Annual Report 2020-21

PRICOL WIPING SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

Directors	Mr. J. Sridhar (DIN : 02715298) Mr. S. A. Gopalakrishnan (DIN : 03594629) Mr. P. M. Ganesh (DIN : 08571325)
Chief Executive Officer	Mr. K. Senthil Kumar (from 18th January 2021)
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. G. Sriram (from 18th January 2021)
Company Secretary	Mr. T.G. Thamizhanban (FCS : 7897)
Auditors	M/s. VKS Aiyer & Co, Chartered Accountants, (FRN : 000066S) No.380, VGR Puram, Off Alagesan Road Saibaba Colony, Coimbatore – 641011
Bankers	ICICI Bank Limited
Registered Office	109, Race Course Coimbatore – 641018 **CIN : U35999TZ2017PLC029193** Ph: 91 422 4336000 e-mail : cs@pricol.com
Plant	K-7, Addl. MIDC Industrial Area Satara 415 004 Maharashtra, India Ph: 91 2162 240414 e-mail : Info@pricol.co.in Web : pricol.com

PRICOL WIPING SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED
CIN : U35999TZ2017PLC029193
109, Race Course, Coimbatore 641 018
Ph: 91 422 4336000 e-mail : cs@pricol.com

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Thursday, 12th August 2021, at 10.00 a.m. at 109, Race Course, Coimbatore 641 018, Tamil Nadu, India, to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED that the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2021, together with the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Report thereon as presented to the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

2. To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED that Mr. J. Sridhar (DIN : 02715298), Director, who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board

Coimbatore
24th May, 2021

T.G.THAMIZHANBAN
Company Secretary
FCS No: 7897

NOTES:

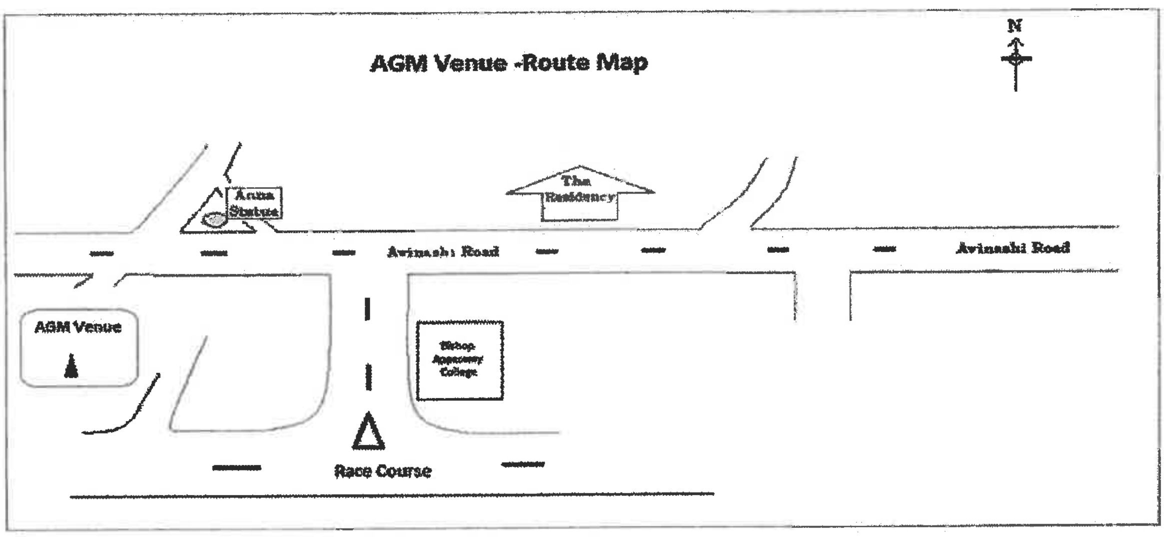
1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf and such a proxy need not be a member of the company.

   A person can act as proxy on behalf of members not exceeding Fifty (50) and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company. In case a proxy is proposed to be appointed by a member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights, then such proxy shall not act as a proxy for any other person or member.

2. The instrument of Proxy in order to be effective should be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, duly completed and signed, not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the Meeting.

3. A body corporate being a member shall be deemed to be personally present at the meeting if represented in accordance with the provisions of Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013. The representative so appointed, shall have the right to appoint a proxy.

4. A statement of material facts with respect to the special business, if any to be transacted at the meeting, as required under Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, is annexed hereto.



PRICOL WIPING SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the Fourth Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2021.

WORKING RESULTS

The working results of the Company are summarized as detailed below:

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Revenue from Operations	**1,759.75**	**2851.33**
Profit / (Loss) Before Interest, Depreciation & Other Income	**(48.10)**	**(79.63)**
Less : Finance Costs	**54.01**	**70.07**
: Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**183.59**	**176.43**
Add: Other Income	**0.32**	**1.15**
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	**(285.38)**	**(324.98)**
Less : Tax expenses	-	-
Profit /(Loss) for the year	**(285.38)**	**(324.98)**
Add : Other Comprehensive Income	**(4.47)**	**1.25**
Income tax relating to these items	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year after tax	**(4.47)**	**1.25**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(289.85)**	**(323.73)**

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to its reserves during the period under review.

DIVIDEND

No dividend has been recommended for the financial period ended 31st March, 2021.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS & OUTLOOK:

In the fiscal year 2020-21, the company's turnover decreased to Rs. **1,759.75** lakhs from Rs. **2,851.33** lakhs. The Company incurred losses to the extent of Rs. **289.85** lakhs as against loss of Rs. **323.73** lakhs in 2019-20.

Revenue for the year 2020-21 dropped by 38.28% when compared to the previous year, Covid 19 pandemic outbreak in March 2020 and lock downs imposed by the Central and State Governments from time to time have resulted in the reduction. However, the Company was able to reduce the losses by operational efficiency and cost reduction measures.

Revenue for the year 2021-22 is likely to increase considerably as the Company has won many new projects from major OEMS in India and Europe region which commence in the year 2021-22, resulting in a growth.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

During the year under review, the company has no material changes and commitments and also the company has not undergone any changes in external and internal environment including technical, legal and financial, strikes, lockouts and breakdowns affecting the business of the company other than the impact of Covid 19.

SCHEME OF AMALGAMATION

AMALGAMATION OF PRICOL WIPING SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

On 24th May 2021, the Board approved the amalgamation of Pricol Wiping System India Limited ("PWSIL"), a Wholly Owned Subsidiary company with its Holding Company, Pricol Limited with effect from 1st April 2021 ("Appointed Date") by way of Scheme of Amalgamation, subject to all relevant approvals.

By this amalgamation the Wiping Business of PWSIL will be integrated with Pricol Limited. As part of the proposed amalgamation all assets and liabilities of PWSIL shall stand transferred and vested with Pricol Limited.

The Amalgamation will lead to better and more economic control and efficient management with greater focus and attention and optimum utilization of available financial resources. The merged entity will have higher efficiencies and better leveraging for financial benefits and contributing to significant future growth. The Reasonable size of operations that will improve the stature of the company and integration of administrative practices and implementation of uniform management practices; the proposed amalgamation is in the best interest of shareholders, creditors, employees of the PWSIL and Pricol Limited.

In this amalgamation there is no cash consideration involved being, PWSIL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pricol Limited and the entire share capital of the PWSIL is held by Pricol Limited. Therefore, upon the Scheme becoming effective, all shares held by the Pricol Limited in the share capital of the PWSIL as on the effective date shall stand cancelled.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year 2020-21, the Authorised Share Capital of the Company was increased from Rs.11,00,00,000 (Eleven Crores) to Rs.21,25,00,000 (Twenty One Crores Twenty Five Lakhs) by the creation of 10,25,00,000(Ten Crores Twenty Five Lakhs) Equity Shares of Re.1/- each.

