

BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Exotech Plastics Private Limited (*formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited*)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Exotech Plastics Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

When we read the Director's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable, under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other 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 (Ind AS) 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

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

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

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on December 02, 2020.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) 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), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

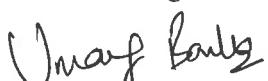
(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 38 to the 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

The Company is a private limited company as at 31 March 2021 and accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101248W/ W-100022


Umang Banya
Partner
Membership No.: 223018
ICAI UDIN: 21223018AAAABR3076

Place: Bangalore
Date: 19 July 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 in 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Exotech Plastics Private Limited ('the Company') on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its fixed assets. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable properties. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) The inventory, except for goods in transit and stocks lying with third parties has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts. For stocks lying with third parties at the year end, written confirmations have been obtained by the management.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and security given in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for any of the products manufactured/services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax, duty of custom and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of duty of excise, services tax, value added tax, sales tax and cess.
According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax, duty of custom, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and services tax, sales tax, services tax, value added tax, duty of customs and duty of excise which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except for the following:

Nature of statute	Nature of dues	Amount of dispute (INR)	Period to which the amount relates (Assessment year)	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and interest	264,337	2007-08, 2009-10 and 2013-14	Assessing Officer, Mumbai
The Wealth tax Act, 1957	Wealth Tax	214,541	2009-10	Assessing Officer, Mumbai
The Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Value Added Tax and Interest	861,517	2016-17	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax, Pune
The Central Sales tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax and Interest	22,292	2016-17	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax, Pune

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks and financial institution. The Company does not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from government and there are no dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is a private limited company. Hence, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions has been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards. The Company is a private limited company and hence, the provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us and in our opinion the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm registration number: 101248W/ W-100022



Umang Banka

Partner

Membership No.: 223018

ICAI UDIN: 21223018AAAABR3076

Place: Bangalore

Date: 19 July 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Exotech Plastics Private Limited (*formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited*) for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Exotech Plastics Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.



Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report (continued)

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

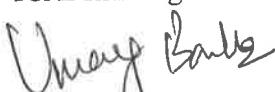
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm registration number: 101248W/ W-100022



Umang Banika

Partner

Membership No.: 223018

ICAI UDIN: 21223018AAAABR3076

Place: Bangalore

Date: 19 July 2021

Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)

Balance Sheet

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	161.81	195.05	214.01
Investment property	4	-	4.74	5.12
Right-of-use assets	18	127.06	139.56	152.06
Intangible assets	5	0.02	0.04	0.32
Financial assets				
i. Loans	6	9.89	10.62	10.08
ii. Other non-current financial assets	7	-	0.58	11.77
Income tax assets (net)	8,31	0.42	0.42	0.46
Deferred tax assets (net)	9,31	6.54	6.71	6.07
Other non-current assets	10	1.26	0.97	4.00
Total non-current assets		307.00	358.69	403.89
Current assets				
Inventories	11	112.50	94.25	68.45
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables	12	215.23	198.84	188.98
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	111.23	12.79	24.92
iii. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	14	13.60	12.31	4.02
iv. Loans	6	0.55	0.34	0.41
v. Other current financial assets	7	10.29	2.36	4.30
Other current assets	10	30.53	20.83	12.83
Total current assets		493.93	341.72	303.91
Total assets		800.93	700.41	707.80
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	15	28.00	28.00	28.00
Other equity	16	324.67	272.69	231.87
Total Equity		352.67	300.69	259.87
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Non-current borrowings	17	3.16	9.30	24.68
ii. Lease liability	18	151.32	160.88	169.53
Total non-current liabilities		154.48	170.18	194.21
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Current borrowings	17	35.77	29.72	42.82
ii. Lease liabilities	18	27.76	27.76	27.35
iii. Trade payables	20			
a) total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.34	1.09	0.39
b) total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		145.27	93.20	102.65
iv. Other current financial liabilities	21	21.64	27.30	38.86
Income tax liability (net)	31	8.11	4.50	6.19
Other current liabilities	22	46.01	40.47	24.64
Current provisions	19	5.88	5.50	10.82
Total current liabilities		293.78	229.54	253.72
Total liabilities		448.26	399.72	447.93
Total equity and liabilities		800.93	700.41	707.80

Significant accounting policies

2

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Umang Banerjee
Partner

Membership number: 223018

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 19 July 2021

*For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Exotech Plastics Private Limited
(formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)*

Rajiv D. Kothari CEO PAN: AAFFPK0634H	K A Joseph Director DIN: 00784084	Sanjay Thapar Director DIN: 01029851
Place: Pune	Place: Pune	Place: Pune
Date: 19 July 2021	Date: 19 July 2021	Date: 19 July 2021

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	(₹ in million) For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	685.26	727.57
Other income	24	64.15	18.44
Total income		749.41	746.01
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and packing materials consumed	25	383.26	394.20
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	26	(9.35)	(25.18)
Employee benefits expense	27	82.21	91.28
Finance costs	28	23.94	27.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	48.33	43.12
Other expenses	30	154.94	162.05
Total expenses		683.33	693.38
Profit before tax		66.08	52.63
Tax expenses			
Current tax	31	13.81	16.14
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	31	0.21	(1.67)
Income tax expense		14.02	14.47
Profit for the year		52.06	38.16
Other comprehensive (expense)/income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		(0.12)	3.69
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.04	(1.03)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(0.08)	2.66
Total comprehensive income for the year		51.98	40.82
Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	32	18.59	13.63
Significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Umang Banks

Partner

Membership number: 223018

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 19 July 2021

*For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Exotech Plastics Private Limited
(formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)*

Rajiv D. Kothari

CEO

PAN: AAFPK0634H

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

K A Joseph

Director

DIN: 00784084

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

Sanjay Thapar

Director

DIN: 01029851

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flow from operating activities	66.08	52.63
Profit before tax		
<i>Adjustments:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	48.33	43.12
Profit on sale of property plant and equipment	-	(0.03)
Profit on sale of investment property	(53.83)	-
Interest income	(1.84)	(1.83)
Interest expense	23.05	26.72
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	0.04	0.02
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.12	1.08
Bad debt written off	0.16	0.16
Fair value gain on financial instruments	(2.18)	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	79.93	121.87
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Changes in trade receivables	(16.67)	(11.10)
Changes in inventories	(18.25)	(25.80)
Changes in loans	3.53	(0.47)
Changes in other assets	(9.44)	(8.26)
Changes in financial assets	(8.10)	2.83
Changes in other liabilities	5.54	15.83
Changes in trade payables	54.28	(8.77)
Changes in financial liabilities	(5.44)	0.70
Changes in provisions	0.25	(1.63)
Cash generated from operations	85.63	85.20
Income tax paid, net of refund	(10.80)	(18.65)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	74.83	66.55
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital advances and capital creditors)	(2.97)	(10.69)
Proceeds from sale of investment property	58.20	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.04
Interest received on deposits	1.18	0.94
Investment in term deposits	(0.71)	2.90
Net cash flows generated from /(used in) investing activities (B)	55.70	(6.81)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings, net	6.05	(13.10)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(6.09)	(24.48)
Payment of principal and interest portion of lease liabilities	(27.76)	(27.34)
Interest paid	(4.29)	(6.95)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	(32.09)	(71.87)
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+ B+ C)	98.44	(12.13)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12.79	24.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer Note13)	111.23	12.79
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	0.03
Balance with banks		
- on current account	2.86	12.76
- cash credit account	78.24	-
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	30.13	-
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet	111.23	12.79




Statement of Cash Flows

Reconciliation between opening and closing balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Cash flows	Non- cash movment	Closing balance 31 March 2021
Long-term borrowings	19.70	(6.09)	-	13.61
Short-term borrowings	29.72	6.05	-	35.77
Interest accrued but not due	0.09	(4.29)	4.25	0.05
Leases	188.64	(27.76)	18.20	179.08
Total liabilities from financing activities	238.15	-32.09	22.45	228.51

Reconciliaiton between opening and closing balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Cash flows	Non- cash movment	Closing balance 31 March 2020
Long-term borrowings	44.18	(24.48)	-	19.70
Short-term borrowings	42.82	(13.10)	-	29.72
Interest accrued but not due	0.28	(6.95)	6.76	0.09
Leases	196.88	(27.34)	19.10	188.64
Total liabilities from financing activities	284.16	-71.87	25.86	238.15

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Umang Barika

Partner

Membership number: 223018

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 19 July 2021

*For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Exotech Plastics Private Limited
(formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)*

Rajiv D. Kothari CEO PAN: AAFPK0634H Place: Pune Date: 19 July 2021	K A. Joseph Director DIN: 00784084 Place: Pune Date: 19 July 2021	Sanjay Thapar Director DIN: 01029851 Place: Pune Date: 19 July 2021
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Statement of changes in equity

Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in million)		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Opening Balance	28.00	28.00	28.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-	-
Closing balance	28.00	28.00	28.00

Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in million)			Total
	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income		
	Securities premium	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 01 April 2019	22.80	208.14	0.93	231.87
Profit for the year	-	38.16	2.66	40.82
Total comprehensive income	-	38.16	2.66	40.82
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	22.80	246.30	3.59	272.69
Profit for the year	-	52.06	(0.08)	51.98
Total comprehensive income	-	52.06	(0.08)	51.98
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	22.80	298.36	3.51	324.67

Significant accounting policies (*refer Note 2*)

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Umang Banka

Partner

Membership number: 223018

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 19 July 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Exotech Plastics Private Limited

(formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)

Rajiv D. Kothari

CEO

PAN: AAFPK0634H

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

K A Joseph

Director

DIN: 00784084

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

Sanjay Thapar

Director

DIN: 01029851

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

1) Company overview

Exotech Plastic Private Limited is a private Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 17 July 1996 and domiciled in India. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and supply of components, spare parts, assemblies, accessories of plastic and other materials for application and use in automotive industry, consumer durables, agro industries and construction.

