S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Nirlep Appliances Private Limited

Report on Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Nirlep Appliances Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

   (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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32 to the Ind AS financial statements;

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

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

VISHAL BANSAL

Digitally signed by VISHAL BANSAL
DN: cn=VISHAL BANSAL, c=IN, o=Personal, email=vishal.b@srb.in
Date: 2021.05.14 18:02:07 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 097546
UDIN: 21097546AAAACU5522
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2021

ANNEXURE "1" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF NIRLEP APPLIANCES PRIVATE LIMITED

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) All property, plant and equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property plant and equipment are pledged with the banks and not available with the Company. The same has been independently confirmed by the bank.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at year end and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

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

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, duty of custom and other statutory dues applicable to it except income-tax where there is slight delay in one instance. There is a serious delay in payment of custom duty payable on account of non-fulfilment of export obligation under EPCG scheme. Service tax, sales tax, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except custom duty, for which the details are as follows. Service tax, sales tax, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount in INR lakhs	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	741.90	May 06, 2018	Immediately	Not paid	The amount is payable on account of non-fulfilment of export obligation under EPCG scheme

(c) According to the records of the Company, there were no dues outstanding of Income-tax, Wealth-tax, and cess on account of any dispute. Service tax, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company. The dues outstanding in respect of Central Sales Tax and Value Added tax on account of disputes are as follows:

(Amount in INR lakhs)

Name of Statue	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which amount relates	Amount Involved	Amount paid	Amount unpaid
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	CST	Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax Appeals	FY 2011-12	2.63	0.20	2.43
The Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	VAT	Assistant Commissioner Commercial Taxes	FY 2005-06 FY 2006-07 FY 2008-09	6.83	3.29	3.54
The Kerala Value Added Tax Act, 2003	VAT	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) Commercial Taxes	FY 2012-13	7.19	0.83	6.36

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer, further public offer and debt instruments during the year. The Company has raised money by way of terms loans. We report that in absence of any stipulation regarding the utilization of loans from the lender, we are unable to comment as to whether the term loans have been utilized for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

VISHAL BANSAL

Digitally signed by VISHAL BANSAL
DN: cn=VISHAL BANSAL, c=IN, o=Personal, email=vishal.b@srb.in
Date: 2021.05.14 18:04:23 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 097546
UDIN: 21097546AAAACU5522
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2021

ANNEXURE "2" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF NIRLEP APPLIANCES PRIVATE LIMITED

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 (as amended).

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

VISHAL BANSAL

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Date: 2021.05.14 18:05:00 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 097546
UDIN: 21097546AAAACU5522
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2021

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non -Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,521.38	1,527.33
Intangible assets	2	0.63	0.76
Capital work in progress		0.48	2.57
Financial Assets			
i) Investments	3	1.71	1.71
ii) Other financial assets			
Loans	5	48.31	40.81
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	-	-
Income tax assets (net)		14.20	13.88
Other non-current assets	7	18.45	113.10
Total Non-Current Assets		2,605.16	1,700.16
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	1,627.31	893.50
Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	4	207.24	165.08
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	0.68	2.68
iii) Other Bank balances	10	6.17	2.06
iv) Other current financial assets	11	0.06	0.03
Other current assets	12	692.01	424.25
Total Current Assets		2,533.47	1,487.60
Total Assets		5,138.63	3,187.76
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	743.56	743.56
Other Equity	14	(3,431.20)	(2,968.25)
Total Equity		(2,687.64)	(2,224.69)
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	15	3,997.50	2,600.00
ii) Employee benefit obligations	16	147.25	154.08
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,144.75	2,754.08
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	15	592.23	487.24
ii) Trade payables			
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	17	798.06	377.00
Total Outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises & small enterprises		943.16	718.30
iii) Other current financial liabilities	18	95.77	13.77
Provisions	19	17.37	15.60
Employee benefit obligations	16	124.95	127.05
Contract liabilities	20a	314.04	160.39
Other current liabilities	20	795.94	759.02
Total Current Liabilities		3,681.52	2,658.37
Total Liabilities		7,826.27	5,412.45
Total Equity & Liabilities		5,138.63	3,187.76

Summary of significant accounting policies 1C

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
CIN : U27200MH1979PTC021470

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Mahesh Singhi Digitally signed by Mahesh Singhi Date: 2021.05.14 16:45:41 +05'30'

Sanjay Murarka

MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE Digitally signed by MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE Date: 2021.05.14 16:41:13 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal	Mahesh Singhi	Sanjay Murarka	Mukund Bhogale
Partner	Company Secretary	Director	Whole Time Director
Membership No.097546	FCS No.: 7066	DIN: 02802918	DIN: 00072564
Place : Mumbai	Place : Aurangabad	Place : Mumbai	Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021	Date : May 14, 2021	Date : May 14, 2021	Date : May 14, 2021

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31 , 2021

	Notes	Year ended March-21	Year ended March-20
Income:			
Revenue from operations	21	5,132.44	4,191.08
Other income	22	4.32	30.32
Total Income		5,136.76	4,221.40
Expenses:			
Cost of raw materials and services consumed	23	3,939.97	2,818.68
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, finished goods & traded goods	24	(114.83)	83.09
Employee benefit expenses	25	622.69	553.39
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	172.27	153.20
Other expenses	27	546.92	581.27
Finance cost	28	440.78	455.44
Total Expenses		5,607.80	4,645.07
Loss before tax		(471.04)	(423.67)
Income tax expense:			
Deferred tax	6	(2.04)	4.10
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	8.44
Total tax expense		(2.04)	12.54
Loss for the year		(469.00)	(436.21)
Other comprehensive (Income)/Loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans		(8.09)	16.30
Tax impacts on above		2.04	(4.10)
Other comprehensive (Income)/loss, net of tax		(6.05)	12.20
Total Comprehensive Loss, net of tax		(462.95)	(448.41)
Earnings per equity share based on loss for the year			
Basic and Diluted	30	(63.08)	(58.67)
Face value per equity share		100.00	100.00