On 1st April 2020, the paid-up share capital of the Company was Rs.8,50,00,000/-.

Details of Increase in paid-up capital of the company during the year 2020-21 is given below:

Date of Allotment	Details of Allotment	No of Shares Allotted	Details of Allottee
01.08.2020	Conversion of Loan into Equity	1,75,00,000	Pricol Limited
10.09.2020	Rights Issue	1,00,00,000	Pricol Limited
06.11.2020	Rights Issue	1,00,00,000	Pricol Limited
27.11.2020	Rights Issue	1,00,00,000	Pricol Limited
19.02.2021	Rights Issue	4,00,00,000	Pricol Limited
26.03.2021	Rights Issue	4,00,00,000	Pricol Limited
Total		**12,75,00,000**	

The paid up capital of the company as on **31st March, 2021 was Rs.21,25,00,000/-.**

The Company has not issued Equity Shares with differential rights, Sweat Equity Shares, Employee Stock Option, Debentures, Bonds or non-convertible securities, Warrants during the year under review.

No shares held in trust for the benefit of the employees where the voting rights are not exercised directly by the employees.

DEMATERIALIZATION OF SHARES

The Company has obtained ISIN (INE02RU01017) for its equity shares and all the shares are held in dematerialized form.

CREDIT RATING OF SECURITIES

The Company has not obtained any credit rating, since the company has not accepted any deposit from the public.

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Since, the Company has not declared any dividend so far, there is no unpaid dividend with the Company for transfer to the fund.

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

No additional appointments or resignations of directors took place during the year.

Pursuant to provision of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the company has appointed following Key Managerial Personnel during the year:

Mr. K. Senthil Kumar, 45 Years of Age, was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Company by the Board of Directors at their Meeting held on 18th January, 2021.

Mr. G. Sriram, 40 Years of Age, was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company by the Board of Directors at their Meeting held on 18th January, 2021.

Mr. T. G. Thamizhanban, acts as the Company Secretary of the Company.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS & DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company is exempted from appointing Independent Directors under Rule 4(2) of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules,2014.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Board of Directors of the Company had met 17 times during the year, on 1st June 2020, 14th July 2020, 23rd July 2020, 27th July 2020, 1st August 2020, 24th August 2020, 10th September 2020, 13th October 2020, 28th October 2020, 6th November 2020, 27th November 2020, 28th December 2020, 18th January 2021, 25th January 2021, 19th February 2021, 1st March 2021 and 26th March 2021.

The Board constitutes the following Directors:

Name of the Director	Category	Attendance
Mr. J. Sridhar	Non executive –Non independent Director	17
Mr. S. A. Gopalakrishnan	Non executive –Non independent Director	17
Mr. P. M. Ganesh	Non executive –Non independent Director	17

COMMITTEES

The Company is exempted from Constituting Committees under Rule 4(2) of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

COMPANY'S POLICY RELATING TO DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION AND OTHER MATTERS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 178(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND BOARD EVALUATION

The disclosure under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

BOARD EVALUATION

The annual evaluation of Board's own performance and of the individual Directors as required under section 134 and 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

DISCLOSURE OF REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Since the Company is an Unlisted Company, provisions of Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, does not apply to the Company.

The disclosure referred to the Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 does not apply to the Company as there were no employees who are in receipt of remuneration in the aggregate at the rate of not less than Rs.102,00,000/- if employed throughout the year or Rs.8,50,000/- per month if employed for part of the year.

REMUNERATION RECEIVED BY MANAGING DIRECTOR / WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR FROM HOLDING / SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

The Company has not appointed Managing Director / Whole-time Director pursuant to section 196 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence receiving remuneration from holding / subsidiary company pursuant to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors hereby confirm that:

a) in the preparation of annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b) they had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for the year under review;

c) they had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) they had prepared the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021 on a going concern basis and;

e) they had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has internal financial controls that are adequate and were operating effectively as at the year end, though the same has not been formally documented. The company is in the process of formally designing and establishing the internal financial control over financial reporting.

DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS UNDER SECTION 143(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH ARE REPORTABLE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

There have been no frauds reported by the auditors pursuant to Section 143(12) of the Companies Act 2013.

DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Company has no subsidiary, associate and joint venture.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any Deposits from the public during the year and there is no unpaid or unclaimed deposits as at 31st March, 2021.

PARTICULARS ON LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company has not given / made any Loans, Guarantees and Investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. Therefore, the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 were not attracted.

Also, there were no materially significant related party transactions during the year under review made by the Company with promoters, directors, key managerial personnel or other designated persons which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not required. However, the disclosure of transactions with related party for the year, as per Accounting Standard-24-Related Party Disclosures is given in Note to Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The disclosure under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

a) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

The Company is not a power intensive industry. However, the Company continue its efforts to improve the methods of energy conservation and utilization. The Company has no activities relating to technology absorption.

b) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows.

Foreign Currency outgo for import during the year ended 31st March, 2021 was Rs 220.91 Lakhs (Previous Year- Rs 360.82 Lakhs.)
Foreign Currency earnings during the year ended 31st March, 2021 was Rs 14.57 Lacs. (Previous Year- Rs. 25 Lacs)

RISK MANAGEMENT

At present the company has not identified any element of risk which may threaten the existence of the company.

DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has not developed and implemented any Vigil Mechanism as the said provisions are not applicable to the Company.

MATERIAL ORDERS OF JUDICIAL BODIES / REGULATORS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators / Courts / Tribunals which would impact the going concern status and the company's operations in future.

AUDITORS

M/s. VKS Aiyer & Co., Chartered Accountants, Coimbatore (Firm Registration No.000066S), the Statutory Auditors of the Company, have been appointed for a term of 5 years from 2018-19 to 2022-23. The auditors had confirmed that their firm satisfies the criteria provided under section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.

COST RECORDS AND COST AUDIT

Maintenance of cost records and requirement of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

Since the Company is an unlisted company and the paid-up capital and turnover of the Company is below the limit prescribed, Secretarial Audit Report pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company had complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards.

DISCLOSURES PERTAINING TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013.

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary and trainees) are covered under this policy. The Company has not received any sexual harassment complaint during the year 2020-21.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

There was no employee whose remuneration was in excess of the limits prescribed under section 134(3) (q) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) & (3) of The Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The directors wish to thank customers, vendors, banks / financial institutions and Pricol Limited for their continued support and co-operation during the year under review. They also wish to place on record their appreciation of the contribution made by the management team and the employees at all levels.

By order of the Board

Coimbatore 24th May 2021	S. A. Gopalakrishnan Director 03594629	J. Sridhar Director 02715298

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Pricol Wiping Systems India Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **Pricol Wiping Systems India Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cashflows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31st, 2021, and its loss, 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

VKS Aiyer & Co. COIMBATORE Chartered Accountants

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note.no 2.43 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred a Net Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) of Rs.289.85 Lakhs during the year ended March 31st, 2021, and as on that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by Rs.125.56 Lakhs. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our report is not modified in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, for example, Directors' Report including Annexures thereon but does not include the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of our audit report.

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

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

When we read the Other information as stated above, which is expected to be received after the date of our audit 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 applicable laws and regulations. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Board of Directors for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

VKS Aiyer & Co. COIMBATORE Chartered Accountants

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

VKS Aiyer & Co. COIMBATORE Chartered Accountants

- 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

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 sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1", 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, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2".

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

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations and hence has not disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS Financial Statements;

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise;

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

(C) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) :

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not paid/provided any remuneration to the directors during the year.

For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 000066S

VKS Aiyer & Co ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. 217964
UDIN : 21217964AAAACN3619

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 24-05-2021

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Pricol Wiping Systems India Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31st, 2021]

(i)

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

(b) During the year, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management as per the regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed, material discrepancies identified on such verification have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties recorded as fixed assets in the books of account of the Company are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) Inventories (excluding stocks lying with third parties and goods in transit) have been physically verified by the management during the year. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have been substantially confirmed by them. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. As informed, material discrepancies noticed on physical verification carried out during the year have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(iii) As informed, 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 Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii)(a), 3 (iii)(b) and 3 (iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, to the extent applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and rules framed there under.

