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Rakesh Kumar & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. R.K. Gupta
B.Com, LL.B (Hons.), FCA

CA. Puneet Gupta
B.Com, FCA, DISA(ICAI)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members,
Kriti Auto and Engineering Plastics Private Limited

Report on Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements:

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **KRITI AUTO AND ENGINEERING PLASTICS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2021**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules , 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion:

We conducted our audit of the Standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our Responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on our standalone financial statements.

Related to Going Concern (Emphasis of Matter) :

The Company has incurred a net loss after tax of Rs. 81.27 Lacs during the year ended March 31, 2021 and as of that date the Company's accumulated losses amounts to Rs. 169.54 lakhs. Due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the company was also not having sustainable business, hence shareholders of the company in their EGM dated 24th March 2021 have decided to discontinue operations of the company. We draw attention to Note 29 in the financial statements, which indicates events or conditions due to which financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon :

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information ("the Other Information"), but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements:

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

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants INDORE

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 the users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

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

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

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

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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(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"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 21(a) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

iii. There was no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March 2021.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Sec 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

No managerial remuneration has been paid by the company during the year.

FOR RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 002150C

CA. PUNEET GUPTA
Partner
Membership No. : 413168

Place : Indore
Date : 15th May 2021

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
INDORE

"Annexure A" to the Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements to the members of Kriti Auto and Engineering Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2021, we further report that :

(i) a. As informed to us, the Company has maintained proper records, on yearly basis, showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b. As informed to us, the management of the Company has done physical verification of certain fixed assets at reasonable intervals in accordance with programme of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. The title deed of land is not in the name of the company, as the title deed of the land acquired pursuant to the scheme of demerger in earlier years is pending for registration in the name of the company.

(ii) As informed to us, the inventory of the Company has been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. Discrepancies noticed during the physical verification of stock were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts of the company.

(iii) As per information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to any party covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence clauses (a) to (c) are not applicable to the company.

(iv) As per information and explanation given to us, the Company has not given any loans, investment or guarantees and hence the provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, this clause is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company neither accepted nor invited any deposits from public within the provision of Section 73 to 76 of Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under.

(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 the cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made detailed examinations of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) a. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed dues relating to Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duties of Customs, Duties of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed statutory dues payable which are outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, following dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duties of Customs , duties of Excise or Value Added Tax has not been deposited on account of any dispute :-

Name of the Statute (Nature of the Dues)	Forum where Matter is pending	Period to which the amounts relates	Amount (In Rs.)
MVAT	Deputy Commissioner (Sales Tax) Appeals	2010-11	1494411

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MVAT	Deputy Commissioner (Sales Tax) Appeals	2012-13	142028
MVAT	Deputy Commissioner (Sales Tax) Appeals	2014-15	121172
MVAT	Deputy Commissioner (Sales Tax) Appeals	2016-17	974583
Central Excise	Commissioner , GST (Audit) , Pune	2012-13 to 2016-17	514425
Service Tax	Superintendent , GST , Pune	2014-15	53194

(viii) According to information and explanations given to us by the management and according to the records of the company examined by us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loan from Financial Institutions, Banks or debenture holders.

(ix) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on documents provided to us, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. The company has also not taken any term loan during the year , hence the question of its application does not arises.

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

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act 2013 relating to the managerial remuneration are not applicable to the company. Hence this clause is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on document provided to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 & section 177 of the Companies Act 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions to the extent required has been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment/private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or Persons connected with him.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to explanations given to us, the company is not required to get registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

FOR RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 002150C

CA. PUNEET GUPTA
Partner
Membership No. : 413168

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
INDORE

Place : Indore
Date : 15th May 2021

"Annexure B" to the Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2(f) under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements to the members of Kriti Auto and Engineering Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2021.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Kriti Auto and Engineering Plastics Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants INDORE

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

FOR RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 002150C

CA. PUNEET GUPTA
Partner
Membership No. : 413168

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
INDORE

Place : Indore
Date : 15th May 2021

KRITI AUTO AND ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT. LTD.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2021
CIN: U25206MP2007PTC019323