The name of the Company was changed from Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited to Exotech Plastics Private Limited by passing a special resolution in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22 January 2020.

a) Statement of Compliance

These Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Act pursuant to the acquisition by S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited ("SJS") on 5 April 2021(*refer note 42*). SJS is planning to go for an IPO and hence, Exotech Plastics Private Limited, being the subsidiary of a prospective public company requires to adopt Ind AS for the period ended 31 March 2021.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2020 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other provisions of the Act ('Indian GAAP' or 'Previous GAAP').

As these are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the Company has adopted all the relevant Ind AS standards and the first time adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the Previous GAAP and an explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position and financial performance of the Company is provided in Note 41.

These Ind AS financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 19 July 2021.

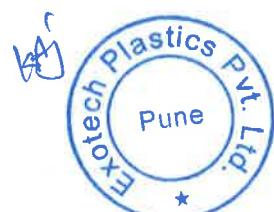
b) Basis of preparation

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting except:

- a. Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits where plan asset is measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligations.

Certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date.

These Ind AS financial statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's reporting date, 31 March 2021.

c) Functional currency and presentation

These Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise mentioned.

d) Use of estimates assumptions and judgements

The preparation of Ind AS financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the Ind AS financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses for the year reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised, and future periods are affected.

Assumptions, judgements and estimation:

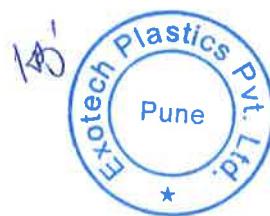
Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2021 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (l) – Lease classification
- Note 2 (b) and Note 2 (d)- Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 2 (g) - Impairment test of financial assets;
- Note 2 (j) - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 2 (n) - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources

Impact of COVID-19 (Global Pandemic)

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID 19 to be a Pandemic. The Company adopted measures to curb the spread of infection in order to protect the health of its employees and ensure business continuity with minimal disruption. The Company has evaluated the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities and its internal financial controls. The Company has considered internal and external sources of information as of the date of approval of these Ind AS financial statements in determining the possible impact, if any, of the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying amounts of its trade receivables, inventories, financial and non-financial assets. The Company has used the principle of prudence in applying judgements and making estimates. Based on this evaluation, the Company does not expect any material impact on its Ind AS financial statement. However, the eventual outcome of impact of Covid-19 pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these Ind AS financial statements, as the COVID 19 situation evolves in India and Globally. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and consequential impact on its Ind AS financial statements.

e) Current and non-current classification



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

f) Fair value measurement

Certain accounting policies and disclosures of the Company require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

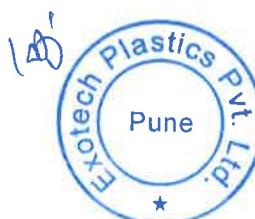
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 33 and 34: financial instruments



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

2) Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as goods and services tax, etc. For certain contracts that permits the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to customer.

Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term as reduction in revenue

Further, revenue from sale of goods is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Scrap sales

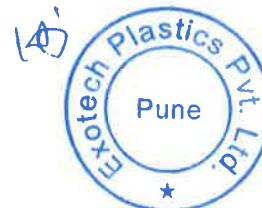
Revenue from sale of scraps in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Trade receivables

A trade receivable is recognised if the amount of consideration 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 - Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.



Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, such as sales returns, discounts, etc., the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Other income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, gain/ (losses) on disposal of financial assets and non-financial assets. It is recognised on accrual basis except where the receipt of income is uncertain.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

Dividend income is accounted when the right to receive the dividend is established, Dividend income is included under the head “Other income” in the statement of profit and loss account.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the Ind AS financial statements as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. The Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at Previous GAAP carrying value.

Post transition to Ind AS, property, plant and equipment, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses.

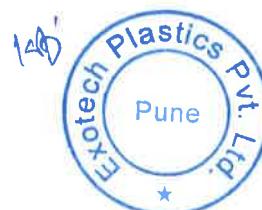
The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the them and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and such expenditure can be measured reliably.

Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of asset less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Based on the internal technical assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given below, which are different from those prescribed in Part C of schedule II of the Act, best represent the period over which Management expects to use these assets.



Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment	Management's estimate of useful life (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	30	30
Electrical Installations	10	10
Plant and machineries	15	15
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Computers	3	3
Servers	3	6
Office equipment	5	5
Vehicle	8	8

Change in estimated useful life

With effect from 1 April 2020, based on the technical evaluation, the Company has revised the estimated useful lives of certain categories of property, plant and equipment. The change in accounting estimate is applied prospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' and has an impact on the depreciation expense. The financial impact due to the change in the estimate is disclosed in Note 3.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Class of Assets	Previous useful life	Revised useful life
Furniture and Fixtures	15	10
Office Equipments	15	5
Plant and Machineries	5-30	15
Vehicles	15	8

A property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the Ind AS Financial Statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are generally stated at the lower of their net book value and net realizable value. Any gain or losses arising disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

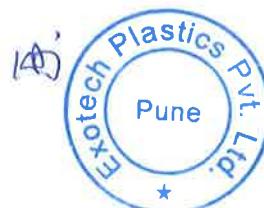
Advance paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of the assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under Capital work in progress.

(c) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 30 years from the date of original purchase / date of capitalisation. Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

(d) Intangible assets

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has valued intangible assets in accordance with Ind AS 38 - Intangible Assets.



Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

Post transition to Ind AS, intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

The useful lives of intangible assets that is considered for amortization of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management's estimate of useful life (in years)
Computer Software	3

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

(e) Impairment of non-financial asset

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

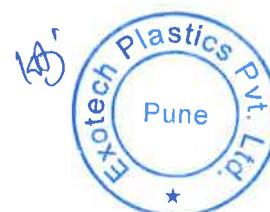
If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises purchase price, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The methods of determination of cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:
Raw materials, components and packaging – At cost or net realizable value whichever is lower.
Work-in-progress and finished goods (including goods in transit) - Cost of materials including cost of conversion, where cost of material is determined under FIFO basis.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis. Raw materials held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined, and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make sale.



(g) Financial Instruments

A. Financial assets

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial instrument is classified and measured at

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investments; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not classified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

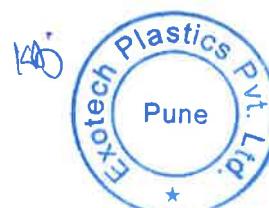
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI- equity investment). This election is made on an investment-to-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mistake that would otherwise arise.



Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets, at FVTPL:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVTOCI:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

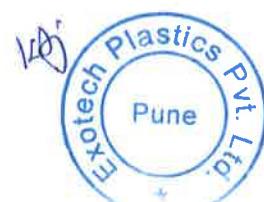
The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 34 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on financial assets, trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

iii)	Derecognition	of	financial	assets
A	financial asset	is	derecognized only	when:
• The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from financial asset or				
• Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from financial asset but assumed a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.				

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized. Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial liability

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

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

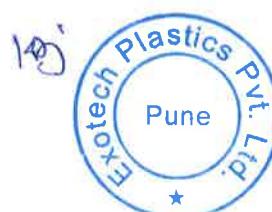
Amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (“EIR”) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

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



Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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, and bank overdrafts.

(i) Foreign Currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss and are generally recognized in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the following items which are recognized in OCI:

- equity investments at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

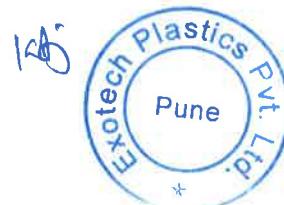
(j) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee Provident Fund to Government administered Provident Fund Scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan. The present value of gratuity obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuations carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of remeasurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The Company's gratuity scheme is administered through a third-party trust and the provision for the same is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary. Provision is made for the shortfall, if any, between the amounts required to be contributed to meet the accrued liability for gratuity as determined by actuarial valuation and the available corpus of the funds.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

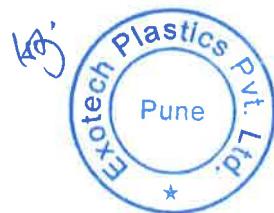
Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g. short term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably. When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iv) Compensated absences:

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised at an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance sheet date. In respect of compensated absences expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services, liability for short-term employee benefits is measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

(k) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs allocated to and utilized for qualifying assets pertaining to the period from commencement of activities directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of upto the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(l) Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the full retrospective approach, hence, the comparative information has been restated.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, that is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The ROU asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

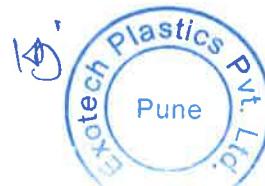
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Further, leases for which the underlying asset is of low value has been recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(m) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Ind AS financial statements except for the cases mentioned below. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable



Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or substantive enactment date.

Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax can be realised. Deferred tax assets, unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/reduced to the extent that it is probable/no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Company offsets, the current tax assets and liabilities (on a year on year basis) and deferred tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(n) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. 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. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

(ii) Onerous contract

Provision for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

(iii) Contingent liability

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

(o) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the owners of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during reporting period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the reporting date, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and which either reduces earnings per share or increase loss per share are included. The Company does not have any dilutive equity shares.



(p) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Company has identified one reportable segment based on the dominant source, nature of risks and return and the internal organisation and management structure and for which discrete financial information is available. The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of the entity as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Refer note 40 for segment information and segment reporting.

(q) Cash flow statement

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

(r) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. 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 asset, it is recognized as income in proportion to the depreciation charged over the expected useful life of the related asset. Industrial Promotion Subsidies under the Package Scheme of Incentives. 2007 is recognized to the extent the claims towards such subsidy are accepted unconditionally by the concerned government authorities.

(s) First-time adoption of Ind AS

Overall Principle:

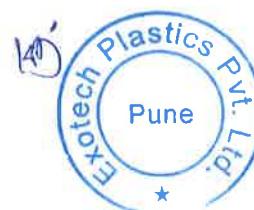
The Company has prepared opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of 01 April 2019 (transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous Indian GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement for recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below

(i) Deemed cost for Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles:

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the Ind AS financial statements as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible assets and Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) Leases:

1. Company chose to assess whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at transition date (instead of lease inception date).
2. As at the date of transition to Ind AS, Company chose to apply on a lease-by-lease basis:
 - (a) apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
 - (b) elect not to recognize ROU and lease liability for leases whose term ends within 12 months of the date of transition or underlying asset is of low value



**Exotech Plastics Private Limited (formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)**

- (c) exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of transition to Ind AS.
- (d) use hindsight, such as in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2019 (the transition date).

(iv) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind AS, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

(t) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS)

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 01 April 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose Ind AS financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head ‘financial liabilities’, duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under ‘additional regulatory requirement’ such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head ‘additional information’ in the notes forming part of the Ind AS financial statements.

The amendments are extensive, and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

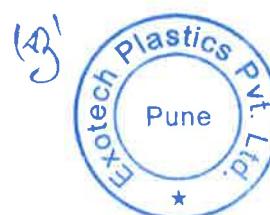


3	Property, plant and equipment	(₹ in million)					
		Particulars	Plant and machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Leasehold Improvements (refer i)
Deemed cost (refer Note 41(A))							
	Balance as at 01 April 2019	187.58	4.08	3.81	0.49	18.05	214.01
	Additions	9.79	0.45	-	0.53	0.23	11.00
	Disposals	(0.09)	-	-	-	-	(0.09)
	As at 31 March 2020	197.28	4.53	3.81	1.02	18.28	224.92
	Additions	2.01	0.05	-	0.13	-	2.19
	Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at 31 March 2021	199.29	4.58	3.81	1.15	18.28	227.11
Accumulated depreciation (refer Note 41(A))							
	Balance as at 01 April 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Depreciation for the year	26.83	0.62	0.50	0.28	1.72	29.95
	Depreciation on deletion	(0.08)	-	-	-	-	(0.08)
	As at 31 March 2020	26.75	0.62	0.50	0.28	1.72	29.87
	Depreciation for the year	32.34	0.62	0.50	0.24	1.73	35.43
	Depreciation on deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at 31 March 2021	59.09	1.24	1.00	0.52	3.45	65.30
Net carrying amount							
	As at 01 April 2019	187.58	4.08	3.81	0.49	18.05	214.01
	As at 31 March 2020	170.53	3.91	3.31	0.74	16.56	195.05
	As at 31 March 2021	140.20	3.34	2.81	0.63	14.83	161.81

i.) The Leasehold improvements are depreciated over a period of lease or useful life whichever is less. The lease period has commenced from 15 June 2013. The initial lease period mentioned in the lease agreement is 9 years, with an option to extend the lease for a further period of 9 years solely at the option of the lessee. Hence the total lease period is considered till 14 June 2031 i.e. 18 years. Accordingly the assets are depreciated over the extended lease period.

ii.) With effect from 1 April 2020, the Company has revised the useful lives of certain property, plant and equipment based on the operational efficiency review. As a result the expected useful lives of these assets have increased (refer note 2). The change in accounting estimate is applied prospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8; 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'. The effect of these changes on the depreciation charge in the current and future years is as follow:

For the year ended	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	Future years
Increase in depreciation charge	9.1	8.83	10.17	7.77	-3.62	-5.12



4 Investment property

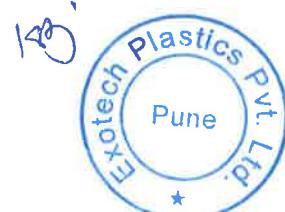
A. Reconciliation of carrying amount	(₹ in million)		
Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Total
Deemed cost (refer Note 41(A))			
Balance as at 01 April 2019	1.01	4.11	5.12
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.01	4.11	5.12
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	(1.01)	(4.11)	(5.12)
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation (refer Note 41(A))			
Balance as at 01 April 2019	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	0.38	0.38
Depreciation on deletion	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	0.38	0.38
Depreciation for the year	-	0.38	0.38
Depreciation on deletion	-	(0.76)	(0.76)
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-
Net carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2019	1.01	4.11	5.12
As at 31 March 2020	1.01	3.73	4.74
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-

B. Measurement at fair value

The fair value of investment property as at 31 March 2021 is Nil (31 March 2020 : ₹ 58.20 million; 1 April 2019 : ₹ 58.20 million)

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Software	Total
Deemed cost (refer Note 41(A))		
Balance as at 01 April 2019	0.32	0.32
Additions	0.01	0.01
As at 31 March 2020	0.33	0.33
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	0.33	0.33
Accumulated amortisation (refer Note 41(A))		
As at 01 April 2019	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.29	0.29
As at 31 March 2020	0.29	0.29
Depreciation for the year	0.02	0.02
As at 31 March 2021	0.31	0.31
Net carrying amount		
As at 01 April 2019	0.32	0.32
As at 31 March 2020	0.04	0.04
As at 31 March 2021	0.02	0.02



6 Loans

Carried at amortised cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits [refer Note 41 D(iv)]	9.89	10.62	10.08
Total	9.89	10.62	10.08
Current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	-	0.07	0.07
Loans to employees	0.55	0.27	0.34
	0.55	0.34	0.41

7 Other financial assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting date)*	-	0.58	11.77
Total	-	0.58	11.77
Current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.08	0.25	0.20
Interest on security deposit receivables	0.28	-	-
Government grants receivable	-	0.60	2.14
Unbilled revenue	9.93	-	1.96
Other receivables	-	1.51	-
	10.29	2.36	4.30

*Includes bank balances in favour of Axis Bank ₹ Nil (31 March 2020: ₹ 0.5 million, 1 April 2019: ₹ 0.5 million) as collateral security against Bank Guarantee given to MPCB.

8 Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in million)

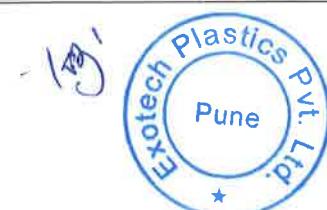
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non - current			
Advance tax, net of provision for tax [refer Note 31(d)]	0.42	0.42	0.46
Total	0.42	0.42	0.46

9 Deferred tax assets (net)*

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Deferred tax assets			
Provision for gratuity	0.03	0.72	2.08
Provision for compensated absences	0.86	0.80	0.93
Provision for bonus	-	0.23	0.25
Provision for commission	-	2.30	2.29
Financial asset, carried at amortised cost	2.30	3.06	3.21
Lease liability	49.82	52.48	54.77
Provision for sales returns	0.49	-	-
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.65	0.61	0.31
Total deferred tax asset (A)	54.15	60.20	63.84
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	12.26	14.66	15.47
Right-of-use assets	35.35	38.83	42.30
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	47.61	53.49	57.77
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	6.54	6.71	6.07

*Refer Note 31(f)



10 Other assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non - current			
Unsecured, considered good	1.26	0.71	4.00
Capital advances	-	0.26	-
Prepaid expenses	1.26	0.97	4.00
Current			
Unsecured, considered good	16.37	14.58	10.81
Advances to suppliers	1.67	1.62	1.49
Prepaid expenses	12.19	4.63	0.53
Balances with government authorities	0.30	-	-
Others	30.53	20.83	12.83

11 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Raw materials and packing materials	28.34	19.44	18.82
Work-in-progress	61.01	55.07	36.53
Finished goods *	23.15	19.74	13.10
	112.50	94.25	68.45

*Including goods in transit as on 31 March 2021 ₹ 4.52 million (31 March 2020: Nil, 01 April 2019: Nil)

12 Trade receivables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
Unsecured			
Considered good	215.23	198.84	188.98
Considered doubtful	2.32	2.20	1.12
	217.55	201.04	190.10
Less: Impairment allowance	(2.32)	(2.20)	(1.12)
Net trade receivables	215.23	198.84	188.98

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables is disclosed in Note 34

13 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Balances with banks:			
- in current accounts	2.86	12.76	24.07
- in cash credit account	78.24	-	0.85
- deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	30.13	-	-
Cash in hand	-	0.03	-
	111.23	12.79	24.92

14 Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
Other bank balances			
In deposit accounts (with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)*	13.60	12.31	4.02
	13.60	12.31	4.02

*Includes Fixed Deposit of ₹ 12 million as restricted bank balances under lien in favour of ICICI Bank as collateral security against cash credit facilities as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

*Includes ₹ 0.62 million as at 31 March 2021, which represents restricted bank balances in favour of Axis Bank as collateral security against Bank Guarantee given to MPCB. The amount of Bank Guarantee is ₹ 0.5 million.