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

(vii)

(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it.

AND

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 customs, and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues with respect to income tax, sales tax, goods and services tax, value added tax,duties of excise, duties of customs, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. There are no dues outstanding to financial institutions, Governments or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer /further public offer (including debt instruments). Money raised by way of term loans has been applied by the company for the purpose for which they were raised.

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

(xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, managerial remuneration has not been paid/provided to the directors during the year.

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year.

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

For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 000066S

VKS Aiyer & Co
COIMBATORE
Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. 217964
UDIN : 21217964AAAACN3619

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 24-05-2021

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Pricol Wiping Systems India Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31st, 2021]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Pricol Wiping Systems India Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31st, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind ASfinancial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Because of the matter described in Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph below, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

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

Disclaimer of Opinion

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is in the process of establishing its formal internal financial control over financial reporting on criteria based on or considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

Because of this reason, we are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion whether the Company had adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and whether such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021.

We have considered the disclaimer reported above and the existing compensatory controls and procedures of the management in the internal financial control over financial reporting in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company, and the disclaimer does not affect our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the company.

For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 000066S

VKS Aiyer & Co. COIMBATORE Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. 217964
UDIN : 21217964AAAACN3619

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 24-05-2021

PRICOL WIPING SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2021 ₹ Lakhs	31-3-2020 ₹ Lakhs
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1	798.81	823.51
(b) Right of Use	2.2	903.16	918.84
(c) Capital Work-in-progress	2.3	-	10.55
(d) Intangible assets	2.4	1.10	2.90
(e) Other Financial Assets	2.5	-	1.25
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	2.6	13.91	61.29
Total Non-Current Assets		1,716.98	1,818.34
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	2.7	295.13	271.13
(b) Financial Assets			
i) Trade Receivables	2.8	541.76	367.47
ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	2.9	16.48	4.18
(c) Other Current Assets	2.10	146.91	150.97
Total Current Assets		1,000.28	793.75
TOTAL ASSETS		2,717.26	2,612.09
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.11	2,125.00	850.00
(b) Other Equity	2.12	(533.58)	(243.73)
Total Equity		1,591.42	606.27
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	2.13	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	2.14	88.94	424.95
ii) Trade Payables	2.15		
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		29.04	35.12
- Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		838.40	1,218.52
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	2.16	133.00	312.07
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.17	34.21	15.16
(c) Provisions	2.18	2.25	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,125.84	2,005.82
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,717.26	2,612.09

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached
For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 000066S

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. : 217964

Coimbatore, 24th May 2021

J.Sridhar
Director
(DIN : 02715298)

T.G.Thamizhanban
Company Secretary
(FCS No. : 7897)

S.A.Gopalakrishnan
Director
(DIN : 03594629)

G. Sriram
Chief Financial Officer

K.Senthil Kumar
Chief Executive Officer

PRICOL WIPING SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	Note No.	2020-21 ₹ Lakhs	2019-20 ₹ Lakhs
REVENUE			
Revenue from Operations	2.19	1,759.75	2,851.33
Other Income	2.20	0.32	1.15
Total Revenue		1,760.07	2,852.48
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	2.21	1,340.95	2,224.29
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-progress	2.22	(2.20)	36.09
Employee Benefits Expense	2.23	296.34	430.16
Finance Costs	2.24	54.01	70.07
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	2.25	183.59	176.43
Other Expenses	2.26	172.76	240.42
Total Expenses		2,045.45	3,177.46
Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax		(285.38)	(324.98)
Add : Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		(285.38)	(324.98)
Less : Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(A)	(285.38)	(324.98)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		(4.47)	1.25
Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year after tax	(B)	(4.47)	1.25
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(A) + (B)	(289.85)	(323.73)
Earnings per Equity Share (Face Value of ₹ 1/-) in Rupees			
Basic & Diluted		(0.25)	(0.40)

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached
For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 000066S

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. : 217964

Coimbatore, 24th May 2021

VKS Aiyer & Co. COIMBATORE Chartered Accountants

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G. Sriram
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

a) Equity Share Capital

	₹ Lakhs
Balance as on 1st April 2019	700.00
Movement during the year 2019-20	150.00
Balance as on 31st March 2020	850.00
Movement during the year 2020-21	1,275.00
Balance as on 31st March 2021	**2,125.00**

b) Other Equity

₹ Lakhs

	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Others	Total
Balance as on 1st April 2019	827.33	(748.67)	1.34	3.38	83.38
- Loss for the year 2019-20	-	(324.97)	-	-	(324.97)
- Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax	-	-	1.24	(3.38)	(2.14)
Balance as on 31st March 2020	827.33	(1,073.64)	2.58	-	(243.73)
- Loss for the year 2020-21	-	(285.38)	-	-	(285.38)
- Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax	-	-	(4.47)	-	(4.47)
Balance as on 31st March 2021	**827.33**	**(1,359.02)**	**(1.89)**	**-**	**(533.58)**

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached
For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 000066S

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. : 217964

Coimbatore, 24th May 2021

VKS Aiyer & Co. COIMBATORE Chartered Accountants

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G. Sriram
Chief Financial Officer

K. Senthil Kumar
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021 ₹ Lakhs

		Year Ended 31st March 2021		Year Ended 31st March 2020	
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities :**				
	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		**(285.38)**		(324.98)
	Adjustments for :				
	Depreciation & Amortisation Expense	**183.59**		176.43	
	Bad Debts Written Off	**6.88**		17.04	
	Excess Provision no longer required written back	**(0.32)**			
	Exchange Fluctuation (Gain) / Loss on Re-statement	**(1.91)**		9.91	
	Finance Costs	**54.01**		70.07	
			242.25		273.45
	Operating Profit before working capital changes		**(43.13)**		(51.53)
	Adjustments for :-				
	(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables and Other Receivables	**(132.68)**		47.03	
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	**(24.00)**		87.97	
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables and Other Payables	**(374.26)**		188.82	
			(530.94)		323.82
	Cash generated from Operations		**(574.07)**		272.29
	Direct taxes		**-**		-
	Net cash from operating activities		**(574.07)**		272.29
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities :**				
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	**(130.86)**		(162.10)	
	Net Cash (used in) / from investing activities		**(130.86)**		(162.10)
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities :**				
	Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	**1,275.00**		150.00	
	Loan from Holding Company	**(175.00)**		175.00	
	Increase / (Decrease) in Working Capital Borrowings	**(161.01)**		(43.31)	
	Increase / (Decrease) in Long Term Borrowings	**(171.67)**		(343.33)	
	Finance Costs paid	**(50.09)**		(70.07)	
	Net Cash (used in) / from financing activities		**717.23**		(131.71)
D.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**		**12.30**		(21.52)
	Cash and Bank Balances as at 1.4.2020 and 1.4.2019 (Opening Balance)		**4.18**		25.70
	Cash and cash equivalents as at 31.3.2021 and 31.3.2020 (Closing Balance) (Refer to Note No. 2.9)		**16.48**		4.18

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached
For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 000066S

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. : 217964

Coimbatore, 24th May 2021

J.Sridhar
Director
(DIN : 02715298)

T.G.Thamizhanban
Company Secretary
(FCS No. : 7897)

S.A.Gopalakrishnan
Director
(DIN : 03594629)

G. Sriram
Chief Financial Officer

K. Senthil Kumar
Chief Executive Officer

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2021

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i. Corporate Information:

Pricol Wiping Systems Limited is a company incorporated on 11th July, 2017 and is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of Wiping Systems and other allied components to Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM). The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pricol Limited.

ii. General Information and Statement of Compliance with Ind AS:

These financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented. The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021 were authorised and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 24th May 2021.

iii. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. The presentation of financial statement is based on Ind AS Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared & presented on the historical convention and on accrual basis, except for the following material items in the Balance Sheet:

Financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on their classification;

Derivative instruments are measured at their fair values;

- Employee defined benefit assets/ liabilities are recognised as the net total of fair value of plan assets, adjusted for actuarial gains/losses and the present value of defined benefit obligations;
- Long term borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method;
- Assets held for sale are measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- Right-of-Use of Assets are recognised at the present value of lease payments that are not paid as on that date.This amount is adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease and initial direct cost incurred, if any.