Summary of significant accounting policies 1C

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
CIN : U27200MH1979PTC021470

VISHAL BANSAL
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Date: 2021.05.14 18:11:31 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No.097546

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

Mahesh Singhi
Digitally signed by Mahesh Singhi
Date: 2021.05.14 16:46:19 +05'30'

Mahesh Singhi
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 7066

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

Sanjay Murarka
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Date: 2021.05.14 17:15:54 +05'30'

Sanjay Murarka
Director
DIN: 02802918

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE
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Date: 2021.05.14 16:42:03 +05'30'

Mukund Bhogale
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00072564

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(471.04)	(423.67)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	172.27	153.20
Finance costs	440.78	455.44
Impairment of investment	-	0.58
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts and advances	(4.66)	35.13
Property, Plant and Equipment written off	-	21.31
Interest income on bank deposits and others	(4.32)	(5.60)
	133.03	236.39
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(37.21)	143.12
(Increase)/decrease in financial and other assets (current & non-current)	(276.09)	39.85
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(733.81)	96.56
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	645.92	(310.38)
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	1.77	1.77
Increase/(decrease) in Employee Benefit Obligations	(0.85)	(48.90)
Increase/(decrease) in financial, contract and other liabilities (current & non-current)	150.97	(343.34)
Net cash used in operations	(116.27)	(184.93)
Net Income taxes paid	(0.31)	(1.51)
Net cash outflow from operating activities (A)	(116.58)	(186.44)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress and capital advances	(987.53)	(134.75)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1.44
Proceeds from bank deposits	-	33.90
Investment in bank deposits	(4.11)	-
Interest received	4.28	6.43
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	(987.36)	(92.98)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	1,502.49	1,000.00
Repayment of borrowings	-	(290.72)
Interest paid	(400.55)	(428.16)
Net cash inflow from financing activities (C)	1,101.94	281.12
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+ B + C)	(2.00)	1.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.68	0.98
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	0.68	2.68

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs in Lakhs)

Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with banks in current accounts	0.54	0.66
Cash on hand	0.14	2.02
Total cash and cash equivalents	0.68	2.68

Change in liability arising from financing activities	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening Borrowings	3,087.24	2,377.96
Proceeds from borrowings	1,502.49	1,000.00
Repayment of borrowings	-	(290.72)
Closing Borrowings	4,589.73	3,087.24

Note:
The cash flow statement is prepared using the 'indirect method' set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.

Summary of significant accounting policies 1C

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
CIN : U27200MH1979PTC021470

VISHAL BANSAL
Digitally signed by VISHAL BANSAL
DN: cn=VISHAL BANSAL, c=IN, o=Personal, email=vishal.b@srb.in
Date: 2021.05.14 18:15:51 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No.097546

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

Mahesh Singhi
Digitally signed by Mahesh Singhi
Date: 2021.05.14 16:46:59 +05'30'

Mahesh Singhi
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 7066

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

Sanjay Murarka
Digitally signed by Sanjay Murarka
DN: c=IN, o=Personal, title=1954, pseudonym=7ca633335b769c7057a4643e79d4826f88deb3aa911c0d7b19959c1cb804c9fc, 2.5.4.20=da54da4c1523064f17e4c7904a3638c350b8539c986b8765a76f697eed540a4b, postalCode=400060, st=Maharashtra, serialNumber=b71efb551f85c223a9c3d72b47340f80f60fbca9c71ff197539f767ebefe0d29, cn=Sanjay Murarka
Date: 2021.05.14 17:18:27 +05'30'

Sanjay Murarka
Director
DIN: 02802918

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE
Digitally signed by MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE
Date: 2021.05.14 16:42:39 +05'30'

Mukund Bhogale
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00072564

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31 , 2021

(Rs in Lakhs)

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
As at the beginning of the year	743.56	743.56
Issue of equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at the end of the year	743.56	743.56

B. Other equity (Refer Note 14)	Reserves and surplus			
Particulars	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2019	677.46	(3,221.55)	24.25	(2,519.84)
Loss for the year	-	(436.21)	-	(436.21)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(12.20)	-	(12.20)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(448.41)	-	(448.41)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	677.46	(3,669.96)	24.25	(2,968.25)

Other equity (Refer Note 14)	Reserves and surplus			
Particulars	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2020	677.46	(3,669.96)	24.25	(2,968.25)
Loss for the year	-	(469.00)	-	(469.00)
Other comprehensive income	-	6.05	-	6.05
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(462.95)	-	(462.95)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	677.46	(4,132.91)	24.25	(3,431.20)

Summary of significant accounting policies 1C

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
CIN : U27200MH1979PTC021470

VISHAL BANSAL Digitally signed by VISHAL BANSAL DN: cn=VISHAL BANSAL, c=IN, o=Personal, email=vishal.b@srb.in Date: 2021.05.14 18:16:21 +05'30'

Mahesh Singhi Digitally signed by Mahesh Singhi Date: 2021.05.14 16:47:41 +05'30'

Sanjay Murarka Digitally signed by Sanjay Murarka

MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE Digitally signed by MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE Date: 2021.05.14 16:43:09 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No.097546

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

Mahesh Singhi
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 7066

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

Sanjay Murarka
Director
DIN: 02802918

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

Mukund Bhogale
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00072564

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

1A GENERAL INFORMATION.

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited ('the Company') incorporated in 1979 under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and deemed to exist within the purview of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended), having its registered office at GUT No. 16, Naigavahan, Khandewadi Taluk Paithan, Paithan Road, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra - 431105.

The Company became a a subsidiary of Bajaj Electricals Limited during the year ended March 31, 2019 and deals in non-stick cookware, including products like, snack makers, enamelware, gas tops, hard anodised cookware, induction cook tops, pressure cookers, etc. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 14, 2021.