15 Share capital

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Authorised			
Equity shares			
3,800,000 (previous years: 31 March 2020: 3,800,000; 01 April 2019: 3,800,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	380.00	380.00	380.00
	380.00	380.00	380.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Equity share			
2,800,000 (previous year: 31 March 2020: 2,800,000; 01 April 2019: 2,800,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up.	28.00	28.00	28.00
	28.00	28.00	28.00

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	28,00,000	28.00	28,00,000	28.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	28,00,000	28.00	28,00,000	28.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. All equity shares carry similar voting rights of 1:1 and similar dividend rights. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders .In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

(c) Shares held by holding company

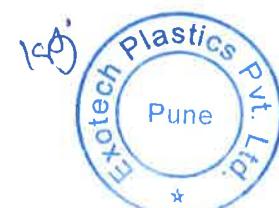
As the Company does not have any holding Company as at 31 March 2021, this clause is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares in the Company: -

Equity shares	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 01 April 2019	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up held by:						
Exotech Exports and Investments Private Limited	14,00,000	50.00%	14,00,000	50.00%	-	0.00%
M/s Zanini Holding SPA, Italy	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	14,00,000	50.00%
Mr. Umesh D. Kothari	7,00,000	25.00%	7,00,000	25.00%	7,00,000	25.00%
Mr. Rajiv D. Kothari	7,00,000	25.00%	7,00,000	25.00%	7,00,000	25.00%

(e) The Company has neither allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payments being received in cash or by way of bonus shares nor bought back any shares for the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 or 01 April 2019.

(f) Exotech Exports and Investments Private Limited, a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 has purchased all the equity shares held by M/s Zanini Holding SPA, Italy in the Company vide share purchase agreement dated 15 November 2019.



16 Other equity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Securities premium account [refer Note (a)]	22.80	22.80	22.80
Retained earnings [refer Note (b)]	298.36	246.30	208.14
Other comprehensive income [refer Note (c)]	3.51	3.59	0.93
	324.67	272.69	231.87
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	
a) Securities premium account		22.80	22.80
Opening balance		-	-
Increase during the year			
Closing balance	22.80	22.80	
b) Retained earnings		247.23	209.07
Opening balance		52.06	38.16
Profit for the year			
Closing balance	299.29	247.23	
c) Other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability or asset		3.59	0.93
Opening balance		(0.08)	2.66
Increase during the year			
Closing balance	3.51	3.59	

Nature and purpose of other reserves

a) Securities premium account :

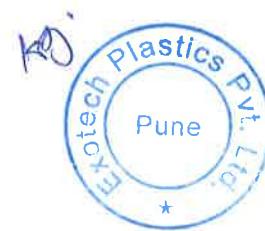
Securities premium account has been created consequent to issue of shares at premium. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) Retained earnings :

Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's undistributed earnings/accumulated losses after tax.

c) Other comprehensive income:

Differences between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans, are recognised in 'Other equity' as other comprehensive income net of taxes.



17 Borrowings

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non current			
Secured loan			
Term loans			
From bank (refer note (i) below)	-	1.33	2.09
From others (refer note (ii) below)	13.61	18.37	26.92
	13.61	19.70	29.01
Less: current maturities of term loans	10.45	10.40	9.33
	3.16	9.30	19.68
Secured loan			
From others			
Less: current maturities of unsecured loans, from others	-	-	10.00
			5.00
Deferred payment liabilities			
Sales Tax Deferral - interest free (refer note (iii) below)	-	-	0.17
Less: current maturities of deferred payment liabilities	-	-	0.17
	3.16	9.30	24.68
Total non-current borrowings			
Current			
Secured loan			
Loan from bank repayable on demand			
Cash credit facilities (refer note (iv) below)	-	12.93	-
Secured loan			
From bank			
Bill discounting facility from bank (refer note (v) below)	35.77	16.79	37.82
Loans and advances from related parties	-	-	5.00
	35.77	29.72	42.82
Total current borrowings			

(i) Rupee loan -I (Secured)

Term loan from Axis Bank of ₹ 2.4 million carried fixed interest rate of 8.80% p.a. The loan was repayable in 36 monthly predetermined instalments which has commenced from 10 November, 2018. The loan was repaid during the year ending 31 March 2021. The loan was secured by a vehicle purchased out of the loan proceeds. Further, the loan was also secured by way of personal guarantee of the Managing Director of the Company.

(ii) Rupee loan -II (Secured)

Term loan from Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Private Limited of ₹ 35 million carries an interest rate of 2.05% p.a over and above SBI's base rate. The interest rate for year ending 31 March 21 was 9.35% p.a. (31 March 2020: 10.50% p.a; 01 April 2019 :11.10% p.a) The loan is repayable in 48 monthly predetermined instalments which has commenced from 15 March 2018. The loan is secured by a) Demand Promissory Note for the entire loan along with the interest, b) All assets proposed to be funded for the Plating Plant and c) Cross collateralization of all machinery funded in the earlier Term Loan.

(iii) Deferred payment liabilities (Unsecured):

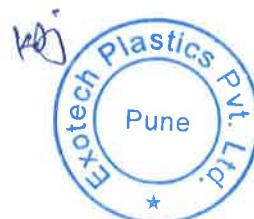
The deferred sales tax liabilities for each year shall be repaid in equal annual instalments not exceeding five such instalments at the expiry of 10th year of such year. The deferment schemes started from October 2001 and instalments started from 26 April 2012. The liability was repaid in April 2019

(iv) Cash credit facilities

Cash credit facility obtained from ICICI bank carry interest rate of 9% p.a. (I-MCLR 6M 7.30% + spread 1.70%) as on 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: 10.40% p.a(I-MCLR6M 8.60% + spread 1.80%) , 01 April 2019: Nil), computed on a monthly basis on actual amount utilized, and are repayable on demand. These are secured by first and exclusive charge on the current assets (inventory and trade receivables) both present and future and on movable assets (except assets financed by Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. and vehicles) both present and future.

(v) Bill discounting facility from bank

The Company has availed bill discounting facility (with recourse) from Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited (MMFSL) and from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited (KMBL). The interest charged by Mahindra and Mahindra is at a fixed rate of 10% p.a. and the interest charged by Kotak Mahindra Bank is in the range of 14% p.a to 15% p.a. The amount of bills discounted with MMFSL are repayable within 60 days and those with KMBL are repayable within 90 days of discounting.



18 Lease liability

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Right of use assets	127.06	139.56	152.06
Lease liabilities			
Non-current	151.32	160.88	169.53
Current	27.76	27.76	27.35

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at date of commencement of lease. The rate considered is 10% p.a.

Right-of-use assets (ROU): The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	139.56	152.06
Depreciation charge for the year	(12.50)	(12.50)
Closing balance	127.06	139.56

The Company has a warehouse on lease with contract terms of less than one year. These leases are classified as short-term. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for this lease.

Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation and amortisation	12.50	12.50
Finance cost	18.20	19.10
Other income - Finance income	(0.55)	(0.53)
	30.15	31.07

Amounts recognised in statement of cashflows:

The cash outflow for leases in 31 March 2021 is ₹ 27.76 million (31 March 2020: ₹ 27.35 million, 01 April 2019: ₹ 26.11 million). The Company has not made any non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

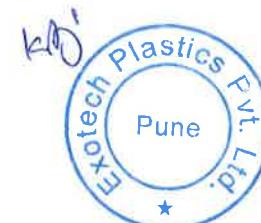
(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Less than one year	27.76	27.76
One to five years	138.83	111.06
More than five years	117.99	173.52
Less: Imputed interest	(105.50)	(123.70)
	179.08	188.64

19 Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
Provision for compensated absence	3.10	2.88	3.33
Provision for gratuity (refer Note 39)	0.10	2.62	7.49
Provision for sales return	1.77	-	-
Provision for corporate social responsibility (refer Note 37)	0.91	-	-
	5.88	5.50	10.82



20 Trade payables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.34	1.09	0.39
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	145.27	93.20	102.65
	148.61	94.29	103.04

Terms and conditions of above trade payables:

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 15 to 30 days terms

(ii) For explanation of company's credit risk management - refer Note 34

(iii) Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 - refer below note

(₹ in million)

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any			
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	3.34	1.09	0.39
Interest due on the above	-	-	-
(i) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the	-	-	-
MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the			
supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year			
(ii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making	-	-	-
payment (which has been paid but beyond appointed day during the year) but			
without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006			
(iii) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each	-	-	-
accounting year	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the	-	-	-
succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually			
paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible			
expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006			

The above disclosures are provided by the Company based on the information available with the Company in respect of the registration status of its vendors/ suppliers.