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 market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the basis stated above and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use under Ind AS 36. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

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Chartered Accountants

iv. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which require the management of the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Application of accounting policies that require significant accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed separately under the heading "Significant accounting Judgements, estimates and assumptions".

v. Current versus non-current classification:

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

An asset is classified as current, when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is 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 classified 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.

The entity classifies all other liabilities as non- current. Current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

vi. Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee(₹) which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakh with two decimal.

a) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

b) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or any other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined. Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the

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statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains / (losses) in the year in which they arise.

vii. **Revenue Recognition:**

a) **Sale of goods**

Revenue from customers is recognised when the company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to the customers. Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received / receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and GST.

Revenue from sale of goods and associated services is recognised at the point of time when the goods are sold or services rendered.

The Company considers any other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the goods, the Company considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any. A refund liability (included in other financial liabilities) is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 days to 120 days, which is consistent with market practice. The Company's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.

b) **Dividend**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

c) **Interest Income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

d) **Claims**

Claims made by the company including price escalations and those made on the Company are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the claims are accepted / liability is crystallised.

viii. **Property, Plant and Equipment & Depreciation:**

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), being fixed assets are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used for more than a period of twelve months. They are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Cost comprises of the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. Own manufactured assets are capitalised at cost including an appropriate share of overheads. Financing costs (if any) relating to acquisition of assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period upto such assets are ready for their intended use.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are capitalised if they meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are provided under straight line method as per the useful lives and manner prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except leasehold improvements which are amortised as depreciation over the lower of useful life or lease period and Dies, Tools and Moulds which are depreciated over a period of 3 years.

VKS Aiyer & Co. ★ COIMBATORE ★ Chartered Accountants

Where the cost of a part of the PPE is significant to the total cost of the PPE and if that part of the PPE has a different useful life than the main PPE, the useful life of that part is determined separately for depreciation.

The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment :

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Buildings	30 years
Improvements Leasehold Buildings	Useful life or lease period which ever is lower.
Plant & Equipments	7.5 years (Triple Shift)
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Dies, Tools and Moulds	3 years
Computer Equipments - Servers and Networks - End User Devices	 6 years 3 years
Spares	1 to 3 years

The management believes that the useful lives adopted reflect the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits.

The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at each financial year-end and if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, depreciation is charged prospectively to reflect the changed pattern.

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

ix. Investment property:

Investment property is a property, held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties (if any), 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 Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

x. Intangible assets and amortisation :

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

VKS Aiyer & Co * COIMBATORE * Chartered Accountants

Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Operating software is capitalised and amortised along with the related fixed asset.

The Company has used the following useful lives to amortise its intangible assets:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Specialised Software	4 Years
Fees for Technical Know-how	4 Years

xi. **Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations**

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customsary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. The Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

xii. **Impairment of Non Financial assets:**

The Company periodically assesses whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets comprising a cash generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. For an asset or group of assets that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash- generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

xiii. **Impairment of Financial assets:**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

xiv. **Fair value measurement:**

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

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1 :** Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2 :** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable, or
- **Level 3 :** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level Input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

xv. **Financial instruments:**

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

a. **Financial assets:**

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories :

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Debt instruments at amortised cost:

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

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Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met :

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.
- Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Debt instruments at FVTPL:

- FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
- In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures):

- All equity investments within the scope of Ind AS 109,' Financial Instruments', are measured at fair value either through statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. The Company makes an irrevocable election to present in OCI the subsequent changes in the fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition.
- If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in the OCI. Any gains or losses on de-recognition is recognised in the OCI and are not recycled to the statement of profit or loss.
- Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised when :

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

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

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Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures:

The Company's investment in equity instruments of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. **Financial Liabilities:**

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost (if any) that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement:

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

- **Loans and borrowings:**

  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 recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de- recognised as well as through the EIR amortisation 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Trade and other payables:**

  These amounts represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company which are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities when the payment is due within a period of 12 months from the end of the reporting period. For all trade and other payables classified as current, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Other payables falling due after 12 months from the end of the reporting period are presented as non-current liabilities and are measured at amortised cost unless designated as fair value through profit and loss at the inception.

- **Other 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. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities:

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

c. **Offsetting of financial instruments:**

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

xvi. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition / construction of qualifying assets are capitalised until the time all substantial activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for

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their intended use are complete. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use / sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit and loss.

xvii. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

xviii. Employee benefits:

a. Short Term and other long term employee benefits :

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees upto the reporting date.

b. Post-Employment Benefits:

- **Defined Contribution Plans:**

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

- **Defined Benefit Plans:**

  For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

xix. Provisions:

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of embodying economic benefits of resources will be required to settle a reliably assessable obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle each obligation at each balance sheet date. 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.

xx. Contingent liabilities:

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

Contingent Assets are not recognised but are disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits are probable.

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xxi. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares (if any) are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and consolidation of shares if any.

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

xxii. Government Grants:

Government grants are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

xxiii. Taxes on Income:

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

a. Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income / equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b. Deferred tax:

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

c. Minimum Alternate Tax:

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax.

Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

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xxiv. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The basis of determining cost for various categories of inventories is as follows: -

i) **Raw Materials, Packing Materials & Stores and Spares:** Weighted average basis.

ii) **Finished Goods and Work-In-Progress:** Cost of Direct Material, Labour & Other Manufacturing Overheads.

Stores & Spares which do not meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are accounted as inventories.

xxv. Business combination:

The Company accounts for each business combination by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive.

The Company measures goodwill as of the applicable acquisition date at the fair value of the consideration transferred, less the net recognised amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities in case such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably) assumed. When the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the consideration transferred, a bargain purchase gain is recognised as capital reserve.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Company to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Company. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration (if any). Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships.

Any contingent consideration (if any) is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination, such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

xxvi. Exceptional Items:

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to the significance of their nature or amount.

xxvii. Financial guarantee contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised 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 recognised less cumulative amortisation.

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Significant accounting Judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in out comes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies:

a) **Recognition of deferred tax assets :**

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

b) **Provision and contingent liability :**

On an ongoing basis, the Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements.

c) **Useful lives of depreciable assets :**

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date. As at 31st March, 2021 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

d) **Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets:**

The evaluation of applicable indicators for impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

e) **Defined benefit obligation:**

Management's estimate of the Defined Benefit obligation is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may impact the obligation amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

f) **Fair value measurements:**

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

g) **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances:**

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected life of the financial assets, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumption and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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h) **Leases**

Significant judgments are required in the assumptions and made in order to determine the ROU asset and lease liability. The assumptions and estimates include application of practical expedients, selection of accounting policy choices, assessment of lease term, determination of applicable incremental borrowing rate, among others.

Recent accounting pronouncements on Standards Issued or modified:

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) to a notification amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. These amendments are applicable from 1st April 2021.

The Company is evaluating the effect of the same in the financial statements.