1B BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended), (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets like investments that are measured at fair value and defined benefit plans where plan assets are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy for details).

The accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of financial statement have been consistent with the previous year except for the changes in the accounting policy for amendments to the standards that were issued by the MCA, effective for annual period beginning from on or after April 01, 2020 (Refer note 1D for details).

Estimates, judgements and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements and disclosures are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements, which may differ from the actual results at a subsequent date. The critical estimates, judgements and assumptions are presented in Note 1E.

1C SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

1 Current v/s Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2 Revenue from contract with customers:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The recognition criteria for sale of products is described below

(1) Sale of products:

Revenue from sale of products (domestic sales) is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product. In case of export sales, the revenue from the customer is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer based on the delivery terms agreed. In determining the transaction price for the sale of product, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, if any.

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of products provide customers with a volume rebate. The volume rebate give rise to variable consideration.

3 Contract balances:

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

The amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables once the amounts are billed to the customer as per the conditions of the contract. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section Impairment.

Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

4 Other income:

(1) Interest income on financial asset is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the

expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instruments. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss

(2) Others:

The Company recognises other income (including rent, income from scrap sales, income from claims received, etc.) on accrual basis. However, where the ultimate collection of the same is uncertain, revenue recognition is postponed to the extent of uncertainty.

5 Property, plant and equipment:

A) Asset class:

i) Freehold land is carried at historical cost less impairment loss, if any, including expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the land.

ii) All other items of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress) are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

iii) Capital goods manufactured by the Company for its own use are carried at their cost of production (including non-refundable duties and other levies, if any) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

iv) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

v) Losses/ Gains arising from the retirement/ disposal (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) of property, plant and equipments which are carried at cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B) Depreciation:

i) Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

ii) Where a significant component (in terms of cost) of an asset has an economic useful life different than that of its corresponding asset, the component is depreciated over its estimated useful life.

iii) The useful life of asset is as given below:

Asset block	Useful Lives (in years)
Freehold Land	Not applicable
Building – Office/Factory	30 years
Plant & Machinery	15 to 24 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 to 10 years
Electric Installations	10 years
Office Equipment	3 to 5 years
Dies & Jigs	9 to 15 years
Laboratory Equipments	10 to 23 years
Computer Hardware	3 to 6 years
Computer Software	1 to 5 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended). The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

6 Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses if any. Intangible assets comprise of software and is amortized over a period of 5 years on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

7 Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss Account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been change in the estimate of the recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

8 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.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

I. Financial Assets

A) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer section 2 Revenue from contracts with customers and 3 Contract Balances of accounting policies above.

B) Subsequent measurement

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

- 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. 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 other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment and ECL provision are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other financial assets.

- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (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 recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

  In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized 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'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

  All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

C) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to 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.

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

D) Impairment Financial assets and contract assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For all financial assets other than trade receivables and contract assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company has applied the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in Ind AS 109 which requires the expected lifetime losses from initial recognition of the receivables and contract assets.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

II. Financial Liabilities

A) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

B) Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

  There are no financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL.

- Loans and Borrowings

  This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised 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.

C) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition 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 or loss.

III. Reclassification of financial assets / liabilities

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

IV. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of Company or the counterparty.

8. Fair value measurements:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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
- 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. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets.

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

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

9. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

10. Inventories:

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the weighted average basis. 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.

11. Foreign currency transactions:

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

a) On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

b) Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency outstanding at the close of reporting date are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

c) Exchange differences arising on settlement of translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

12. Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for the jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

A. Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions, wherever appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. 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 is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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 is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

13. Leases

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

Company as a lessee
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition

exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

14. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

15. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A. Provisions

A provision is recognised if

- the Company has present legal or constructive obligation as a result of an event in the past;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- the amount of the obligation has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

B. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

C. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

16. Employee benefits

A. Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in the same period in which the employees renders the related service and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

B. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

C. Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes

(a) defined benefit plans - Gratuity

(b) defined contribution plans - Provident fund

Defined benefit plans:

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets excluding non-qualifying asset (reimbursement right). The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans:

In respect of certain employees, the Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Such contributions are accounted for as employee benefit expense when they are due.

17. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company is in the business in non-stick cookware, which is also its only business. Hence the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account of the Company are also the Segment Balance Sheet and Segment profit and loss accounts.

18. Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any final dividend declared, being appropriately authorised in Annual General Meeting and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

19. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is 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. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive shares outstanding during the year including share-based payments, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

1D CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

New and amended standards

Amendments to Ind AS 116: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions.

The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying Ind AS 116 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.” The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 109: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

The amendments to Ind AS 107 prescribe the disclosures which entities are required to make for hedging relationships to which the reliefs as per the amendments in Ind AS 109 are applied. These amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Recent Pronouncements issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards and disclosure requirements that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company’s financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards and disclosure requirements, if applicable when they become effective.

Amendments to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 (as amended)

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

Balance Sheet:

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

Statement of profit and loss:

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

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

1E SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are 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.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included below.

1 Impairment allowance for trade and other receivables

The Company makes allowances for doubtful accounts receivable using a simplified approach which is a dual policy of an ageing-based provision and historical / anticipated customer experience. Management believes that this simplified model closely represents the expected credit loss model to be applied on financial assets as per Ind AS 109. Refer note 35 for details.

2 Employee benefits

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment leave benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount-rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Refer note 31 for details.

3 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has incurred a tax loss in current year that can be carried forward for a period of 8 years and shall be available to offset taxable income in subsequent years. Considering, the change in management, revival of business operations of the Company, management cannot reasonably expect the availability of future taxable profits against which these losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the recognition of deferred tax is restricted only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities. Refer Note 6 for details.