21 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in million)

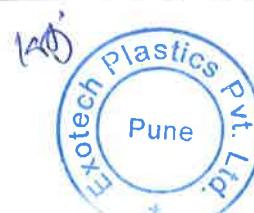
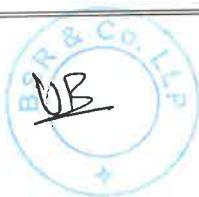
Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
<i>Interest accrued</i>			
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.05	0.09	0.28
<i>Others</i>			
Current maturities of long-term debt	10.45	10.40	19.50
Other payables			
Payable to capital creditors	1.17	1.40	4.37
Payable to employees	9.59	15.00	14.46
Other liabilities	0.38	0.41	0.25
	21.64	27.30	38.86

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks is included in Note 34

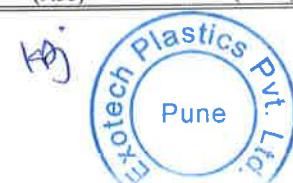
22 Other liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
Statutory dues payable			
Advance from customers	13.18	2.09	11.89
	32.83	38.38	12.75
	46.01	40.47	24.64



23	Revenue from operations	(₹ in million)
	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021 For the year ended 31 March 2020
	Revenue from contract with customers	684.76 726.83
	Sale of products	
	Other operating revenues:	0.50 0.74
	Scrap sales	
	Gross revenue from operations	685.26 727.57
	Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price	(₹ in million)
	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021 For the year ended 31 March 2020
	Revenue as per contract price	686.44 728.33
	Discount	(1.68) (1.50)
	Revenue from contract with customers	684.76 726.83
	While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations for contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less	
	Contract balances	(₹ in millions)
	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 As at 31 March 2020 As at 01 April 2019
	Trade receivables	215.23 198.84 188.98
	Advance from customers	32.83 38.38 12.75
24	Other income	(₹ in million)
	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021 For the year ended 31 March 2020
	Interest income :	
	On deposits with bank	1.01 0.99
	On others	0.83 0.84
	Other non-operating income:	
	Profit on sale of property plant and equipment	- 0.03
	Profit on sale of investment property	53.83 -
	Rental income	3.46 2.61
	Income from government grant	1.54 13.58
	Gain on de-recognition of financial asset	2.18 -
	Miscellaneous	1.30 0.39
		64.15 18.44
25	Cost of raw materials and packing materials consumed	(₹ in million)
	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021 For the year ended 31 March 2020
	Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	19.44 18.82
	Add: Purchases	392.16 394.82
	Less: Inventory of materials at the end of the year	28.34 19.44
		383.26 394.20
26	Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	(₹ in million)
	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021 For the year ended 31 March 2020
	Opening stock	55.07 36.53
	Work in progress	19.74 13.10
	Finished goods	74.81 49.63
	Closing stock	61.01 55.07
	Work-in-progress	23.15 19.74
	Finished goods	84.16 74.81
	Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	(9.35) (25.18)



27 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	72.96	81.13
Contribution to provident and other funds	4.57	4.95
Staff welfare expenses	4.68	5.20
	82.21	91.28

28 Finance costs

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest expense on :		
Borrowings	4.25	6.76
Lease liabilities	18.20	19.10
Income tax paid	0.60	0.86
Statutory dues	0.53	0.44
Other borrowing costs	0.36	0.75
	23.94	27.91

29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer Note 3)	35.43	29.95
Depreciation of Investment property (refer Note 4)	0.38	0.38
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 5)	0.02	0.29
Amortisation of Right of use assets (refer Note 18)	12.50	12.50
	48.33	43.12

30 Other expenses

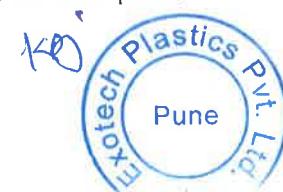
Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Consumption of stores, spare and other supplies	15.82	15.45
Power and fuel	30.02	31.57
Communication	0.83	0.88
Housekeeping charges	4.95	4.58
Legal and professional (refer Note (i) below)	5.67	8.11
Rent (refer note (ii) below)	1.12	1.78
Repairs and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	9.46	14.16
- building	0.06	0.05
- others	3.92	4.44
Insurance	2.08	1.73
Rates and taxes	3.16	0.72
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	0.05	0.03
Carriage outward (net)	9.36	10.05
Subcontracting charges	37.35	34.80
Job work charges	14.69	16.17
Bad debts written-off	0.16	0.16
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.12	1.08
Travel and conveyance	11.66	10.88
Miscellaneous	4.46	5.41
	154.94	162.05

(i) Payment to auditors:

	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020*
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1.10	0.60
Tax audit fee	0.20	0.18
Other services	0.50	0.28
Taxation matters	-	0.17
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.06
	1.80	1.29

* Audit fees paid to erstwhile auditors.

(ii) Rent expense recorded under other expenses are lease rental for short-term leases. Refer Note 36 for transactions with related parties.



31 Income tax

(₹ in million)

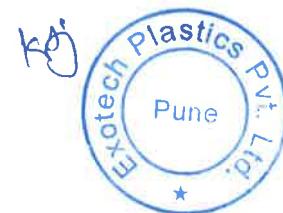
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Current tax	13.81	16.14
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	0.21	(1.67)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	14.02	14.47
b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
On re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	0.04	(1.03)
Income tax charges to OCI	0.04	(1.03)
c) Reconciliation of tax expense and tax based on accounting profit:		
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	66.08	52.63
Tax at the tax rate of 27.82% (2020: 27.82%)	18.38	14.64
<i>Tax effect of:</i>		
Expenditure for which deduction is not allowed under Income Tax Act	0.17	0.26
LTCG at differential rate	(1.91)	-
Tax effect of indexation of capitalisation	(0.57)	-
Due to change in estimate	(1.87)	(0.78)
Tax pertaining to earlier years	0.32	1.18
Others	(0.50)	(0.83)
Income tax expense	14.02	14.47

d) The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 01 April 2019:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non current			
Income tax asset	0.42	0.42	0.46
Current			
Current income tax liabilities	8.11	4.50	6.19
Net income tax assets/(liability) at the end	(7.69)	(4.08)	(5.73)

e) The gross movement in the income tax asset/(liability) for the year ended 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 01 April 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Net income tax liability at the beginning	(4.08)	(5.73)
Current income tax expense	(13.81)	(16.14)
Interest on Income tax paid	(0.60)	(0.86)
Income tax paid	10.80	18.65
Net income tax (liability)/asset at the end	(7.69)	(4.08)



31 Income tax (continued)

f) Deferred tax

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	Recognised in Other Comprehensive	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for gratuity	0.72	-	(0.69)	0.03
Provision for compensated absences	0.80	-	0.06	0.86
Provision for bonus	0.23	-	(0.23)	-
Provision for commission	2.30	-	(2.30)	-
Financial asset, carried at amortised cost	3.06	-	(0.76)	2.30
Lease liability	52.48	-	(2.66)	49.82
Provision for sales returns	-	-	0.49	0.49
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.61	-	0.04	0.65
	60.20	-	(6.05)	54.15
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14.66	-	(2.40)	12.26
Right-of-use assets	38.83	-	(3.48)	35.35
	53.49	-	(5.88)	47.61
Deferred tax asset/(liability), net	6.71	-	(0.17)	6.54

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	As at 01 April 2019	Recognised in Other Comprehensive	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for gratuity	2.08	-	(1.36)	0.72
Provision for compensated absences	0.93	-	(0.13)	0.80
Provision for bonus	0.25	-	(0.02)	0.23
Provision for commission	2.29	-	0.01	2.30
Financial asset, carried at amortised cost	3.21	-	(0.15)	3.06
Lease liability	54.77	-	(2.29)	52.48
Provision for sales returns	-	-	-	-
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.31	-	0.30	0.61
	63.84	-	(3.64)	60.20
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15.47	-	(0.81)	14.66
Right-of-use assets	42.30	-	(3.47)	38.83
	57.77	-	(4.28)	53.49
Deferred tax asset/(liability), net	6.07	-	0.64	6.71

32 Earnings per share ['EPS']

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Reconciliation of earnings		
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company (a)	52.06	38.16
Total profit for the year	52.06	38.16

Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share :

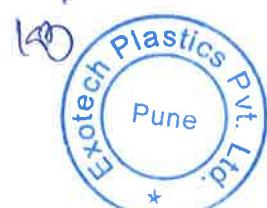
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (b) 28,00,000 28,00,000

Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (c) 28,00,000 28,00,000

c) Earnings per share :

Basic Earning per share (in ₹.) (a/b) 18.59 13.63

Diluted Earning per share (in ₹.) (a/c) 18.59 13.63



33 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management**Accounting classification and fair value**

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities including their level of fair value hierarchy:

Fair value hierarchy

The section explains the judgment and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

a) recognised and measured at fair value

b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

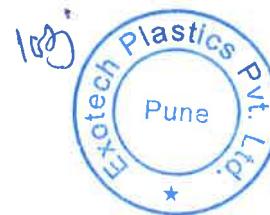
To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Carrying Amount 31 March 2021	Fair Value			(₹ in million) Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measures at amortised cost					
Loans (current and non - current)	10.44	-	-	-	10.44
Trade receivables	215.23	-	-	-	215.23
Cash and cash equivalents	111.23	-	-	-	111.23
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalent	13.60	-	-	-	13.60
Other financial assets (current and non - current)	10.29	-	-	-	10.29
Total financial assets	360.79	-	-	-	360.79
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Lease liability	179.08	-	-	-	179.08
Borrowings (current and non - current)	38.93	-	-	-	38.93
Trade payables	148.61	-	-	-	148.61
Other current financial liabilities	21.64	-	-	-	21.64
Total financial liabilities	388.26	-	-	-	388.26

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Carrying Amount 31 March 2020	Fair Value			(₹ in million) Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measures at amortised cost					
Loans (current and non - current)	10.96	-	-	-	10.96
Trade receivables	198.84	-	-	-	198.84
Cash and cash equivalents	12.79	-	-	-	12.79
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalent	12.31	-	-	-	12.31
Other financial assets (current and non - current)	2.94	-	-	-	2.94
Total financial assets	237.84	-	-	-	237.84
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Lease liability	188.64	-	-	-	188.64
Borrowings (current and non - current)	39.02	-	-	-	39.02
Trade payables	94.29	-	-	-	94.29
Other current financial liabilities	27.30	-	-	-	27.30
Total financial liabilities	160.61	-	-	-	160.61



33 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 01 April 2019:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
	01 April 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Loans (current and non - current)	10.49	-	-	-	10.49
Trade receivables	188.98	-	-	-	188.98
Cash and cash equivalents	24.92	-	-	-	24.92
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4.02	-	-	-	4.02
Other financial assets (current and non - current)	16.07	-	-	-	16.07
Total financial assets	244.48	-	-	-	244.48
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Lease liability	196.88	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (current and non - current)	67.50	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	103.04	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	38.86	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	209.40	-	-	-	-

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of respective fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Fair valuation method

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

Financial Assets:

Fair value of all the above financial assets are measured at balance sheet date value, as most of them are settled within a short period and so their fair value are assumed to be almost equal to the balance sheet date value.