2.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computer Equipments	Total
Cost							
As at 1st April, 2019	836.13	244.26	851.49	4.79	9.45	27.21	1,973.33
Additions during 2019-20	-	-	40.75	-	-	-	40.75
Sales / Deletions during 2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Right to Use (Refer to Note No. 2.2)	836.13	-	-	-	-	-	836.13
As at 31st March, 2020	-	244.26	892.24	4.79	9.45	27.21	1,177.95
Additions during 2020-21	-	-	141.41	-	-	-	141.41
Sales / Deletions during 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**244.26**	**1,033.65**	**4.79**	**9.45**	**27.21**	**1,319.36**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 1st April, 2019	21.82	12.97	165.74	0.71	2.78	11.48	215.50
Depreciation for the year 2019-20	-	7.71	143.01	0.46	1.80	7.78	160.76
Withdrawn during the year 2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Right to Use (Refer to Note No. 2.2)	21.82	-	-	-	-	-	21.82
As at 31st March, 2020	-	20.68	308.75	1.17	4.58	19.26	354.44
Depreciation for the year 2020-21	-	7.71	152.14	0.46	1.80	4.00	166.11
Withdrawn during the year 2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**28.39**	**460.89**	**1.63**	**6.38**	**23.26**	**520.55**
Net Carrying Amount							
As at 31st March, 2020	-	223.58	583.49	3.62	4.87	7.95	823.51
As at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**215.87**	**572.76**	**3.16**	**3.07**	**3.95**	**798.81**

Certain Property, Plant and Equipment have been given as security against non-current borrowings availed by the company (Refer to Note No. 2.13).

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2.2. RIGHT OF USE

₹ Lakhs

LEASEHOLD LAND

Particulars	Amount
Gross Carrying Value	
As at 1st April, 2019	-
Additions during 2019-20	118.40
Reclassified from PPE	836.13
Deletions during 2019-20	-
As at 31st March, 2020	954.53
Additions during 2020-21	-
Deletions during 2020-21	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**954.53**
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 1st April, 2019	-
Depreciation for the year 2019-20	13.87
Reclassified from PPE	21.82
Withdrawn during the year 2019-20	-
As at 31st March, 2020	35.69
Depreciation for the year 2020-21	**15.68**
Withdrawn during the year 2020-21	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**51.37**
Net Carrying Value	
As at 31st March, 2020	918.84
As at 31st March, 2021	**903.16**

2.3. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	31-3-2021	31-3-2020
Opening Capital Work-in-progress	**10.55**	7.60
Add : Addition during the year	**130.86**	43.70
Less : Deletion during the year	**141.41**	40.75
Closing Capital Work-in-progress	-	10.55

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2.4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Cost		
As at 1st April, 2019	7.56	7.56
Additions during 2019-20	-	-
Sales / Deletions during 2019-20	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	7.56	7.56
Additions during 2020-21	-	-
Sales / Deletions during 2020-21	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**7.56**	**7.56**
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at 1st April, 2019	2.86	2.86
Amortisation for the year 2019-20	1.80	1.80
Withdrawn during the year 2019-20	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	4.66	4.66
Amortisation for the year 2020-21	1.80	1.80
Withdrawn during the year 2020-21	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	**6.46**	**6.46**
Net Carrying Amount		
As at 31st March, 2020	2.90	2.90
As at 31st March, 2021	**1.10**	**1.10**

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			31-3-2021 ₹ Lakhs		31-3-2020 ₹ Lakhs
2.5.	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**				
	Unsecured Considered good				
	Security Deposits		-		1.25
			-		1.25
2.6.	**OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS**				
	Unsecured Considered good				
	Capital Advances		13.52		60.51
	Advance Tax , Net of Provision		0.39		0.78
	Unsecured Considered Doubtful				
	Advances to Suppliers	0.74		1.13	
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Advances	0.74	-	1.13	-
			13.91		61.29
2.7.	**INVENTORIES**				
	(Valued at Lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)				
	Raw Materials & Components		205.17		165.83
	Goods-in-Transit		8.16		19.11
	Work-in-progress		5.08		5.00
	Finished Goods		71.74		69.62
	Stores & Spares		4.98		11.57
			295.13		271.13

Inventories have been given as security against current borrowings availed by the company (Refer to Note No. 2.14)

Cost of Inventory recognised as an expense

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Cost of Materials Consumed	1,340.95	2,224.29
Stores and Spares	20.24	7.22

2.8.	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**				
	i) Unsecured Considered Good		541.76		367.47
	ii) Unsecured Considered Doubtful	-		-	
	Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-
			541.76		367.47

Trade Receivables have been given as securities for the current borrowings availed by the Company. Refer to Note No. 2.14.

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in the range of 30 - 120 days.

The company's exposure to credit,currency risk and loss allowances related to Trade Receivables are disclosed in Note No.2.34.

2.9.	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**				
	Balances with Banks				
	In Current Account	16.39		4.15	
	Cash on hand	0.09		0.03	
			16.48		4.18
2.10.	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**				
	Unsecured Considered Good				
	Advances to Employees		0.14		0.24
	Advances to Suppliers / Expenses		55.53		17.83
	GST Input Credits		87.48		123.92
	Unsecured Considered Doubtful				
	Advances to Suppliers	11.31		11.24	
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Advances	11.31	-	11.24	-
	Others				
	Prepaid Expenses		3.76		5.34
	Gratuity Fund (Refer to Note No. 2.37)		-		3.64
			146.91		150.97

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2.11. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	31-3-2021 ₹ Lakhs	31-3-2020 ₹ Lakhs
Authorised		
21,25,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/-each (Previous year - 11,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/-each)	2,125.00	1,100.00
Issued,Subscribed and Paid-up		
21,25,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/-each (Previous year - 8,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/-each)	2,125.00	850.00

Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Equity Shares	31-3-2021		31-3-2020	
	No. of Shares (in Lakhs)	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares (in Lakhs)	₹ Lakhs
At the beginning of the period	850.00	850.00	700.00	700.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	1,275.00	1,275.00	150.00	150.00
At the closing of the period	2,125.00	2,125.00	850.00	850.00

Terms / rights attached to equity shares :

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The authorised share capital of the company was increased from ₹ 1,725 lakhs to ₹ 2,125 lakhs, on 26th March 2021. But only after filing the Form PAS-3 for allotment of securities, corporate action of shares can be done and will be effected in demat account. The company filed form PAS-3 on 31st March 2021 and sent the corporate action forms to depository. Corporate action was done and shares were credited to demat account on 1st April 2021. Hence only ₹ 1,725 lakhs share capital is disclosed in BenPos as on 31st March 2021.

	31-3-2021		31-3-2020	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Equity Shares of ₹1/- each fully paid				
- Pricol Limited - Holding Company and its nominees	21,24,99,994	100.00%	8,49,99,994	100.00%

Details of Shares held by Holding Company :	31-3-2021		31-3-2020	
	No. of Shares	Value of Shares ₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	Value of Shares ₹ Lakhs
- Pricol Limited - Holding Company and its nominees	21,24,99,994	2,125.00	8,49,99,994	850.00

Details of Shares issued for consideration other than Cash :
There are no shares allotted by way of Bonus Shares and there have been no shares bought back in the immediately preceding five years.

2.12. OTHER EQUITY

	31-3-2021	31-3-2021 ₹ Lakhs	31-3-2020	31-3-2020 ₹ Lakhs
Capital Reserve		827.33		827.33
Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit & Loss				
Opening Balance	(1,073.64)		(748.67)	
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(285.38)		(324.97)	
		(1,359.02)		(1,073.64)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Opening Balance	2.58		1.34	
Add : Addition during the year	(4.47)		1.24	
		(1.89)		2.58
		(533.58)		(243.73)

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2.13. BORROWINGS

	Non-current portion		Current Maturities	
	31-3-2021	31-3-2020	31-3-2021	31-3-2020
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Secured Loans :				
Rupee Term Loan From Banks	-	-	85.83	257.50
	-	-	85.83	257.50

Term Loan of ₹ 103 Million from ICICI Bank is repayable in 12 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 85.83 Lakhs each. Interest is payable on monthly basis at the rate of Bank One Year MCLR + 0.3%. The loan is secured by first ranking charge on movable fixed assets purchased as part of the Business Transfer Agreement. The Loan is also secured by a Corporate Guarantee from the Holding Company, Pricol Limited. Present Outstanding as on 31st March, 2021 is ₹ 85.83 Lakhs. (Balance as on 31st March, 2020 - ₹ 257.50 Lakhs)

Owing to Covid, the Company had sought a moratorium from March 2020 to August 2020 for which the repayments were made subsequently.