4 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in future periods. The Company assesses the going concern on an annual basis. Refer Note 38 for details.

Note 2 : Property, Plant and Equipment (Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Tangible Assets										
	Freehold Land	Factory Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Electrical Installations	Office Equipment	Dies & Jigs	Laboratory Equipment	Computer Hardware	Total Tangible Assets	Intangible Assets (Computer Software)
Gross block as at March 31, 2019	159.90	423.28	1,093.20	34.78	34.57	12.38	92.23	15.35	13.32	1,879.01	15.17
Additions	-	17.76	6.27	-	0.99	0.59	24.42	-	13.17	63.20	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	(0.02)	(14.66)	(0.37)	(6.62)	(14.12)	-	(3.33)	(39.12)	(8.97)
Gross block as at March 31, 2020	159.90	441.04	1,099.45	20.12	35.19	6.35	102.53	15.35	23.16	1,903.09	6.20
Additions	-	511.96	488.76	24.53	68.83	6.17	60.44	3.92	1.21	1,165.82	0.37
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross block as at March 31, 2021	159.90	953.00	1,588.21	44.65	104.02	12.52	162.97	19.27	24.37	3,068.91	6.57
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	-	9.72	172.16	9.83	11.49	6.86	21.93	3.24	7.63	242.86	10.47
Depreciation charge during the year	-	36.60	77.62	4.70	6.28	2.61	15.15	1.53	5.38	149.87	3.33
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	(0.02)	(4.89)	(0.25)	(4.91)	(4.12)	-	(2.78)	(16.97)	(8.36)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	-	46.32	249.76	9.64	17.52	4.56	32.96	4.77	10.23	375.76	5.44
Depreciation charge during the year	-	17.09	123.76	2.57	4.38	1.39	13.05	1.59	7.94	171.77	0.50
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	63.41	373.52	12.21	21.90	5.95	46.01	6.36	18.17	547.53	5.94
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	159.90	413.56	921.04	24.95	23.08	5.52	70.30	12.11	5.69	1,636.14	4.70
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	159.90	394.72	849.69	10.48	17.67	1.79	69.57	10.58	12.93	1,527.33	0.76
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	159.90	889.59	1,214.69	32.44	82.12	6.57	116.96	12.91	6.20	2,521.38	0.63

Note a

The above assets are hypothecated and mortgaged against the secured borrowings taken from Bank of Maharashtra as per the following details (Refer Note 15) :

1) First and exclusive charge by way of mortgage of land & building at Gut No. 16 Naigavhan, Khandewadi, Tq. Paithan, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

2) First and exclusive charge by way of mortgage of land at Gut No 09, situated at Naighavan Khandewadi, Tq. Paithan, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

3) First and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of plant and machinery at Gut No 16, Naigavhan, Khandewadi, Tq. Paithan, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

Note 3 : Investments (Rs in Lakhs)

Investment in equity shares	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non Current : Investment in equity shares (fully paid up)		
Unquoted (Measured at fair value through profit and loss)		
Deogiri Nagari Sahakari Bank - 6,630 (PY- 6,630) equity shares of Rs. 25/- each	1.66	1.66
JPC Bank - 10 (PY - 10) equity shares of Rs. 25/- each	0.00	0.00
Saraswat Bank - 3733 (PY - 3733) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	0.37	0.37
Aurangabad Co-op Industrial Estate - 50 (PY - 50) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	0.01	0.01
SICOM Limited - 250 (PY - 250) equity shares of Rs. 100/- each	0.25	0.25
Investment in equity shares	2.29	2.29
Less : Impairment of Investment	(0.58)	(0.58)
Net Investment in equity shares	1.71	1.71

Note 4 : Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables		
Current	207.24	165.08
	207.24	165.08
Unsecured, considered good	207.24	165.08
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	415.26	420.20
Total	622.50	585.28
Impairment Allowance for credit impaired	(415.26)	(420.20)
Total Trade receivables	207.24	165.08

Notes

i) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

ii) Trade Receivables includes balance from related parties (parent company) of Rs. 141.32 lakhs (PY : Rs. 148.59 lakhs).

iii) Trade Receivables have been pledged as security against bank borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in Note 15.

iv) Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on term of 30 to 45 days.

Note 5 : Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated) (Measured at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loans		
Security deposits, considered good *	48.31	40.81
Total Non-Current Other Financial assets	48.31	40.81

* Security deposits are utility deposits kept with various government authorities like, telephone department, MSEB, MIDC, Post Office, Mumbai Municipal Corporation, etc.

Note 6 : Deferred tax liabilities/assets (net)

(Rs in Lakhs)

Deferred tax assets comprise of the following:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Employee benefit obligations (Gratuity)	46.17	51.42
Employee benefit obligations (Leave obligations)	6.44	5.80
Provision for sales tax forms	4.37	3.93
Impairment Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	87.35	78.11
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income (Refer note i below)	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	144.33	139.26

Deferred tax liabilities comprise of the following:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	144.33	139.26
Total deferred tax liabilities	144.33	139.26

Deferred tax reflected in balance sheet is as follows	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets	144.33	139.26
Deferred tax liabilities	144.33	139.26
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	-	-

Movement in deferred tax assets

	Gratuity	Leave obligation	Provision for sales tax forms	Impairment allowance for doubtful debts	Carry forward business losses	Total
As at March 31, 2019	50.35	5.73	3.59	133.94	18.81	212.42
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised to statement of profit and loss	(3.03)	0.07	0.34	(55.83)	(18.81)	(77.26)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	4.10	-	-	-	-	4.10
As at March 31, 2020	51.42	5.80	3.93	78.11	-	139.26
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised to statement of profit and loss	(3.21)	0.64	0.44	9.24	-	7.11
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	(2.04)	-	-	-	-	(2.04)
As at March 31 , 2021	46.17	6.44	4.37	87.35	-	144.33