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(1)	**ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	-	379.24
	(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
	(c) Other Intangible assets		-	-
	(d) Financial Assets		-	-
	(e) Long term loans and advances	4	16.26	16.26
	Total Non Current Assets		**16.26**	**395.50**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	5	3.88	201.18
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	6	117.82	489.78
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.83	0.92
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	642.80	22.48
	(iv) Loans	9	5.19	5.44
	(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)			
	(d) Other current assets	10	5.96	4.70
	Total Current Assets		**776.48**	**724.50**
(3)	Property, Plant and Equipment Held for sale	3	183.03	-
	Total Assets		**975.77**	**1,120.00**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	11	388.50	388.50
	(b) Other Equity	12	(169.54)	(84.72)
	Total Equuity		**218.96**	**303.78**
	LIABILITIES			
(1)	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13	36.08	72.38
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		**36.08**	**72.38**
(2)	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	4.51	354.35
	(ii)Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	15	18.33	340.21
	(b) Other current liabilities	16	19.29	44.36
	i) Other advances received against assets held for sale			
	(c) Provisions	17	0.80	4.92
	Total Current Liabilites		**42.93**	**743.84**
	Sub Total		**297.97**	
(3)	Other advances received against assets held for sale	18	677.80	0.00
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**975.77**	**1,120.00**

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to the Accounts 1-29
As per our report of even date attached

For Rakesh Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 002150C

Puneet Gupta
(Partner)
M.No. 413168

Place :- Indore
Date:- 15th May,2021

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants INDORE

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shiv Singh Mehta
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00023523

Manoj Fadnis
(Director)
DIN 01087055

KRITI AUTO AND ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT. LTD
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2021
CIN: U25206MP2007PTC019323

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020
INCOME			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		**0.00**	**0.00**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Employee benefit expense		-	-
Financial costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expenses		-	-
Total Expenses		**0.00**	**0.00**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		-	-
Exceptional Items		0.00	0.00
Profit before tax		0.00	0.00
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		0.00	0.00
(2) Deferred tax		0.00	0.00
Profit (Loss) after Tax		-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		**0.00**	**0.00**
Profit/(Loss) for the period from discontinued operations		**(81.27)**	**(74.87)**
Tax expense:			
(i) Current tax		0.00	0.00
(ii) Deferred tax		0.00	0.00
(iii) Income Tax related earlier year		0.00	0.00
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period from discontinued operations	19	**(81.27)**	**(74.87)**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period		**(81.27)**	**(74.87)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan		(3.54)	0.29
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(84.81)**	**(74.58)**
Earning per equity share:			
(1) Basic		(2.09)	(1.93)
(2) Diluted		(2.09)	(1.93)

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to the Accounts 1-30
As per our report of even date attached

For Rakesh Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 002150C

Puneet Gupta
(Partner)
M.No. 413168

Place :- Indore
Date:- 15th May,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shiv Singh Mehta
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00023523

Manoj Fadnis
(Director)
DIN 01087055

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants INDORE

KRITI AUTO & ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT LTD
CIN: L25206MP1990PLC005732
CASH FLOW STATEMENT AS ON 31.03.2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2021		Year Ended 31.03.2020	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Cash Flow From Operating Activities				
Net Profit before Tax		**(81.27)**		**(74.87)**
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation	21.58		28.34	
Other Comprehensive Income	(3.54)		-	
	(36.29)		(3.31)	
(PROFIT)/LOSS ON SELL OF ASSET	(134.35)			
Miscellaneous Income	(138.39)		(1.27)	
Financial Expense	20.68	(270.31)	37.45	61.21
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		**(351.58)**		**(13.66)**
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	197.30		85.13	
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	371.95		133.56	
(Increase) / Decrease in Deposit given	-		-	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	(1.26)		0.46	
(Increase) / Decrease in Loan Given	0.24		2.33	
(Increase) / Decrease in other Financial assets	-		-	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	-		-	
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(321.87)		(98.16)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	-		-	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	652.73		(21.29)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	(4.11)		(0.01)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Tax Liabilities	-		-	
		894.98		102.02
Tax Paid	-			-
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		**543.40**		**88.38**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities				
Miscellaneous Income	138.39		1.56	
Sale Proceed Of Fixed Assets (Net)	308.96		-	
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-		(0.71)	
Investment in Fixed Deposits having maturity of more than three months	(620.32)		(1.33)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Non Current Investment			-	
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)		**(172.97)**		**(0.48)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	-		-	
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	-		-	
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Long Term Borrowings	-		-	
Increase / (Decrease) in Short Term Borrowings	(349.84)		(50.28)	
Dividend Paid on Equity Shares	-		-	
Financial Expenses	(20.68)		(37.45)	
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities (C)		**(370.52)**		**(87.73)**
Net Decrease In Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)		(0.09)		0.17
ADD :Cash and cash equivalents - Opening - 1st April		0.92		0.75
Cash and cash equivalents - Closing - 31st March, 2021		0.83		0.92