For Current Maturities of Long Term Debt Refer to Note No. 2.16.

2.14. BORROWINGS

Secured Loans		
Working Capital Facilities from Banks		
- In Rupee	88.94	249.95
Loan from Holding Company	-	175.00
	88.94	424.95

Working Capital Facilities from ICICI Bank is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of the Company's entire stocks of raw material, semi finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares and such other moveables including book debts. Interest is payable at the rate of Bank 6 Month MCLR + 2.45%.

2.15. TRADE PAYABLES

- Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer to Note No. 2.42)	29.04	35.12
- Total Outstanding Dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	838.40	1,218.52
	867.44	1,253.64

The company's exposure to currency risk related to Trade Payables are disclosed in Note No. 2.34.

2.16. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Current Maturities of Long Term Debt (Refer to Note No.2.13)	85.83	257.50
Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	3.92	-
Employee Benefits Payable	22.23	13.13
Other Payables	21.02	41.44
	133.00	312.07

2.17. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory Dues Payable	7.56	4.76
Advances from Customers	26.65	10.40
	34.21	15.16

2.18. PROVISIONS

For Employee Benefits :		
- Gratuity (Refer to Note No. 2.37)	2.25	-
	2.25	-

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Note	Particulars	2020-21 ₹ Lakhs	2020-21 ₹ Lakhs	2019-20 ₹ Lakhs	2019-20 ₹ Lakhs
2.19.	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**				
	Sale of Products				
	Sales - Domestic		1,745.18		2,826.33
	Sales - Exports		14.57		25.00
			1,759.75		2,851.33
	Details of products sold				
	Wiping Systems & Sub Assemblies of Wiping Systems		1,759.75		2,851.33
			1,759.75		2,851.33
2.20.	**OTHER INCOME**				
	Insurance Claim Received		-		1.15
	Excess Provision no longer required written back		0.32		
			0.32		1.15
2.21.	**COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED**				
	Materials Consumed (Refer to Note No. 2.30)		1,340.95		2,224.29
2.22.	**CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS, FINISHED GOODS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE**				
	Opening Stock				
	Work-in-progress	5.00		15.10	
	Finished Goods	69.62		95.61	
			74.62		110.71
	Less : Closing Stock				
	Work-in-progress	5.08		5.00	
	Finished Goods	71.74		69.62	
			76.82		74.62
			(2.20)		36.09
2.23.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**				
	a) Pay, Allowances and Bonus	272.35		399.51	
	b) Contribution to Provident and other funds	14.87		17.28	
	c) Welfare Expenses	9.12		13.37	
			296.34		430.16
2.24.	**FINANCE COSTS**				
	Interest on Borrowings	54.01		70.07	
			54.01		70.07
2.25.	**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE**				
	Depreciation (Refer to Note No. 2.1)	166.11		160.76	
	Amortisation of Right to Use (Refer to Note No.2.2)	15.68		13.87	
	Amortisation of Intangibles (Refer to Note No. 2.4)	1.80		1.80	
			183.59		176.43
2.26.	**OTHER EXPENSES**				
	Power & Utilities		26.45		36.48
	Stores & Spares Consumed		20.24		7.22
	Repairs and Maintenance :				
	- Machinery		17.08		24.90
	- Building		1.42		2.23
	- Others		1.31		2.44
	Printing & Stationery		0.78		2.65
	Postage & Telephone		1.73		2.17
	Rent		1.52		3.28
	Rates, Taxes & Licence		8.65		5.68
	Insurance		5.47		3.90
	Bank Charges		2.09		4.47
	Travelling & Conveyance		7.67		18.13
	Freight & Forwarding and Selling Expenses		36.73		72.89
	Bad debts / Advances written off		6.88		17.04
	Auditors' Remuneration (Refer to Note No. 2.29)		7.73		8.27
	Professional Charges		22.45		11.30
	Loss on Exchange Fluctuation (Net)		2.95		16.69
	Miscellaneous Expenses		1.61		0.68
			172.76		240.42

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		2020-21 ₹ Lakhs		2019-20 ₹ Lakhs	
2.27.	**EARNINGS PER SHARE**				
	Profit / (Loss) After Tax	**(285.38)**		(324.98)	
	Weighted Average No. of Shares Outstanding	**11,49,79,452**		8,08,33,333	
	Basic & Diluted (Nos. in Lakhs.)	**1,149.79**		808.33	
	Basic / Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	**(0.25)**		(0.40)	
	Face Value per Equity Share (in ₹)	**1.00**		1.00	
2.28.	**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**				
	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES				
	As on the Closing Date	-		-	
	COMMITMENTS				
	Estimated Value of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account	**29.27**		60.51	
2.29.	**REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS (EXCLUSIVE OF GST) :**				
	For Audit	**5.00**		5.00	
	For Taxation Matters	**2.50**		2.55	
	For Certification and Others	**0.04**		0.50	
	Reimbursement of Expenses	**0.19**		0.22	
		7.73		8.27	
2.30.	**COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED**		**%**		%
	Imported	**322.38**	**24.04**	568.88	25.58
	Indigenous	**1,018.57**	**75.96**	1,655.41	74.42
		1,340.95	**100.00**	2,224.29	100.00

2.31. Balances in parties accounts are subject to confirmation / reconciliation. Appropriate adjustments, if any, will be made as and when the balances are reconciled. In the opinion of the management adjustments on account of reconciliation would not be material.

2.32. Deferred tax asset has not been recognised because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the company can use the benefits thereon.

	2020-21	2019-20
Unused Tax Losses	**1,263.81**	904.82

Unused tax losses reported are provisional and are subject to changes based on tax returns and income tax assessments if any.

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2.33. Fair Value measurements

i. Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2021 were as follows: **₹ Lakhs**

Particulars	Note No.	Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Cost / Amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	2.8	-	-	-	541.76	541.76	541.76
Cash and cash equivalents	2.9	-	-	-	16.48	16.48	16.48
Other Financial Assets	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	2.13, 2.14 & 2.16	-	-	-	174.77	174.77	174.77
Trade payables	2.15	-	-	-	867.44	867.44	867.44
Other financial liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	2.16	-	-	-	47.17	47.17	47.17

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 were as follows: ₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Cost / Amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	2.8	-	-	-	367.47	367.47	367.47
Cash and cash equivalents	2.9	-	-	-	4.18	4.18	4.18
Other Financial Assets	2.5	-	-	-	1.25	1.25	1.25
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	2.13, 2.14 & 2.16	-	-	-	682.45	682.45	682.45
Trade payables	2.15	-	-	-	1,253.64	1,253.64	1,253.64
Other financial liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	2.16	-	-	-	54.57	54.57	54.57

ii. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments. 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.

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iii. Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the financial statement and are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy.

The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Given below are the fair values based on their hierarchy

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Amount as on 31-03-2021	As at 31-03-2021		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets not measured at Fair value*				
Trade receivables	541.76	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	16.48	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-			
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value*				
Borrowings				
- Current	174.77	-	-	-
- Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	867.44	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	47.17	-	-	-

Particulars	Carrying Amount as on 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2020		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets not measured at Fair value*				
Trade receivables	367.47	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4.18	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	1.25	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value*				
Borrowings				
- Current	682.45	-	-	-
- Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,253.64	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	54.57	-	-	-

* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for short term / current financial instruments (such as short term trade receivables, short term trade payables, Current Loans and Short term borrowings etc), because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of Fair value.

iv. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The carrying amounts of all current financial instruments are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term in nature.