Movement in deferred tax liabilities

	Property, plant and equipment	Total
As at March 31, 2019	212.42	212.42
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised to statement of profit and loss	(73.16)	(73.16)
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in OCI	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	139.26	139.26
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised to statement of profit and loss	5.07	5.07
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in OCI	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	144.33	144.32

Summary of tax expense recognised	Statement of P&L	OCI
For the year ended March 2020		
Recognition/(reversal) of deferred tax assets (Refer table above)	(77.26)	4.10
Recognition/(reversal) of deferred tax liabilities (Refer table above)	73.16	-
Total (charge)/credit	(4.10)	4.10
For the year ended March 2021		
Recognition/(reversal) of deferred tax assets (Refer table above)	7.11	(2.04)
Recognition/(reversal) of deferred tax liabilities (Refer table above)	(5.07)	-
Total (charge)/credit	2.04	(2.04)

The Company has the following carry forward of business loss, unabsorbed depreciation, total credit entitlement and other deductible differences. However, in the absence of probability of future taxable profit it has not recognised deferred tax asset on the entire carry forward loss amount.

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Business Loss	2,455.83	2,052.50
Unabsorbed Depreciation#	771.63	579.20
Total	3,227.46	2,631.70

The details of expiry of business loss is as under:

Year of Loss	Amount	Expiry
FY 2018-19*	1,835.56	FY 2025-26
FY 2019-20*	292.53	FY 2027-28
FY 2020-21	327.74	FY 2028-29
	2,455.83	

* As per return of Income filed by the Company, # there is no expiry date for unabsorbed depreciation

Notes

i) The carry forward business loss as on March 31, 2021 is Rs 2455.83 lakhs (PY: Rs 2052.50 lakhs.). Since there is no reasonable certainty of recovery of such business losses, the deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities available. Accordingly, the adjustment is made to impairment allowances on trade receivables and doubtful advances to show deferred tax assets to the extent of deferred tax liabilities.

ii) The Company has incurred a loss and does not have any taxable profit in the current and previous year and is accordingly not liable to tax. Therefore, the Company has not provided reconciliation between tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic statutory tax rate.

iii) On September 20, 2019, vide the Taxations Laws (Amendment) Act 2019, the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective from April 01, 2019, subject to certain condition. Based on the current assessment performed by management, the Company plans to pay tax under the pre-amendment rate and accordingly no impact has been considered in current financial statements for the new tax rate. The Company will continue to re-evaluate its position at periodic intervals.

Note 7 : Other non-current assets (Rs in Lakhs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Capital advances	5.58	100.76
Balance with government authorities	3.53	3.53
Other assets		
Unsecured, considered good	9.35	8.81
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	130.35	130.07
	148.80	243.17
Impairment allowance for credit impaired	(130.35)	(130.07)
Total Other non-current assets	18.45	113.10

Note 8 : Inventories (At cost or net realisable value whichever is less)

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Raw material (Including material in transit CY : Rs. 6.08 lakhs, PY : Rs. 10.35 lakhs)	1,289.19	670.21
Work-in-progress	135.67	96.06
Finished goods	202.32	124.52
Traded goods	0.13	2.71
Total Inventories	1,627.31	893.50

The inventory balance as at March 31, 2021 includes provision made towards slow moving inventories amounting Rs 109.76 lakhs (PY: Rs 125.14 lakhs). During the current year, an amount of Rs. 15.38 lakhs (PY: Rs. 12.38 lakhs) is released in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on utilisation of slow moving inventory.

Inventories have been pledged as security against bank borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in Note 15.

Note 9 : Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with banks in current accounts	0.54	0.66
Cash on hand	0.14	2.02
Total Cash and cash equivalents	0.68	2.68

Note 10 : Other Bank balances

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Deposits with maturity of more than three months & less than twelve months	6.17	2.06
Total Other Bank balances	6.17	2.06

Deposits are kept with bank as margin money deposits for Bank Guarantee & Letter of Credit issued

Note 11 : Other current financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated) (Measured at amortised cost)

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.06	0.03
Total Other current financial assets	0.06	0.03

Interest accrued on fixed deposits is on the deposits kept with bank as margin money for Bank Guarantee & Letter of Credit issued.

Note 12 : Other current assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Export benefits receivable	18.87	5.03
Balances with government authorities *	657.00	402.92
Others	16.14	16.30
Total Other current assets	692.01	424.25

* Balance with government authorities includes Rs. 656.94 Lakhs (PY: Rs 402.92 Lakhs) relating to Goods and Service Tax input credit receivable and Goods and Service tax refund applications filed.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Note 13 : Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised share capital		
850,000 (PY : 850,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	850.00	850.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up:		
743,555 (PY: 743,555) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in cash	743.56	743.56
	743.56	743.56

i) Movement in Issued Equity Share Capital

	No of Shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2019	743,555	743.56
Issue of New Equity Shares	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	743,555	743.56
Issue of New Equity Shares	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	743,555	743.56

ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) The details of equity shares held by parent Company and equity shareholders holding more than 5% shares are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Name of the Shareholder	Nos.	% Holding	Nos.	% Holding
Bajaj Electricals Limited (Holding Company)	593,724	79.85	593,724	79.85
Mukund Bhogale	89,804	12.08	89,804	12.08

(Rs in Lakhs)

Note 14 : Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
i) Securities premium	677.46	677.46
ii) Retained earnings	(4,132.91)	(3,669.96)
iii) Capital Reserve	24.25	24.25
Total Reserves and Surplus	(3,431.20)	(2,968.25)

i) Securities premium	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	677.46	677.46
Received on issue of equity shares	-	-
Closing Balance	677.46	677.46

ii) Retained earnings	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	(3,669.96)	(3,221.55)
Loss for the year	(469.00)	(436.21)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6.05	(12.20)
Closing Balance	(4,132.91)	(3,669.96)

iii) Capital reserve	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	24.25	24.25
Closing Balance	24.25	24.25