Footnote to Cash Flow Statement:

1. Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents are produced as under:

Particulars		2020-21		2019-20
Cash & Cash Equivalents				
Balances with Banks				
Current Account		0.82		0.53
FDRs		-		-
Cash on hand		0.01		0.39
Total of Cash & Cash Equivalent		**0.83**		**0.92**

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to the Accounts 1-30
As per our report of even date attached

For Rakesh Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 002150C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Puneet Gupta
(Partner)
M.No. 413168

Shiv Singh Mehta
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00023523

Manoj Fadnis
(Director)
DIN 01087055

Place :- Indore
Date:- 15th May,2021

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
INDORE

KRITI AUTO AND ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT. LTD.

CIN : U25206MP2007PTC019323

Statement of change in Equity for the year ended 31st, March, 2021

Share capital

Equity Share Capital	Balance as at 1st April,2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Paid up Capital	388.50	0.00	388.50	388.50	0.00	388.50

OTHER EQUITY	Reserve and Surplus							
Particulars	General Reserve	Share Premium Account	Contingency Reserve	Share Forfeiture Account	Retained Earnings	Total	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2019	-	387.50	-	-	(395.18)	(7.68)	(2.46)	(10.15)
Total Comprehensive Income					(74.87)	(74.87)	0.29	(74.58)
Transfer to General Reserve						-		
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	-	387.50	-	-	(470.05)	(82.55)	(2.17)	(84.72)
Total Comprehensive Income					(81.27)	(81.27)	(3.54)	(84.81)
Transfer to General Reserve						-		
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	-	387.50	-	-	(551.33)	(163.83)	(5.71)	(169.54)

General Reserve

General Reserve are the retained earnings of a company which are kept aside out of company`s profits to meet future (known & unkown) obligations.

Share Premium Account

Share Premium to be used in future to pay the expenses of issuing equity, such as underwriter fees or for issuing bonus shares to shareholders.

Contingency Reserve

Contingency Reserve to created to meet any known unknown-risk which may occure in future.

Share Forfeiture Account

to use Stock purchase plans to inspire employee loyalty.

For Rakesh Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 002150C

Puneet Gupta
(Partner)
M.No. 413168

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants INDORE

Place :- Indore
Date:- 15th May,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shiv Singh Mehta
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00023523

Manoj Fadnis
(Director)
DIN 01087055

NOTES - 1
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS 31.03.2021

1 a) Corporate Information

Kriti Auto and Engineering Plastics Private Limited, a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 01.03.2007 and having its Registered office in Indore (MP) and is wholly owned (100%) subsidiary of Kriti Industries (I) Limited.

b) Statement of Compliance of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

These financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company (also called standalone financial statements). The Company has prepared and presented the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, together with the comparative period information as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

i) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments),
ii) Defined benefit plans - plan assets

The shareholders have decided to sell off the substantial portion of the assets and the business has been discontinued. Accordingly the financial statements are not prepared on going concern basis.
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also its functional currency.
The company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Historical cost measures provide monetary information about assets, liabilities and related income and expenses, using information derived, at least in part, from the price of the transaction or other event that gave rise to them. Unlike current value, historical cost does not reflect changes in values, except to the extent that those changes relate to impairment of an asset or a liability becoming onerous.

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.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

2.2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.2.1. Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Property, Plant and Equipment(PPE) are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants * INDORE *

b) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

c) In the carrying amount of an item of PPE, the cost of replacing the part of such an item is recognized when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition principles.

d) Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre - operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work - in - Progress.

e) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Each part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to total cost of the Machine is depreciated separately, if its useful life is different than the life of the Machine.

f) The depreciation for each year is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

g) Based on the technical evaluation, the management belives that the useful life of Dies and Moulds is 6 years.

h) 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 appropriate.

i) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset

j) Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

k) Spare parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other machinery spares are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of the inventory.

2.2.2. **Leases**

a. The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

b. The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

c. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

d. Lessors will continue to classify all leases under same classification principles and distinguish them between two types of leases i.e. Finance Lease and Operating Lease.