Financial liabilities:

Borrowing: It includes term loans and loans taken from cash credit and bill discounting facilities. Borrowings are classified and subsequently measured in the financial statements at amortised cost. Considering that the interest rate on loans is reset on yearly basis, the carrying amount of the loan would be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

Trade payables and other financial liabilities: Fair values of trade payables and other financial liabilities are measured at balance sheet date value, as most of them are satisfied within a short period and so their fair values are assumed almost equal to balance sheet date values.

34 Financial Risk Management

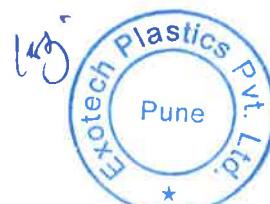
The Company's activities expose to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Risk management

The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company, if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The carrying amount of financial asset represents the maximum credit exposure.



34 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(i) Credit Risk (continued)

Trade and other receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. However, the management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base. Customers of the Company are spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum credit period and takes appropriate measures to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. Recurring credit evaluation of credit worthiness is performed based on the financial condition of respective customer.

Expected credit loss assessment for trade receivables as at 01 April 2019, 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021 are as follows:

The Company establishes an allowance for credit loss that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables based on past and the recent collection trend. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at reporting date is primarily from trade receivables as at 31 March 2021 amounting to ₹ 217.55 million (31 March 2020: 201.04 million; 01 April 2019: ₹190.10 million). The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(2.20)	(1.12)
Net measurement of loss allowance	(0.12)	(1.08)
Balance as at the end of the year	(2.32)	(2.20)

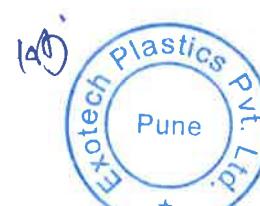
The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables:

As at 31 March 2021	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current (not past due)	103.36	0.49%	0.51
0-90 days	91.42	0.60%	0.55
91-180 days	19.50	3.57%	0.70
181-270 days	2.96	9.17%	0.27
271-365 days	0.03	38.02%	0.01
> 365 days	0.28	100.00%	0.28
Balance as at the end of the year	217.55		2.32
As at 31 March 2020	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current (not past due)	63.73	0.21%	0.13
0-90 days	98.83	0.35%	0.35
91-180 days	33.00	3.03%	1.00
181-270 days	4.65	5.31%	0.25
271-365 days	0.46	21.19%	0.10
> 365 days	0.37	100.00%	0.37
Balance as at the end of the year	201.04		2.20
As at 1 April 2019	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current (not past due)	114.73	0.07%	0.08
0-90 days	69.35	0.13%	0.09
91-180 days	3.72	2.65%	0.10
181-270 days	0.59	5.89%	0.03
271-365 days	1.09	17.91%	0.20
> 365 days	0.62	100.00%	0.62
Balance as at the end of the year	190.10		1.12

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Management monitors rolling forecast of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out by the management in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company.

In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.



34 Financial Risk Management (continued)**(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)**

Financing arrangement:

The Company maintains the following line of credit:

- (i) Cash credit for ICICI bank carries interest rate of 9% per annum (I-MCLR6M 7.30% + spread 1.70%), computed on a monthly basis on actual amount utilized, and are repayable on demand. These are secured by pari passu charge on the current assets (inventory and trade receivables) both present and future and on movable assets (except assets financed by Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. and vehicles) both present and future.
- (ii) The Company has availed bill discounting facility (with recourse) from banks which carries interest between 10% to 12% per annum and is payable within 60 to 90 days from the date of discounting of bills.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 01 April 2019. The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flow includes contractual interest payment and excludes netting arrangements:

As at 31 March 2021

(₹ in million)

	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying Amount	Total	0-1 years	1-3 years	3 years and above
Borrowings	49.38	49.38	46.22	3.16	-
Lease liabilities	284.57	284.57	27.76	83.29	173.52
Trade payables	148.61	148.61	148.61	-	-
Other financial liabilities	11.19	11.19	11.19	-	-

As at 31 March 2020

(₹ in million)

	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying Amount	Total	0-1 years	1-3 years	3 years and above
Borrowings	49.42	49.42	40.12	9.30	-
Lease liabilities	312.34	312.34	27.76	83.29	201.29
Trade payables	94.29	94.29	94.29	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16.90	16.90	16.90	-	-

As at 01 April 2019

(₹ in million)

	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying Amount	Total	0-1 years	1-3 years	3 years and above
Borrowings	87.00	87.00	62.32	24.68	-
Lease liabilities	339.69	339.69	27.35	83.29	229.05
Trade payables	103.04	103.04	103.04	-	-
Other financial liabilities	19.36	19.36	19.36	-	-

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

A) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is primarily INR. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are USD, EUR, etc.

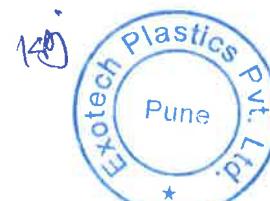
Management monitors the movement in foreign currency and the Company's exposure in each of the foreign currency. Based on the analysis and study of movement in foreign currency, the Company decides to exchange its foreign currency.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to management is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 01 April 2019	
		Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹
Trade payables	USD	0.03	2.19	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.49
	EURO	-	0.09	-	-	-	-



34 Financial Risk Management (continued)**Market risk (continued)****Sensitivity analysis**

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the USD against INR at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Profit and loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2021				
USD (1% movement)	(0.02)	0.02	(0.01)	0.01
31 March 2020*				
USD (1% movement)	-	-	-	-
01 April 2019*				
USD (1% movement)	-	-	-	-

*The amount's are less than INR 0.01 million and hence disclosed as (-).

B) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

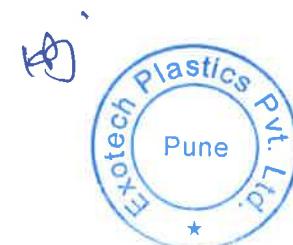
The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's policy is to borrow funds at fixed and floating rate of interest (SBI Base rate).

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(₹ in million)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	01 April 2019
Increase in 50 basis points	0.01	0.02	-
Decrease in 50 basis points	-0.01	-0.02	0.00



35 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain stable ring strong capital base structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value and safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to equity'. For the purpose of Company's capital management, adjusted net debt is defined as aggregate on non-current borrowings and current maturities of long term-borrowings less cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances. Total equity includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

The Company's adjusted net debt equity ratio were as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Borrowings (current and non-current)	49.38	49.42	87.00
Less : cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	124.83	25.10	28.94
Adjusted net debt	(75.45)	24.32	58.06
Total Equity	352.67	300.69	259.87
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	-	0.08	0.22

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

36 Related Party Disclosure**(i) Name of related parties and description of relationship:**

Entities where control exists Exotech Exports and Investments Private Limited

Key management personnel (KMP)
 Mr Rajiv D Kothari (as Managing Director upto 05 April 2021 and CEO subsequently)
 Mr Umesh D Kothari (as Director upto 5 April 2021)
 K A Joseph (as Director w.e.f 5 April 2021)
 Sanjay Thapar (as Director w.e.f 5 April 2021)
 Vishal Sharma (as Director w.e.f 5 April 2021)

Transaction with the parties in which directors are interested Voss Automotive India Private Limited

(ii) The following table is the summary of significant transactions with related parties by the Company:

Particulars	Type of transaction	(₹ in million)	
		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Mr. Rajiv D. Kothari	Loans repaid during the year	-	2.50
Mr. Umesh D. Kothari	Loans repaid during the year	-	2.50
Mr. Rajiv D Kothari	Commission	1.75	5.76
Mr Rajiv D Kothari	Sale of Investment property	29.10	-
Mr. Umesh D. Kothari	Sale of Investment property	29.10	-
Voss Automotive India Private Limited	Sale of products	2.00	3.38
Voss Automotive India Private Limited	Rent Income	3.40	1.92

(iii) Compensation of Key Management Personnel ('KMP')*

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Mr. Rajiv D Kothari	5.20	3.60

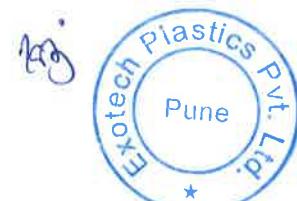
(iv) Outstanding Balances with related parties:

Particulars	Type of transaction	(₹ in million)		
		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Mr. Rajiv D Kothari	Bank Gaurantee	-	1.33	2.09
Voss Automotive India Private Limited		1.03	2.06	0.78

*As the liability for gratuity and compensated leave absences is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors are not included above.