Nature and Purpose of reserves

(a) Capital reserve :Reserve is relating to capital subsidy received in earlier years. The utilisation of the reserve shall be done as per the requirements and restrictions under the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

(b) Securities premium: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 15 : Borrowings (At amortised cost)

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured		
Term Loans from banks (Refer Note (a) below)	97.50	-
Unsecured		
Loans from parent entity (Refer Note (b) below)	3,900.00	2,600.00
Total unsecured non-current borrowings	3,900.00	2,600.00
Total Non-current Borrowings	3,997.50	2,600.00

Notes

(a) Term loan from bank represents loan taken from Bank of Maharashtra carrying an interest rate of 7.50% (MCLR + Spread) repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments of Rs 3.75 Lakhs starting from June, 2021. The loan is secured against first and exclusive charge on the assets of the Company as detailed in Note 15.2 below.

(b)Loan from parent entity of Rs 3900 lakhs (PY: Rs. 2600 lakhs) includes :
(i) Loan of Rs. 2000 lakhs (PY: Rs. 2000 lakhs) carrying an interest of 11% p.a. for a tenure of the loan is 5 years. The loan is repayable in 8 equal monthly instalments of Rs 250 lakhs each commencing from June 30, 2022 till March 31, 2024.

(ii) Loan of Rs 600 lakhs (PY: Rs. 600 lakhs) carrying an interest of 11% p.a. and is payable within a maximum period of five years from the grant date i.e. November 28, 2019.

(iii) Loan of Rs. 1300 lakhs (PY: Rs. Nil) carrying an interest of 10.30% charged for a tenure of the loan is 5 years and is repayable at the end of 5 years from the grant date.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Note 15 : Borrowings

	Note No	As at March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current			
Secured (At amortised cost)			
Cash credits	Note 15.2	553.87	487.24
Term loan	Note 15.2	38.36	-
Total Secured Current Borrowings		592.23	487.24
Total Current Borrowings		592.23	487.24

Note 15.2 : The secured loans taken by the Company are from Bank of Maharashtra

Type of Facility	ROI	Terms of repayment
Cash Credit	MCLR+ Spread currently 10.50%	Repayable on demand
Term Loan	MCLR+ Spread currently 7.50%	36 equal monthly instalments of Rs 3.75 Lakhs starting from June, 2021.

The above secured borrowings have the following charge on the assets :

1) First and exclusive charge by way of mortgage of land & building at Gut No. 16 Naigavhan, Khandewadi, Tq. Paithan, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

2) First and exclusive charge by way of mortgage of land at Gut No 09, situated at Naighavan Khandewadi, Tq. Paithan, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

3) First and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of plant and machinery at Gut No 16, Naigavhan, Khandewadi, Tq. Paithan, Paithan Road, Aurangabad.

4) First and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of inventory and receivables of the company.

All the above loans are also secured by the personal guarantee of Mr. Mukund N. Bhogale (Director).

Note 16 : Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Current	Current
Leave obligations	4.79	3.97
Gratuity (Refer note 31)	45.28	48.89
Employee benefit liabilities	74.88	74.19
Total Employee Benefit Obligations	124.95	127.05

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Non Current	Non Current
Leave obligations	20.79	19.06
Gratuity (Refer note 31)	111.42	119.84
Employee benefit liabilities	15.04	15.18
Total Employee Benefit Obligations	147.25	154.08

Note 17 : Trade Payables

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current		
Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises (refer note below)	798.06	377.00
Dues of other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	943.16	718.30
Total Current Trade Payables	1,741.22	1,095.30

Note

The Company has requested mandatory documents from all its vendors to report them under the MSMED Act if they are covered under the MSMED Act. The information disclosed in the financial statements is based on the confirmations received till the date of the approval of the financial statements.

Disclosures under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 :

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(i) (a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier (Refer Note 17 and Note 18)	852.51	377.00
(b) Interest on (i)(a) above	-	-
	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the year.	-	-
	-	-
(iii) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
	-	-
(iv) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
	-	-
(v) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Principal	852.51	377.00
- Interest	-	-

(Rs in Lakhs)

Note 18 : Other Financial Liabilities (At amortised cost)

	As at	
Current	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade deposits (dealers, vendors etc.)	8.47	8.47
Capital creditors (Includes MSMED creditors of Rs. 54.45 lakhs, (PY: Nil))	86.69	5.30
Interest accrued and due on borrowings *	0.61	-
Total Other Current Financial Liabilities	95.77	13.77

The capital creditors include Rs. 4.39 lakhs (PY: Rs. 0.21 lakhs) payable to parent company.
* Interest accrued and due is towards the unsecured loans.

Note 19 : Provisions

	As at	
Current	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Provision for sales tax forms	17.37	15.60
Total Provisions	17.37	15.60

The movement in the above provision is summarised below. The amounts are expected to be paid within a year.

	As at	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	15.60	13.82
Provision created during the year	1.77	1.78
Provision utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	17.37	15.60

Note 20 : Other Current Liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Statutory liabilities payable *	758.47	714.06
Others **	37.47	44.96
Total Other Current Liabilities	795.94	759.02

* Statutory liabilities payable includes custom duty payable of Rs 741.90 Lakhs (PY: Rs 702.16 lakhs) under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (“EPCG”) Scheme. The balance as at March 31, 2021 includes cumulative interest of Rs 476.83 lakhs comprising of interest upto March 31, 2021. The balance as at March 31, 2020 included cumulative interest of Rs 437.09 lakhs accrued till March 31, 2020. The increase as compared to previous year is on account of recognition of interest of Rs 39.74 lakhs for the current financial year.

The Company had imported a plant & machinery under the EPCG Scheme without payment of custom duty and was required to achieve a quantum of specified export obligations computed as per the requirements of the Scheme. Due to non-fulfilment of related export obligations , the liability for payment of custom duty is crystallized and is disclosed under statutory liabilities payable.