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2.2.3. Intangible assets

a) Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortization /depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

b) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

c) Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. 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 asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized

d) 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 asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

e) The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful of such asset is different from the previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as change in an accounting estimate.

f) Intangible assets which are finite are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The residual value of such intangible assets is assumed to be zero. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment by comparing it's recoverable amount with its' carrying amount (a) annually and (b) whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

2.2.4. Capital Work in Progress

a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carries at cost under Capital Work in Progress. Such costs comprise purchase price of asset including import duties and non-refundable taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

b) Cost directly attributable to projects under construction include costs of employee benefits, expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of the projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation etc. of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs if attributable to construction of projects. Such costs are accumulated under "Capital works in progress" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities, on commissioning of projects.

c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is capitalized and carried under "Capital work in progress" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities, on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant & Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2.5. Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless a product's technological and commercial feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised.

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2.2.6. **Finance Cost**

a) Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. 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. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

b) Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

c) All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.2.7. **Inventories**

a) Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any, except in case of by-products which are valued at net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads, net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

b) Cost of Inventory of raw materials, stores and spares, packing materials, trading and other products are determined using the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) basis on moving average prices.

2.2.8. **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Commitments**

a) 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. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a standalone asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

c) Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

d) Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually and, if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

2.2.9. **Employee Benefits Expense**

Short Term Employee Benefits

a. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

b. A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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Defined Benefit Plans

c. The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. 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.

d. The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972.

e. The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees.

f. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

g. Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post- employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

2.2.10. **Income Taxes**

a. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

b. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

c. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i. **Deferred tax**

d. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

e. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

f. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

2.2.11. **Foreign currencies transactions and translation**

a. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss account of the year.

b. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, which are outstanding as at the year-end, are translated at the closing exchange rate/ forward contract booked (if any) and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss account.

c. Realized gain or loss on cancellation of forward exchange contract is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

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d. Gain/ Loss on exchange difference on pending forward exchange contract which are yet to be executed are measured on the basis of difference between spot rate at year end and with forward contract exchange rate (premium adjusted) of respective date through "Designated Cash Flow Hedge Reserve".

2.2.12. **Revenue recognition**

i. Sale of Goods

a. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control or managerial involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

b. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

c. Revenue from sale of goods 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.

d. Revenue from operations includes sale of goods, services and adjusted for discounts (net), and gain/ loss on corresponding hedge contracts.

ii. Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

iii. Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

iv. Insurance Claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

v. Government Grants

Government grants, including non- monetary grants at fair value, are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an a asset, the government grant related to asset is presented by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.(See note 45).

vi. Other Operating Income

Export incentives receivable are accounted for when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of export proceeds.

vii. 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). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

viii. 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

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payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognised as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

2.2.13. Financial instruments

I. Financial Assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

b. Subsequent measurement

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

c. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

d. Impairment of financial assets

i. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through Statement of profit and loss (FVTPL).

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

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

iii. For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

iv. For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

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II. Financial liabilities

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

b. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

III. Derivative financial instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company uses various derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps, forwards & options and commodity contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and later to Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial assets or non-financial liability.

IV. Hedge Accounting

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

(a) Cash flow hedge

The Company designates derivative contracts or non derivative financial assets / liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Fair Value Hedge

The Company designates derivative contracts or non derivative financial assets / liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

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V. Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

VI. Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

a) The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

b) An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

c) The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

2.2.14. **Operating Cycle**

a. The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification based on operating cycle.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

i. Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

iii. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. 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.

b. A liability is current when:

a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.2.15. **Earnings Per Share**

a. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a right issue to existing shareholders.

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

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2.2.16. Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.2.17. Statement of Cash Flows

a. Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

b. Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in the Indian Accounting Standard -7 'Statement of Cash Flow'.

2.3. Critical accounting Judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures as at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.3.1. Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

2.3.2 Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counter party, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

2.3.3 Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

2.3.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is

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considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

2.3.5 Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

2.3.6 Business combination exemption

The Company has applied the exemption as provided in Ind AS 101 on non-application of Ind AS 103, "Business Combinations" to business combinations consummated prior to April 1, 2016 (the "Transition Date"), pursuant to which goodwill/capital reserve arising from a business combination has been stated at the carrying amount prior to the date of transition under Indian GAAP. The Company has also applied the exemption for past business combinations to acquisitions of investments in subsidiaries / associates / joint ventures consummated prior to the Transition Date

2.3.7 Fair value as deemed cost exemption

The Company has elected to measure items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at its carrying value at the transition date.