Terms and conditions

All transactions with these related parties are priced at arm's length basis.



37 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

The Company has spent Nil (31 March 2020 : ₹ 0.07 millions) towards various schemes of corporate social responsibility as prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The details are:

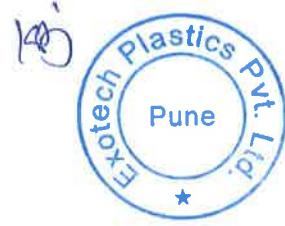
(a) Gross amount to be spent by the Company during the current year: ₹ 0.91 million (31 March 2020: ₹ 3.99 million)

(b) Amount spent during the year on CSR are as below :

Particulars	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	0.07
(ii) For purpose other than (i) above	-	0.07

38 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

	(₹ in millions)		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
i) Capital Commitments			
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	2.98	2.13	2.13
ii) Contingent liabilities			
Excise Duty	-	-	0.92
CST payable due to non-receipt of C-Forms	-	0.37	1.21
Goods and Services Tax	8.28	8.28	-



39 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Liability for gratuity	18.47	16.98	19.07
Plan assets for gratuity	18.37	14.36	11.58
Net defined benefit liability	0.10	2.62	7.49
Non-current	-	-	-
Current	0.10	2.62	7.49

The Company operates the following post-employment defined benefit plan**(a) Defined benefit plans (funded):**

The Company operates post-employment defined benefit plan that provide gratuity, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service or part thereof in excess of six months. The gratuity plan is a funded plan. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

A .Funding

Company's gratuity scheme for employees is administered through a trust fund with the LIC of India. The funding requirements are based on the gratuity fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. The funding is based on a separate actuarial valuation for funding purposes for which the assumptions may differ from the assumptions set out in (E). Employees do not contribute to the plan.

B. Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined assets/ liability and its components

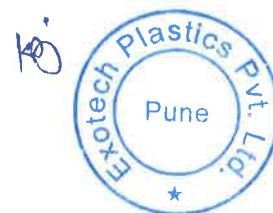
Reconciliation of present value of the defined benefit liability

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Obligation at the beginning of the year	16.98	19.07
Current service cost	1.15	1.44
Interest cost	1.09	1.38
Benefits paid	(0.84)	(1.23)
<i>Actuarial gain/ (losses) on obligations recognised in recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</i>		
Changes in financial assumption	0.95	(3.30)
Experience adjustment	(0.86)	(0.38)
Obligation at the end of the year	18.47	16.98

Reconciliation of present value of the plan assets

Plan assets at the beginning of the year	14.36	11.58
Interest income on plan assets	1.05	0.94
Contributions	3.41	3.15
Mortality charges and taxes	(0.11)	(0.09)
Benefits paid	(0.31)	(1.23)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income recognised in OCI	(0.03)	0.01
Plan assets at the end of the year at fair value	18.37	14.36
Net defined benefit asset	0.10	2.62



39 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)**C. (i) Expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss**

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	1.15	1.44
Interest cost	1.09	1.38
Interest Income	(1.05)	(0.94)
Net gratuity Cost	1.19	1.88
(ii) Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	0.09	(3.68)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	0.03	(0.01)
	0.12	(3.69)

D. Plan assets

Particulars	(₹ in million)		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Insurance fund	18.37	14.36	11.58

E. Defined benefit obligation**(i) Actuarial Assumption:**

Particulars	(₹ in million)		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Rate of return on plan assets	6.60%	7.50%	7.80%
Discounting rate	6.40%	6.60%	7.50%
Future salary growth	6.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Weighted average duration of Defined benefit obligation(in years)	6.26	6.25	7.56
Retirement age	58 Years	58 Years	58 Years

Notes:

(i) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield on Governmental Securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimate defined obligations.

(ii) The expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of the plan assets held, assessed risk of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan asset management.

(iii) The estimate of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes in to account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

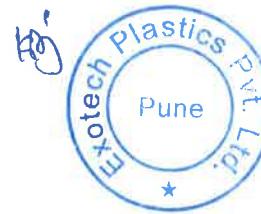
(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	(₹ in million)		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Projected benefit obligation on Current assumption	18.47	16.98	19.07
Impact of change in discount rate by +1%	(0.92)	(0.84)	(1.14)
Impact of change in discount rate by -1%	1.02	0.93	1.27
Impact of change in salary rate by +1%	0.84	0.76	1.02
Impact of change in salary rate by -1%	(0.76)	(0.69)	(0.94)
Impact of change in employee turnover rate by +1%	0.02	0.07	(0.14)
Impact of change in employee turnover rate by -1%	(0.01)	(0.07)	0.15

(b) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions for qualifying employees to Provident Fund and other defined contribution plans. During the year, the Company recognised ₹ 3.12 million (31 March 2020: ₹ 3.38 million) towards Provident Fund and ₹ 0.03 million (31 March 2020: ₹ 0.05 million) towards Employee State Insurance Corporation.



40 Segment Information

The company is engaged in the manufacturing of automobile components. The Board of Directors being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. CODM believes that these are governed by same set of risks and returns hence, CODM reviews them as one balance sheet component. Further, the economic environment in which the company operates is significantly similar and not subject to materially different risk and rewards. The revenues, total expenses and net profit as per the Statement of Profit and Loss represents the revenue, total expenses and net profit of the sole reportable segment.

A Geographical information

The company operates in a single geographical location. The company derives all its revenue from India, further all the non-current assets other than financial instruments are located in India.

B Major customer

The company's revenue from external customers that amounts for more than 10% of its total revenue is as follows:

	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Customer A	129.89	89.66
Customer B	109.88	108.58
Customer C	-	96.10



41 First time adoption of Ind AS

As stated in Note 1, these are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101 - First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS 101"), with effect from 1 April, 2019 ("transition date"). For the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Company's (Accounts) Rules 2014, notified under section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act ("previous GAAP" or "Indian GAAP").

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing these Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 including the comparative information the year ended 31 March 2020 and the opening Ind AS balance sheet on the date of transition i.e. 01 April 2019.

In preparing its Ind AS balance sheet as at 01 April 2019 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position and financial performance. There were no significant reconciling items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS, except ones that are disclosed in Note C (5) below.

Optional exemptions availed and mandatory exceptions

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has applied the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

A Optional exemptions availed:

Ind AS - 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions and certain optional exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions and optional exemptions :

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

As per Ind AS 101 an entity may elect to:

(a) measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date; (b) use the previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at or before the date of transition as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, provided the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to:

-fair value;

-or cost or depreciated cost under Ind AS adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index,

The elections under (a) and (b) above are also available for intangible assets that meets the recognition criteria in Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, (including reliable measurement of original cost); and criteria in Ind AS 38 for revaluation (including the existence of an active market).

(c) use carrying values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as on the date of transition to Ind AS (which are measured in accordance with previous GAAP and after making adjustment relating to decommissioning liability prescribed under Ind AS 101) if there has been no change in its functional currency on the date of transition.

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible assets. Accordingly the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

B Mandatory exemptions availed:

Ind AS 101 also allows first-time adopters can claim mandatory exceptions to be applied for retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS for transition from the previous GAAP (IGAAP):

(i) Estimates:

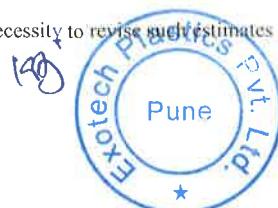
As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing opening Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

Ind AS estimated as at 01 April 2019 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

- Fair valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income,
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model,
- Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost, and
- Discounted value of liability for decommissioning costs.

Upon the assessment of the estimate made under previous GAAP, the Company has concluded that there was no necessity to revise such estimates under Ind AS, other than those which are required due to application of Ind AS.



41 First time adoption of Ind AS (continued)

B Mandatory exemptions availed: (continued)

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

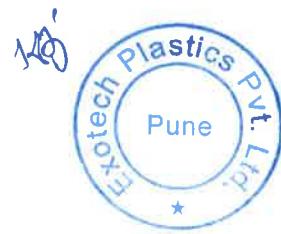
As per Ind AS 101 an entity should apply the recognition requirements in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, prospectively for transaction occurring after the date of transition to Ind AS. However an entity may apply the derecognition requirements retrospectively from a date chosen by it if the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognized as a result of past transaction were obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has chosen to avail the exception to apply the derecognition provision of Ind AS 101 prospectively from the date of transition.

(iii) Classification and measurement of financial assets:

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to classify and measure its financial assets into amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income based on the business model assessment and solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI") criterion based on facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on the facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively, except where the same is impracticable.