** Others includes Promotional Expenses Liability of Rs 37.49 Lakhs (PY: Rs. 44.96 Lakhs).

Note 20a : Contract liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contract liabilities (Refer Note below)	314.04	160.39
Total Contract Liabilities	314.04	160.39

Note:
The balance of contract liabilities represents trade advance received from following customers and is required to be adjusted against supply of goods within a period of one year:
a) Trade advance of Rs 314.04 lakhs (PY: Rs 155.85 lakhs) received from Bajaj Electricals Limited at an interest rate of @ 8.75% per annum (PY: 9.75% per annum) and
b) Interest free advance of Nil (PY: Rs. 4.54 lakhs received from Prembro Ltd).

Note 21 : Revenue from operations

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue from contract with customers (Sale of products) *	5,062.30	4,101.48
Other operating revenue **	70.14	89.60
Total Revenue from operations	5,132.44	4,191.08

Note 21.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	Year ended	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations		
Within India	3,946.97	3,270.12
Outside India	1,115.33	831.36
Total Revenue from contract with customers	5,062.30	4,101.48

Timing of Revenue recognition	Year ended	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Goods transferred at a point in time	5,062.30	4,101.48
Total Revenue from contract with customers	5,062.30	4,101.48

Note 21.2 Contract balances

	As at	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables	207.24	165.08
Total	207.24	165.08

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on term of 30 to 45 days. (Refer note 4 for details)

	As at	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contract Liabilities	314.04	160.39
Total	314.04	160.39

The balance represents trade advances received from customers to be adjusted against supply of goods within a period of one year (Refer Note 20a for details).

Note 21.3 : There are no reconciling items for the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss as compared with the contracted price.

Note 21.4 : Performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of consumer products to the Customer.

Note 21.5 : Implementation of Goods & Service Tax

* The Company collects GST on behalf of the Government. Hence, GST is not included in revenue from operations.

Note 21.6 : Other operating revenue : The balance includes

** Royalty income from parent company of Rs. 39.59 lakhs (PY: Rs. 31.46 lakhs)

** Export incentive of Rs. 19.76 lakhs (PY: Rs. 49.37 lakhs)

Note 22 : Other income

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest income on bank deposits and others	4.32	5.60
Others*	-	24.72
Total other income	4.32	30.32

* Balance includes sales tax refund of earlier years received during the year Rs. Nil (PY: Rs 24.72 lakhs)

Note 23 : Cost of raw materials and services consumed

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Raw materials at the beginning of the year (Refer note 8)	670.21	683.68
Add : Purchases during the year	4,558.95	2,805.21
Less : Raw materials at the end of the year (Refer note 8)	1,289.19	670.21
Total cost of raw materials and services consumed	3,939.97	2,818.68

Note 24 : Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, finished goods, traded goods (Rs in Lakhs)

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance		
Work in progress	96.06	80.06
Finished Goods	124.52	206.69
Traded goods	2.71	19.63
Total opening balance	223.29	306.38
Closing balance		
Work in progress	135.67	96.06
Finished Goods	202.32	124.52
Traded goods	0.13	2.71
Total Closing balance	338.12	223.29
Total Changes in inventories of work in progress, finished goods and traded goods	(114.83)	83.09

Note 25 : Employee benefit expenses

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	541.89	482.71
Contribution to provident and other funds	39.86	39.31
Gratuity (refer note 31)	20.22	19.21
Staff welfare expenses	20.72	12.16
Total Employee benefit expenses	622.69	553.39

Note 26 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation of Tangible assets (Refer note 2)	171.77	149.87
Depreciation of Intangible assets (Refer note 2)	0.50	3.33
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	172.27	153.20

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 27 : Other expenses

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Consumption of stores & spares	110.65	87.24
Power and fuel	232.05	191.94
Rent	1.02	4.18
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	55.90	52.62
Others	3.34	7.15
Telephone and communication charges	1.80	2.28
Rates and taxes	2.02	1.09
Legal and Professional Fees	18.50	23.42
Travel and conveyance	7.38	14.45
Insurance	9.49	9.29
Printing and stationery	1.88	3.11
Directors fees & travelling expenses	1.22	2.93
Advertisement & publicity	0.33	0.73
Freight & forwarding	5.76	8.37
Sales commission	-	2.50
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts and advances	(4.66)	35.13
Property, Plant and Equipment written off	-	21.31
Payments to auditors (refer note 29 below)	17.60	15.31
Sales tax expenses	2.39	3.07
Security service charges	36.63	30.36
Miscellaneous expenses	43.62	64.79
Total Other expenses	546.92	581.27

Note 28 : Finance cost

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest expense on borrowings *	378.99	391.60
Interest expense on custom duty and interest to supplier	54.25	51.63
Other borrowing costs	7.54	12.21
Total finance cost	440.78	455.44

* Interest on borrowings includes interest of Rs 352.51 lakhs (PY: Rs. 292.52 lakhs) towards long term loans and advances taken from the parent company.