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KRITI AUTO & ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT LTD
Schedule II Forming Part of the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts
(AS PER COMPANIES ACT 2013)
Note No.3 NON CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

NOTE	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
		As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deduction	As at 31.03.2021	As at 01.04.2020	For the Year	Writtern back	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	Transfer To Non Current Assets held for Sale	Net Balance	As at 31.03.2020
	NOTE NO – 3 TANGIBLE ASSETS												
3.1	Lease hold Land	48.90	0.00	0.00	48.90	2.36	0.59	0.00	2.95	45.96	45.96	0.00	46.54
3.2	Factory Building	132.67	0.00	0.00	132.67	26.52	6.63	0.00	33.15	99.52	99.52	0.00	106.15
3.3	Plant & Equipment	305.92	0.00	255.73	50.19	83.65	13.55	82.29	14.92	35.27	35.27	0.00	222.26
3.4	Furniture & Fixture	0.96	0.00	0.93	0.04	0.57	0.02	0.56	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
3.5	Vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.6	Office Equipment	8.72	0.00	3.64	5.08	4.83	0.79	2.83	2.79	2.29	2.29	0.00	3.89
	TOTAL (3)	497.17	0.00	260.30	236.88	117.93	21.58	85.67	53.85	183.03	183.03	0.00	379.24
	Previous Year	496.46	0.71	0.00	497.17	89.59	28.34	0.00	117.93	379.24	0.00	379.24	406.87

* Non Current Assets have been held for sale on as is where is basis. These are valued at lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.
Depreciation has been charged till 24th March 2021, being the date on which the assets have been classified as Held For Sale pursuant to the resolution passed by the Shareholders

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KRITI AUTO AND ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT. LTD.

NOTES Forming Part of The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss

NOTE	31.03.2021	31.3.2020
NOTE-4 LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES		
4.1 Security Deposits	16.26	16.26
Total	**16.26**	**16.26**
NOTE- 5 INVENTORIES		
5.1 Raw Material	0.00	80.43
5.2 Finished Goods	3.88	64.95
5.3 Stores and Spares & others	0.00	55.80
(Mode of valuation of above stocks are as per point no.1.5 notes on account)		
Total	**3.88**	**201.18**
NOTE-6 TRADE RECEIVABLES		
6.1 Trade Receivables		
Secured, considered good		
Unsecured Considered good	117.82	489.78
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk		
Less: Impairment for trade receivable		
Trade Receivables - credit impaired - -		
Current trade receivables	**117.82**	**489.78**
No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner,a director or a member other than stated above.		
NOTE-7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
7.1 Balances with Banks	0.82	0.53
7.2 Fixed deposit with banks against margin money (Maturity less than 3 months)	0.00	0.00
7.3 Cash on hand	0.01	0.39
Total	**0.83**	**0.92**
NOTE-8 Other Bank Balance :		
8.1 Fixed deposit with banks held as Morgin Money	642.80	22.48
(None of the above fixed deposit has maturity of more than twelve months)		
Total	**642.80**	**22.48**
NOTE-9 SHORT-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES		
9.1 UnSecured, Considered good		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be recieved	5.19	5.44
Total	**5.19**	**5.44**
NOTE-10 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
10.1 Advance Tax/ Tax Deducted at source	0.47	0.55
10.2 Sundry Deposits	3.73	3.73
10.3 Accrued Interest/ Income	1.76	0.42
Total	**5.96**	**4.70**
NOTE NO -11 SHARE CAPITAL		
11.1 AUTHORIZED		
11.1.1 5000000 Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	**500.00**	**500.00**
11.2 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP		
11.2.1 3885000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up		
11.2.2 Reconciliation of shares		
11.2.2.1 Opening Balance of 3885000 shares of Rs. 10/- each Total	388.50	388.50
11.2.2.2 issued during the year NIL	0.00	0.00
11.2.2.3 Closing Balance 3885000 shares of Rs. 10/- each	388.50	388.50
The company has issued only one class of equity shares having a per value of Rs, 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligble for one vote per share. During the year Board of Directors of the company did not recommend any Dividend.		
	388.50	**388.50**

