Company meet its capital requirement through equity and low debts.

SHREE RAM ELECTRO CAST LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022

31 Financial Ratio

Sr No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	% change	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	0.02	0.02	-2.84	
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	-0.99	-0.99	-	
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest Cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	-0.0003	-0.002	-85.00	Earning before interest and taxes improved (negative) as compared to previous year.
4	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	Times	0.0003	0.0026	-88.46	Earning before interest and taxes improved (negative) as compared to previous year.
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Average Inventory	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Average Trade Receivable	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Purchase and Services Utilised	Average Trade Payables	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales and Services - Sales Return - Discounts & Rebates	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
9	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	%	2.41	17.87	-86.51	Earning before interest and taxes improved (negative) as compared to previous year.
11	Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment includes Investment in subsidiary, Joint Venture, Mutual Fund and Fixed Deposit)	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
	Reason for variation more than 25%							
	Note: During the year and in the preceeding year the company has not carried out any business or commercial activities and hence the majority of the above ratios are Not Applicable.							

Shree Ram Electro cast Private Limited
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32 **Events occurred after the Balance Sheet Date**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date but prior to the approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 28th May, 2022, there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already previously disclosed.

33 Previous Year amount has been regrouped/re-casted/re-arranged/ re-classified/re-determined, wherever necessary, by the company on the basis of data available with the company, to make the figure of the current year with the Previous Year comparable.

As per our report of even date
For Ashok Bhogilal & Co
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No: 119508W

Ashok B.Shah
Proprieter
Membership No. 106874
UDIN :22106874AKQJYR6837

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/05/2022

For Shree Ram Electro Cast Limited

SHAILESH BHANDARI	**SANJAY JOSHI**
Director	**Director**
(DIN: 00058866)	**(DIN: 06745215)**

Place : Palodia
Date : 28/05/2022