2.34. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis, Credit ratings
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk – Interest rate risk	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Cash flow forecasting, Sensitivity analysis
Market risk – Financial Currency Risk	Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency	Internal Foreign Currency Exposure and risk management policy

a. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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Credit risk management
Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk B: Moderate credit risk C: High credit risk

Assets Group	Description of category	Provision for expected credit loss *
Low credit risk	Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil	12 month expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter-party where the capacity to meet the obligations is not strong	12 month expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Assets where there is a high probability of default	12 month expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss/fully provided for

* Life time expected credit loss (if required) is provided for trade receivables and for those financial assets where the credit risk has increased significantly, since the initial recognition.

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counterparty fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.
Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Any subsequent recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

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Classification of Financial assets among risk categories:

As at 31st March 2021 **₹ Lakhs**

Credit rating	Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount	Provision	Carrying Amount net of Provision
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets	**558.24**	**-**	**558.24**
Moderate credit risk	Nil	-	-	-
High credit risk	Nil	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2020 ₹ Lakhs

Credit rating	Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount	Provision	Carrying Amount net of Provision
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets	372.90	-	372.90
Moderate credit risk	Nil	-	-	-
High credit risk	Nil	-	-	-

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. 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.

Maturities of financial liabilities: **₹ Lakhs**

31-Mar-21	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	**88.94**	**85.83**	-	-	**174.77**
Trade payables	-	**867.44**	-	-	**867.44**
Other financial liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	-	**47.17**	-	-	**47.17**
Total	**88.94**	**1,000.44**	-	-	**1,089.38**

₹ Lakhs

31-Mar-20	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	249.95	432.50	-	-	682.45
Trade payables	-	1,253.64	-	-	1,253.64
Other financial liabilities excluding Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	-	54.57	-	-	54.57
Total	249.95	1,740.71	-	-	1,990.66

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c. Interest rate risk

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates. However, the company's variable rate borrowings are subject to interest rate risk. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowings:

Interest rate risk exposure **₹ Lakhs**

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Fixed rate borrowing	-	175.00
Variable rate borrowing	**174.77**	507.45
Total	**174.77**	682.45

Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change (100 basis points) 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 variable rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Interest sensitivity		
Interest rates – Increase / Decrease by 100 basis points	**2.27**	**5.20**

d. Financial Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency results in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows (either using natural hedge or an artificial hedge) upto a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts and hedges based on their Internal Foreign Curreny Exposure and risk management policy as approved by the management and in accordance with the applicable regulations where the Company operates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

As at 31st March 2021 **₹ Lakhs**

Particulars	Euro	USD
Financial Assets	4.74	-
Financial Liabilities	82.62	37.49

As at 31st March 2020 ₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Euro	USD
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Liabilities	100.84	61.85

The above foreign currency exposures are not hedged by derivative instrument.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Impact on Profit / (loss) for the year for a 1% change:

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
Increase / Decrease by 1%	1.15	1.63

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2.35. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

₹ Lakhs

Particulars		**31-Mar-21**	31-Mar-20
Borrowings (long-term and short-term, including current maturities of long term borrowings)		174.77	507.45
Loan from Holding Company		-	175.00
		174.77	682.45
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		16.48	4.18
Net Debt	**(A)**	158.29	678.27
Equity Share Capital		2,125.00	850.00
Other Equity		(533.58)	(243.73)
Total Equity	**(B)**	1,591.42	606.27
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	**(A) / (B) x 100**	9.95%	111.87%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

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

2.36. Disclosure under Ind AS 116 - Leases, to the Extent applicable

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	**2020-21**	2019-20
Depreciation charge for Right of Use	**15.68**	13.87
Interest Expenses	-	-
Expense in relation to short term lease / lease of low value assets	**1.52**	3.28
Carrying value of Right of Use (Refer to Note No. 2.2)	**903.16**	918.84

The other disclosures as specified in the standard are not applicable.

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2.37. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance scheme and superannuation fund are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	9.49	12.71

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit obligation. The benefits are governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The company makes lumpsum payment to vested employees an amount based on 15 days last drawn basic salary including dearness allowance (if any) for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out at the balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation as at balance sheet date:

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Gratuity (Funded)
	2020-21	2019-20
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	25.09	31.22
Current Service Cost	5.37	3.96
Interest Cost	1.71	2.00
Remeasurements		
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	(0.15)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	9.22	(0.17)
Effect of experience adjustments	5.17	(1.22)
Benefits Paid	(0.29)	(10.55)
Transfer of obligation due to Transfer of Employees to Group Entities	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation at year end	46.27	25.09
-Non-Current	44.50	23.94
-Current	1.77	1.15

(ii) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Gratuity (Funded)
	2020-21	2019-20
Fair value of Plan Assets at beginning of year	28.73	30.88
Interest Income	2.49	2.29
Remeasurements:		
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	9.92	(0.29)
Employer Contribution	3.17	6.40
Benefits Paid	(0.29)	(10.55)
Fair value of Plan Assets at year end	44.02	28.73

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(iii) Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Gratuity (Funded)
	2020-21	2019-20
Fair value of Plan Assets	**44.02**	28.73
Present value of Obligation	**46.27**	25.09
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet- Surplus/(Deficit)	**(2.25)**	3.64
-Non-Current	**-**	-
-Current	**(2.25)**	3.64

(iv) Expenses recognised during the year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Gratuity (Funded)
	2020-21	2019-20
In Income Statement		
Current Service Cost	**5.37**	3.96
Interest Cost	**(0.78)**	(0.30)
Return on Plan Assets	**-**	-
Net (Income)/ Expense for the period Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**4.59**	3.66
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	**-**	(0.15)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	**9.22**	(0.17)
Effect of experience adjustments	**5.18**	(1.22)
(Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	**(9.93)**	0.29
Changes in asset ceiling (excluding interest income)	**-**	-
Net (Income) / Expense For the period Recognised in OCI	**4.47**	(1.25)

(v) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	Gratuity (Funded)
	2020-21	2019-20
	(Ultimate)	(Ultimate)
Discount Rate (per annum)	**6.82%**	6.84%
Rate of escalation in Salary (per annum)	**Uniform 8.0%**	Uniform 5.0%
Attrition Rate	**Uniform 4.0%**	Uniform 4.0%
Retirement Age	**58**	58
Pre-retirement mortality	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate
Disability	**Nil**	Nil

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.
The above information is certified by the actuary.

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(vi) The expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
a) Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2022 & March 31, 2021	**4.14**	3.14
b) Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:		
Year 1	**1.85**	1.21
Year 2	**4.39**	1.33
Year 3	**4.17**	1.23
Year 4	**9.63**	3.24
Year 5	**3.51**	7.43
Next 5 years	**8.70**	5.90
Total	32.25	20.34

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period , while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-3-2021	31-3-2020
Discount rate +100 basis points	**42.21**	23.11
Discount rate -100 basis points	**51.08**	27.40
Salary Increase Rate +1%	**50.74**	27.29
Salary Increase Rate -1%	**42.41**	23.17
Attrition Rate +1%	**45.70**	25.28
Attrition Rate -1%	**46.93**	24.86

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Investment risk, Interest risk, Longevity risk and Salary risk.