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NOTE	31.03.2021	31.3.2020
11.3 SHAREHOLDER HOLDING MORE THAN 5 % OF EQUITY SHARES OF THE COMPANY AND ITS PERCENTAGE		
11.3.1 KRITI INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED (HOLDING COMPANY)		
No.of Shares :	3,885,000	3,885,000
% of Shares :	100%	100%
NOTE NO -12 OTHER EQUITY		
12.1 RESERVES		
12.1.1 Share premium Account- opening Balance b/f	387.50	387.50
12.2 SURPLUS		
12.2.1 Profit & Loss Account	(470.06)	(395.18)
12.2.2 Add: Transfer from P &L	(81.27)	(74.87)
Less:		
12.2.3 Amortization of Leasehold Land		
	(551.33)	**(470.05)**
12.2.4 Other Comprehensive Income	(5.71)	(2.17)
Balance in Surplus	**(169.54)**	**(84.72)**
NOTE NO -13 DEFERED TAX LIABILITIES		
13.1 Defered Tax liabilities (Net)	36.08	72.38
	36.08	**72.38**
NOTE NO -14 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS (SECURED & UNSECURED)		
14.1 SECURED		
From banks	4.51	1.35
14.2 UNSECURED		
14.2.1 Inter Corporate Deposit	-	353.00
	4.51	**354.35**
NOTE NO -15 TRADE PAYABLES		
15.1 Trade Payables		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Ref Note 26)		-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	18.33	340.21
Total	**18.33**	**340.21**
NOTE NO -16 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
16.1 Outstanding Expenses	13.68	38.80
16.2 Statutory Liabilities	5.61	5.56
Total	**19.29**	**44.36**
NOTE NO -17 SHORT TERM PROVISIONS		
17.1 Provision for employees benefits (Bonus)	0.80	3.47
17.2 Provision for Doutful Debts	-	1.45
Total	**0.80**	**4.92**
NOTE- 18 ADVANCES AGAINST NON CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE		
18.1 Advance received from the party against Non Current Assets Held For Sale	677.80	-
Total	**677.80**	**-**

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KRITI AUTO AND ENGINEERING PLASTICS PVT. LTD.
NOTES Forming Part of The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss

NOTE		31.03.2021	31.3.2020
Note 19 - Profit/(Loss) for the period from discontinued operations			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	**Note No**	**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021**	**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020**
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	19.1	286.69	1,449.87
Other Income	19.2	138.39	1.56
Total Income		**425.08**	**1,451.43**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed		257.54	1,037.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		26.12	37.50
Employee benefit expense	19.3	63.23	120.35
Financial costs	19.4	20.68	37.45
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	21.58	28.34
Other expenses	19.5	153.49	268.32
Total Expenses		**542.64**	**1,529.61**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		(117.56)	(78.18)
Exceptional Items		0.00	0.00
Profit before tax		(117.56)	(78.18)
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		0.00	0.00
(2) Deferred tax		(36.29)	(3.31)
Profit (Loss) after Tax		**(81.27)**	**(74.87)**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		**0.00**	**0.00**
Profit/(Loss) for the period from discontinued operations		**(81.27)**	**(74.87)**
Tax expense:			
(i) Current tax		0.00	0.00
(ii) Deferred tax		0.00	0.00
(iii) Income Tax related earlier year		0.00	0.00
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period from discontinued operations		0.00	0.00
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period		**(81.27)**	**(74.87)**

		31.03.2021	31.3.2020
NOTE- 19.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
19.1.1 Sale of Products		236.45	1,448.05
19.1.2 Other operating revenues		50.24	1.82
Total		**286.69**	**1,449.87**
NOTE- 19.2 OTHER INCOME			
19.2.1 Interest Income		4.06	1.56
19.2.2 Other Non-operating Income		-	-
19.2.3 Net gain on sales of Asset		134.33	-
Total		**138.39**	**1.56**
NOTE- 19.3 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES			
19.3.1 Salaries & Wages		38.94	99.40
19.3.2 Contribution to provident and other fund		3.89	10.30
19.3.3 Staff Welfare Expenses		20.40	10.65
Total		**63.23**	**120.35**
NOTE- 19.4 FINANCIAL COST			
19.4.1 Interest Expenses		0.22	0.45
19.4.2 Other Borrowing Cost		20.46	37.00
Total		**20.68**	**37.45**