41 First-time adoption of Ind-AS (continued)**C Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under Previous GAAP to Ind AS**

The following reconciliations provides the effect of transition to Ind AS from previous GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101:

1. Balance sheet as at 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020
2. Net profit for the year ended 31 March 2020
3. Total equity as at 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020
4. Total comprehensive income reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2020
5. Cash flow reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as previously reported under previous GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Note	Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020			Balance Sheet as at 01 April 2019			
		Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS	Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS	
ASSETS								
Non-current assets								
Property, plant and equipment		195.05	-	195.05	214.01	-	214.01	
Investment property		4.74	-	4.74	5.12	-	5.12	
Intangible assets		0.04	-	0.04	0.32	-	0.32	
Right-of-use assets	(i)	-	139.56	139.56	-	152.06	152.06	
Financial assets								
i. Loans	(iv)	21.63	(11.01)	10.62	21.63	(11.55)	10.08	
ii. Other non-current financial assets		0.58	-	0.58	11.77	-	11.77	
Deferred tax assets (net)	(iii)	-	6.71	6.71	-	6.07	6.07	
Income tax assets (net)		0.42	-	0.42	0.46	-	0.46	
Other non-current assets		0.97	-	0.97	4.00	-	4.00	
Total non-current assets		223.43	135.26	358.69	257.31	146.58	403.89	
Current assets								
Inventories		94.25	-	94.25	68.45	-	68.45	
Financial assets								
i. Trade receivables	(ii)(vii)	184.20	14.64	198.84	152.28	36.70	188.98	
ii. Cash and cash equivalents		12.79	-	12.79	24.92	-	24.92	
iii. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents		12.31	-	12.31	4.02	-	4.02	
iv. Loans		0.34	-	0.34	0.41	-	0.41	
v. Other current financial assets		2.36	-	2.36	4.30	-	4.30	
Other current assets		20.83	-	20.83	12.83	-	12.83	
Total current assets		327.08	14.64	341.72	267.21	36.70	303.91	
Total assets		550.51	149.90	700.41	524.52	183.28	707.80	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES								
Equity								
Equity share capital		28.00	-	28.00	28.00	-	28.00	
Other equity		313.04	(40.35)	272.69	271.89	(40.02)	231.87	
Total Equity		341.04	(40.35)	300.69	299.89	(40.02)	259.87	
Liabilities								
Non-current liabilities								
Financial liabilities								
i. Non-current borrowings		9.30	-	9.30	24.68	-	24.68	
ii. Lease liability	(i)	-	160.88	160.88	-	169.53	169.53	
Non-current Provisions		3.92	(3.92)	-	4.04	(4.04)	-	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(iii)	8.47	(8.47)	-	8.58	(8.58)	-	
Total non-current liabilities		21.69	148.49	170.18	37.30	156.91	194.21	
Current liabilities								
Financial liabilities								
i. Current borrowings	(vii)	12.93	16.79	29.72	5.00	37.82	42.82	
ii. Lease liabilities	(i)	-	27.76	27.76	-	27.35	27.35	
iii. Trade payables								
a) total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.09	-	1.09	0.39	-	0.39	
b) total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		90.40	2.80	93.20	102.65	-	102.65	
iv. Other current financial liabilities		30.10	(2.80)	27.30	38.86	-	38.86	
Income tax liability (net)		-	4.50	4.50	-	6.19	6.19	
Other current liabilities		40.47	-	40.47	24.64	-	24.64	
Current provisions	(v)	12.79	(7.29)	5.50	15.79	(4.97)	10.82	
Total current liabilities		187.78	41.76	229.54	187.33	66.39	253.72	
Total liabilities		209.47	190.25	399.72	224.63	223.30	447.93	
Total equity and liabilities		550.51	149.90	700.41	524.52	183.28	707.80	

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



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D Notes to reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS (continued)

(vi) Reclassification of expenses

a) Discount provided on sales was earlier classified as miscellaneous expenses, now reclassified as net off revenue from operations.

b) Interest on factoring arrangements was classified as miscellaneous expenses under other expenses up to previous year. The interest expense has been reclassified to interest on bill discounting under finance costs.

(vii) Reclassification of liability on account of factoring arrangement (with recourse) from trade receivables to borrowing

The Company has availed bill discounting facility (with recourse) from Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited for its customer Mahinda & Mahindra and from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited for its customer Tata Autocomp. On discounting bills of these customers with the bank the company de-recognised the receivable balance outstanding from these customers up to previous year. Since these arrangements are with recourse and the company is liable to pay the amount incase of default by the customer, the same is disclosed as a liability under Borrowings as 'Bill discounting facility from bank'.

42 Events after the reporting period

The promoters and the other major shareholder of the company sold their entire stake in the company as per Share Purchase Agreement dated 05 April 2021 to S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (*formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited, hereinafter referred to as "SJS"*). SJS is a company engaged in the business of manufacturing self-adhesive labels like automotive dials, overlays, badges and logos for the automotive, electronics and appliances industry, acquired controlling stake in the Company through acquisition of 27,99,972 equity shares of ₹10 each from the existing shareholders. The erstwhile directors of the company vacated the office of Directors pursuant to the said Share Purchase Agreement and new directors were appointed with effect from the date of transfer. Pursuant to this acquisition, Exotech has become a wholly owned subsidiary of SJS.

43 The financial statements and other financial information for the comparative year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 were audited by a firm other than B S R & Co. LLP.

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Umang Banks

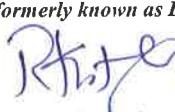
Partner

Membership number: 223018

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 19 July 2021

*For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Exotech Plastics Private Limited
(formerly known as Exotech Zanini Industries Private Limited)*


Rajiv D. Kothari

CEO

PAN: AAFPK0634H

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021


K A Joseph

Director

DIN: 00784084

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021


Sanjay Thapar

Director

DIN: 01029851

Place: Pune

Date: 19 July 2021

41. First-time adoption of Ind-AS (continued)

2. Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss as previously reported under previous GAAP to Ind AS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2020		
		Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations	(vi)(a)	729.67	(2.10)	727.57
Other income	(iv)	17.91	0.53	18.44
Total income		747.58	(1.57)	746.01
Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and packing materials consumed		394.20	-	394.20
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		(25.18)	-	(25.18)
Employee benefits expense	(v)	85.73	5.55	91.28
Finance costs	(vi)(b)	5.96	21.95	27.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(i)	30.62	12.50	43.12
Other expenses	(vi)(ii)	199.07	(37.02)	162.05
Total expenses		690.40	2.98	693.38
Profit before tax		57.18	(4.55)	52.63
Tax expenses				
Current tax		16.14	-	16.14
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	(iii)	(0.11)	(1.56)	(1.67)
Income tax expense		16.03	(1.56)	14.47
Profit for the year		41.15	(2.99)	38.16
Other comprehensive (expense)/income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans	(v)	-	3.69	3.69
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(1.03)	(1.03)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	2.66	2.66
Total comprehensive income for the year		41.15	(0.33)	40.82

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

3. Total equity as at 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		31 March 2020	01 April 2019
Equity as reported under previous GAAP		341.04	299.89
Ind AS adjustments			
Allowance of expected credit losses on trade receivables	(ii)	(2.14)	(1.12)
Leases	(i)	(60.09)	(56.37)
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligation	(v)	6.69	2.81
Deferred tax impact on the aforesaid Ind AS adjustments	(iii)	15.19	14.66
Total adjustments		(40.35)	(40.02)
Total Equity under Ind AS		300.69	259.87



41 First-time adoption of Ind-AS (continued)**4. Total comprehensive income reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2020**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Notes	For year ended March 31 2020
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		41.15
Ind AS adjustments		
Allowance of expected credit losses on trade receivables	(ii)	(1.02)
Leases	(i)	(3.72)
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligation	(v)	0.19
Deferred tax impact on the aforesaid Ind AS adjustments corrections/modifications	(iii)	1.56
Net Profit after tax as per Ind AS		38.16
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(v)	2.66
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		40.82

5. Cash flow reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2020

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	19.11	47.44	66.55
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(9.39)	2.58	(6.81)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(21.85)	(50.02)	(71.87)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	24.92	-	24.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12.79	-	12.79

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

D Notes to reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS**(i) Leases**

Under the previous GAAP, lessee classified a lease as an operating or a finance lease based on whether or not the lease transferred substantially all risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset. Operating lease were expensed in the statement of profit and loss. Pursuant to application of Ind AS - 116, for all leases other than those for which the Company has opted for short-term or low value exemption, the Company has recorded a right-of-use assets of ₹ 152.06 million as on date of transition i.e. 01 April 2019 (31 March 2020: ₹ 139.56 million) and lease liabilities of ₹ 196.88 million (31 March 2020: ₹ 188.64 million). Right-of-use asset is amortised over the lease term or useful life of the leased assets whichever is lower and lease liabilities is subsequently measured at amortised cost and interest expense is recognized. On transition date ,the Company has recognized ₹ 56.37 million in retained earning and for the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has recognized ₹ 31.60 million in Statement of profit and loss towards amortisation of right of use asset and interest expense of lease liability.

The Company has measured the right-of-use asset at the date of transition at its carrying amount as if Ind AS - 116 had been applied since the commencement date of the lease and the lease liability is measured at present value of the remaining lease payments since the date of commencement.

(ii) Trade receivable

Under previous GAAP, the Company has created provision for impairment of receivables based on the incurred loss model. Under Ind AS, impairment loss has been determined as per Expected credit loss (ECL) model over and above the amount carried under IGAAP based on specific identification of such provision required. The provision required under Ind AS - ECL is recognised as retained earnings on date of transition and subsequently in the statement of profit and loss account. On transition date, the Company has provided for ECL through retained earnings ₹ 1.12 million and during the year 31 March 2020 the Company has further provided ₹ 1.02 million to statement of profit and loss towards increase in allowance of ECL.

(iii) Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind-AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences.

(iv) Loans and other financial assets

Under the previous GAAP, interest free security deposits were recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recorded at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS and difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposits has been recognized as prepaid rent.

(v) Remeasurement of post employee benefits expense

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