Name of the Risk and its Description
Investment risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk - A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan debt investments.
Longevity risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk - The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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2.38. a) Details of Foreign Currency Exposures that are hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise : - Nil

b) Details of Foreign Currency Exposures that are not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise :

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount of Foreign Currency in Lakhs		Equivalent Amount in Lakhs	
		2020-21	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2019-20**
Trade Payables	EUR	**0.96**	1.21	**82.62**	100.84
	USD	**0.51**	0.82	**37.49**	61.85
Trade Receivables	EUR	**0.06**	-	**4.74**	-
	USD	-	-	-	-

2.39. Business Combinations

Pursuant to a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) with PMP Auto Components Private Limited, the wiping business was acquired with effect from 28th August 2017. Upto 28th February 2018, operations were carried out through PMP Auto Components Private Limited, which acted as an Agent of the Company till factory approval license to operate the factory in the name of the Company and other necessary approvals for operating directly were obtained. The sales, purchases of materials, receipt of consideration for sales and payment for the materials were initially recorded in the books of PMP Auto Components Private Limited ("the agent") and cross charged to/ by the Company till the necessary approvals were obtained.

The company obtained the license in Feb 2018 and with effect from 1st March 2018 the company operated the business under its own name. However, in continuation to the agency agreement the receipts for sales made upto 28th February 2018, settlement of trade payables and payment for certain expenditure were routed through designated bank accounts of PMP Auto Components Private Limited. These transactions were accounted based on the transaction advice from the banks. Due to certain commercial reasons, the company was unable to obtain the statement of accounts from the designated banks and from PMP Auto Components Private Limited and hence continue to remain unreconciled as on date.

Necessary adjustments, if any, would be made in the books of accounts as and when these statements/confirmations stated above are received.

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2.40. Segment Reporting

The Company primarily operates in the automotive segment. The automotive segment includes manufacture and trading of automotive components. The board of directors of the Company, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocate resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the Company as a single unit. Therefore, there is no reportable segment for the Company as per the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Information about geographical revenue and non-current assets:

1. Revenue from Operations: - Based on location of Customers

2. Non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, and rights arising under insurance contracts: Based on Location of the Assets

a) Revenue from Operations **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	2020-21			2019-20		
	Within India	**Outside India**	**Total**	Within India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from Operations (Gross)	**1,745.18**	**14.57**	**1,759.75**	2,826.33	25.00	2,851.33
	1,745.18	**14.57**	**1,759.75**	2,826.33	25.00	2,851.33

b) Non-Current Assets

Particulars	2020-21			2019-20		
	Within india	**Outside India**	**Total**	Within india	Outside India	Total
1) Property, plant and equipment	**798.81**	**-**	**798.81**	823.51	-	823.51
2) Right of Use	**903.16**		**903.16**	918.84	-	918.84
3) Capital Work-in-progress	**-**	**-**	**-**	10.55	-	10.55
4) Other intangible assets	**1.10**	**-**	**1.10**	2.90	-	2.90
5) Other Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	1.25	-	1.25
6) Other non-current assets	**13.91**	**-**	**13.91**	61.29	-	61.29
Total Non Current Assets	**1,716.98**	**-**	**1,716.98**	1,818.34	-	1,818.34

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2.41. CSR Expenditure

	2020-21	2019-20
i) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	-	-
ii) Amount spent during the year	-	-

Particulars	Incurred	Yet to be Incurred	Total
a) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
b) On other purpose other than (a) above	-	-	-

2.42. Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	29.04	35.12
Interest due on above	-	-
Total	29.04	35.12
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 appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	1.33	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

The Company has disclosed the suppliers who have registered themselves under "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" to the extent they have confirmed.

2.43. The Company has incurred a net loss (including OCI) of ₹ 289.85 Lakhs during the year ended 31st March 2021. As on that date, the company's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by ₹ 125.56 Lakhs. The parent holding company has assured the company of continued financial support. Consequently, these financials have been prepared on the principles applicable to a going concern entity.

2.44.

The company's operations and financial results for the Quarter Ended 30th June 2020 were adversely impacted by the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent lock down announced by the Government of India the operations have resumed with requisite precautions in place. The situation is continuously evolving, the impact assessed may be different from the estimates made as at the date of approval these financial statements and management will continue to monitor any material changes arising due to the impact of this pandemic on financial and operational performance of the company and take necessary measures to address the situation.

2.45. On 24th May 2021, the Board approved the amalgamation of Pricol Wiping System India Limited ("PWSIL"), a Wholly Owned Subsidiary company with its Holding Company, Pricol Limited with effect from 1st April 2021 ("Appointed Date") by way of a Scheme of Amalgamation, subject to all regulatory approvals.

Upon the Scheme becoming effective, all assets and Liabilities, including reserves of the Transferor Companies shall be recorded in the books of the Transferee Company at their existing carrying values under 'Pooling of Interest Method' as described in Appendix "C" of Indian Accounting Standards 103 ("Ind AS 103"), Business Combinations.

2.46. Events occurring after the balance sheet date:

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31st March 2021 and the date of authorisation of these standalone financial statements.

2.47. All figures are in Lakhs unless otherwise stated.

2.48. Related Party disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard 24 :

(i) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

1 Enterprises where control exists

Holding Company : Pricol Limited

2 Related parties where significant influence exists and with whom transactions have taken place during the year :

(a) Private Companies — Pricol Logistics Private Limited; Pricol Travel Private Limited

(b) Public Companies under common control — Pricol Corporate Services Limited; Target Manpower Services Limited; PPL Enterprises Limited; Pricol Engineering Industries Limited

(c) Fellow Subsidiary — Pricol Wiping Czech s.r.o, Czech Republic (Upto 21st August 2C

(d) Key management personnel : Mr. J. Sridhar - Director; Mr.S.A.Gopalakrishnan - Director; Mr.P.M. Ganesh - Director, appointed on 19th February, 2020; Mr.V.Balaji Chinnappan - Director - upto 19th February, 2020

(ii) Related party transactions:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Transactions during the year	**₹ Lakhs**	₹ Lakhs
Sale of Products		
Pricol Engineering Industries Limited	**18.27**	0.95
Loan		
Pricol Limited - Loan Received	-	175.00
Pricol Limited - Loan Converted into Equity during the year	**175.00**	-
Purchase		
Pricol Limited	-	20.10
Pricol Engineering Industries Limited	**37.39**	-
PPL Enterprises Limited	**18.53**	17.50
Pricol Wiping Czech s.r.o, Czech Republic	**4.41**	19.14
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
Pricol Engineering Industries Limited	**14.79**	-
Receiving of Services/Reimbursement of Expenses Paid :		
Pricol Limited - Rent	**0.59**	0.53
Pricol Limited - Reimbursement of Expenses	**1.51**	2.24
Pricol Limited - Interest on Loan	**8.05**	4.48
Pricol Travel Private Limited	**0.30**	6.81
Pricol Corporate Services Limited	-	-
Target Manpower Services Limited	**0.39**	3.00
Pricol Engineering Industries Limited - reimbursement of expenses	-	0.04
Pricol Wiping Czech s.r.o, Czech Republic	-	61.78

(iii) Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date :

Particulars	31-3-2021	31-3-2020
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Trade Receivables :		
Pricol Engineering Industries Limited	**0.94**	-
Trade Payables and other payables :		
Pricol Limited	**70.40**	74.35
Pricol Travel Private Limited	**0.07**	3.62
Pricol Corporate Services Limited	-	11.23
Target Manpower Services Limited	-	3.20
Pricol Wiping Czech s.r.o, Czech Republic	-	78.25
PPL Enterprises Limited	**3.91**	18.05
Loan :		
Pricol Limited	-	175.00
Guarantees Received :		
Pricol Limited	**1,050.00**	1,050.00

As per our report of even date attached
For VKS Aiyer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 000066S

Kaushik Sidartha
Partner
Membership No. 217964

Coimbatore, 24th May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

J.Sridhar
Director
(DIN : 02715298)

S.A.Gopalakrishnan
Director
(DIN : 03594629)

K. Senthil Kumar
Chief Executive Officer

T.G.Thamizhanban
Company Secretary
(FCS No. : 7897)

G. Sriram
Chief Financial Officer