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NOTE-19.5 OTHER EXPENSES		
(I)		
19.5.1 Stores and Spares Consumed	12.44	26.28
19.5.2 Power Charges	36.05	111.24
19.5.3 Job Work Charges	0.18	1.84
19.5.4 Freight & Cartage	4.55	57.93
19.5.5 Repairs & Maintenance	4.63	12.58
19.5.6 Insurance Charges	0.72	3.66
19.5.7 Water Charges	2.51	2.35
19.5.8 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Expenses	6.00	8.51
Total (I)	**67.08**	**224.39**
(II)		
19.5.9 Stationery & Printing	0.23	2.78
19.5.10 Rent, Rates and Taxes	2.13	2.62
19.5.11 Postage, Telegram and Telephones	0.70	1.84
19.5.12 Auditor's Fees	0.50	0.50
19.5.13 Conveyance Expenses	0.26	2.16
19.5.14 Legal & Professional Charges	2.45	2.47
19.5.15 Miscellaneous Expenses	-	1.09
Total (II)	**6.27**	**13.46**
(III)		
19.5.16 Sales Promotion Expenses	-	1.66
19.5.17 Freight Outward	5.02	27.91
19.5.18 Sales Tax & Octroi	-	-
19.5.19 Sundry Balances Written off	-	0.11
19.5.20 Travelling Expenses	0.95	0.78
19.5.21 Expected Credit Loss	-	-
19.5.22 Bad Debts	74.17	-
Total (III)	**80.14**	**30.46**
Total (I+II+III)	**153.49**	**268.31**

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20. In the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Current Assets, Loans and Advances have a value realizable in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated and provisions for all known liabilities are adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.

21. Contingent liabilities

a). Commercial Tax Status

Rs in Lakhs

S. No.	Particulars	Amount of Demand as on 31.03.2021	Amount Deposited against demand till 31.03.2021	Amount of Demand as on 31.03.2020	Amount Deposited against demand till 31.03.2020
1	Demand for MH VAT Tax various years pending appeals at various levels	32.82	5.47	18.24	3.77
2	Demand for Excise & Service Tax Act various years pending appeals at various levels	6.14	0.47	-	-

22. Unpaid overdue amount due on March 31, 2021 to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises and/or ancillary Industrial suppliers on account of principal together with interest aggregate to Rs. Nil. This disclosure is on the basis of the information available with the company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	0	0
b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	0	0
c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	0	0
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0	0
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0	0
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	0	0

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23. The disclosure required as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19 "Employees Benefit" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The Act) read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014., and based on the report generated by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is as under

(a) The company has taken Group Gratuity and Cash Accumulation Policy issued by the LIC, which is a defined benefit plan.

(b) **Table showing changes in present value of obligations as on**	**31/03/2021 (Rs in Lakhs)**	**31/03/2020 (Rs in Lakhs)**
Present value of obligations as at beginning of the year	15.79	13.39
Interest Cost	1.15	1.00
Current Service Cost	1.83	1.70
Benefit Paid	(6.51)	0.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations	3.54	(0.29)
Present value of obligations as at end of the year	15.80	15.79

(c) **Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets as on**	**31/03/2021**	**31/03/2020**
Fair value of the plan assets at the beginning of the year	15.90	13.04
Expected return on plan assets	1.06	1.16
Contribution	1.66	1.70
Benefit Paid	(6.51)	0.00
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	NIL	NIL
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	12.11	15.90

(d) **Table showing fair value of plan assets as on**	**31/03/2021**	**31/03/2020**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	15.90	13.04
Actual return on plan assets	1.06	1.16
Contribution	1.66	1.70
Benefit Paid	(6.51)	0.00
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	12.10	15.90
Funded status	(3.69)	0.10
Excess of actual over estimated return on plan assets	NIL	NIL

(Actual Rate of return= estimated rate of return as ARD falls on 31/03/2021)

(e) **Actuarial Gain/Loss recognized as on**	**31/03/2021**	**31/03/2020**
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year-obligation	(3.54)	0.29
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year-plan assets	NIL	NIL
Total (Gain)/Loss for the year	3.54	(0.29)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the year	3.54	(0.29)

(f) **Expenses recognized during the year**		
In statement of profit and loss	**31/03/2021**	**31/03/2020**
Current Service Cost	1.83	1.70
Interest cost	1.15	1.00
Expected return on Plan Asset	(1.06)	(1.16)
Net Cost	1.92	1.54
In other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation for the period	3.54	(0.29)
Net (Income)/Expense for the period recognised in OCI	3.54	(0.29)

(g) **Assumption**		
Discount rate	7.00%	7.25%
Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%

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24. Deferred Tax Calculations

Sr. No.	DEFFERED TAX LIABILITY/ (ASSETS)	Current Year	Previous Year
a.	DEFFERED TAX LIABILITY (NET) FOR THE YEAR	(36.30)	(3.31)
b.	OPENING BAL. OF DEFFERED TAX LIABILITY	72.38	75.68
c.	CLOSING BAL. OF DEFFERED TAX LIABILITY	36.08	72.38

25. Earning Per Share

The Company's share capital consists of equity share. The basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated as under:

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Current Year	Previous Year
1.	Number of Shares	3885000	3885000
2.	Profit contribution for Basic EPS (Rs in Lakhs)	-81.27	-74.87
3.	Basic Earning Per Share	-2.09	-1.93
4.	Diluted Earning Per Share	-2.09	-1.93
5.	Nominal Value Per Share	10.00	10.00

26. In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The Act) read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.The names of the related parties and the relevant disclosure is as under:-

(a) Name of the related party and description of relationship:-

i. **Key Management Personnel:**
Shri Shiv Singh Mehta, Director
Shri Saurabh Singh Mehta

ii. **Relatives of Key Management Personnel**
Smt. Purnima Mehta (Wife of Shri Shiv Singh Mehta)
Smt. Devki Hirawat (Daughter of Shri Shiv Singh Mehta)
Smt. Nidhi Mehta ((Daughter-in-law of Shri Shiv Singh Mehta)

iii. **Holding Company**
1) Kriti Industries (India) Limited

iv **Companies/entities under the control of Key Management Personnel**
1) Sakam Trading Pvt. Ltd. (Holding Company)
2) Kriti Nutrients Ltd. (Fellow Subsidiary)
3) Chetak Builders Pvt. Ltd. (Fellow Subsidiary)
4) Sakam Charitable Trust, Indore

The following transaction were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Companies/entities under the control of Key Management Personnel
1.	Rent Paid	NIL (NIL)	0.14 (0.04)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)
2	Sale of Assets Items	282.78 (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	43.26 (NIL)

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3	Purchase of Consumable Items	NIL (3.78)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)
4	Unsecured Loan Taken	39.00 (197.00)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (66.50)
	Closing Balance	NIL (353.00)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)
5	Unsecured Loan Given	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)
6	Interest Given	21.07 (18.42)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (18.41)
7	Sale of Finished Goods	28.68 (18.57)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)

***The figures mentioned in the brackets are previous year figures.**

27. Auditor's Remuneration (Rs in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Auditor's Remuneration	31/03/21	31/03/20
a.	Statutory Audit/ Tax Audit Fees	0.50	0.50

***Figures are exclusive of taxes**

28. Estimation of uncertainties relating to global health pandemic COVID-19

Continuing spread of COVID-19 has affected the economic activity across the Globe including India. Board of Kriti Auto and Engineering Plastics Pvt. Ltd in its meeting dated 23rd March 2021 had decided to discontinue the operations of the company. As per the requirement of Ind AS 105- Non-current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations, Company has classified the related Non-current Assets as Held For Sale and liabilities towards such Non-current Assets have been presented in Balance Sheet separately.

29. STATEMENT ON GOING CONCERN

The Company was not having sustainable business during the continuing effect of COVID – 19. Hence the Shareholders of the company in the EGM held on 24th March 2021 have decided to surrender/ sell off the land, building, plant and machinery and other assets of the company and to discontinue its operations. The company has incurred net loss of ₹ 81.27 lakhs during the year ended 31st March, 2021 and as of that date the Company's accumulated losses amount to ₹ 169.54 lakhs. The financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. The property plant and equipment have been stated at lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell in accordance with Ind AS 105.

30. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 15.05.2021.

As per our report of even date attached

For Rakesh Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 002150C

Puneet Gupta
(Partner)
M.No. 413168

Place: Indore
Date: 15th May, 2021

RAKESH KUMAR & ASSOCIATES
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shiv Singh Mehta
(Director)
DIN 00023523

Manoj Fadnis
(Director)
DIN 01087055