Note 29. Auditor's Remuneration

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
As Statutory Auditors :		
Statutory audit including tax audit fees	17.00	15.00
Out of pocket expenses	-	0.31
Other Services	0.60	-
Total auditors remuneration	17.60	15.31

Note 30. Earnings per share based on loss for the year:

	Year ended	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Loss for the year (A) (Rs. in lakhs)	(469.00)	(436.21)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	743,555	743,555
Earnings Per Share in Rs. :-		
(a) Basic & Diluted (A/B)	(63.08)	(58.67)
Face value per equity share	100.00	100.00

Note 31. Employee Benefits (Rs in Lakhs)

a) Defined Contribution

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under provident fund schemes which are in substance, defined contribution plans, in which both covered employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary). The contributions are paid for provident and pension funds. The Company's contributions during the year to Provident Funds are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The total expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for current year is Rs 32.72 lakhs (PY: Rs 33.09 lakhs) represents contributions payable to this plan.

b) Defined Benefit

The Company has a gratuity plan that is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The Company's liabilities towards gratuity schemes are determined using the projected unit credit method which considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. Actuarial gains and losses based on valuation done by the independent actuary are carried out annually and recognised in other comprehensive income. Obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discounted rate that is determined by reference to market yields of Government bonds at the Balance Sheet date where the currency and terms of the Government bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated terms of the defined benefit obligation. The Gratuity plan of the Company is unfunded.

i Changes in the Present Value of Obligation are as given below :

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Present Value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning	168.73	145.65
Current Service Cost	8.93	7.97
Interest Cost	11.29	11.24
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.04)
- change in financial assumptions	(0.54)	9.95
- experience adjustments (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(7.55)	6.39
Benefits Paid	(24.16)	(12.43)
Present Value of defined benefit obligation as at the end	156.70	168.73

ii Amount recognised in balance sheet is as given below:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Present Value of defined benefit obligation	156.70	168.73
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net Actuarially Valued Asset / (Liability)	(156.70)	(168.73)
- Current	45.28	48.89
- Non Current	111.42	119.84

iii Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as given below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current Service Cost	8.93	7.97
Interest Cost	11.29	11.24
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 25)	20.22	19.21

iv Amount recognised in other comprehensive is as given below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Re-measurement (gain) / loss arising from:		
Change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.04)
Change in financial assumptions	(0.54)	9.95
Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(7.55)	6.39
(Income) / Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(8.09)	16.30

v The significant actuarial assumptions are as follows:

Financial Assumptions

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate (per annum)	6.75%	6.70%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	5.00%	5.00%

Demographic Assumptions

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Mortality Rate (100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (IALM)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Normal Retirement Age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition/ Withdrawal rates (per Annum)	1.60%	1.60%

vi The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	7 Years	7 Years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
1 year	45.28	48.89
More than 1 and upto 2 years	7.31	27.77
More than 2 and upto 5 years	34.89	31.48
More than 5 and upto 10 years	61.03	54.78
More than 10 Years	136.47	130.91

vii Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Delta effect of +1% change in Discount Rate	146.56	158.66
Delta effect of -1% change in Discount Rate	168.39	180.32
Delta effect of +1% change in Salary Growth Rate	168.30	180.23
Delta effect of -1% change in Salary Growth Rate	146.49	158.59
Delta effect of +50% change in attrition Rate	157.74	169.73
Delta effect of -50% change in attrition Rate	155.55	167.63
Delta effect of +10% change in Mortality Rate	156.74	168.77
Delta effect of -10% change in Mortality Rate	156.65	168.69

The sensitivity analysis is determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Note 32. Commitments and contingencies (Rs in Lakhs)

Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for	73.21	598.29

Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent Liabilities not provided for :		
Sales Tax matters under dispute	16.65	34.37

Note 33 : Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of financial instruments by class are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Financial assets		
I. Measured at amortized cost		
Trade Receivables	207.24	165.08
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.68	2.68
Bank Balances other than above	6.17	2.06
Other Financial Assets (current & non current)	48.37	40.84
II. Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
Investments	1.71	1.71
	264.17	212.37

B. Financial liabilities		
I. Measured at amortized cost		
Borrowings (current & non current)	4,589.73	3,087.24
Trade Payables	1,741.22	1,095.30
Other Financial Liabilities	95.77	13.77
	6,426.72	4,196.31

ii) Set out below, is a fair value measurement hierarchy and comparison by class of carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts which are reasonable approximations of their fair values:

Particulars	Valuation Techniques	Carrying values	Fair Values Measurement using: Fair Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at March 31, 2021						
Investments	Market Value	1.71	1.71			1.71
		1.71	1.71	-	-	1.71
As at March 31, 2020						
Investments	Market Value	1.71	1.71			1.71
		1.71	1.71	-	-	1.71

All other current financial assets and current financial liabilities have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts due to their short term nature. Further all other non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities have fair values that approximates to their carrying amounts as it is based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows.

Note 34: Capital Management

(Rs in Lakhs)

For capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders.

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. Management considers the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manages the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company monitors its capital on the basis of the gearing ratio computed by dividing the total debt to its total equity. The total debt includes current and non current borrowings of the company. The total equity is considered as disclosed in balance sheet excluding capital reserve.

	As at	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Total Debt	4,589.73	3,087.24
Total Equity	(2,711.89)	(2,248.94)
Total Debt to Equity ratio	(1.69)	(1.37)

	As at	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Total Equity	(2,687.64)	(2,224.69)
Less: Capital Reserve	24.25	24.25
Total	(2,711.89)	(2,248.94)

At the reporting date as well as at the end of the comparative period, the Company has negative equity. However, the Company has received commitment from parent Company (Bajaj Electricals Limited) to continue providing funds so that the Company is able to meet its business obligations. Also, its debts includes Rs 3900 lakhs (PY: Rs. 2600 lakhs) payable to Bajaj Electricals Limited. Considering the parent Company commitment to continue providing support, these obligations are not likely to be called in near future and will facilitate the capital management of the Company.

Note 35 : Financial Risk Management (Rs in Lakhs)

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support the entity's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, other assets and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company lays down appropriate policies and procedures to ensure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the entity's policies and risk objectives.
The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk which are explained in detail below:

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default, the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities mainly in relation to trade receivables.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables of the Company are typically unsecured and credit risk is managed through credit approvals and periodical monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms. The Company primarily sells the products to the parent company and large institutional clients including e-commerce clients.

The company assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the company makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from such trade receivables. In respect of trade receivables, the Company has a provisioning policy that is commensurate to the expected losses. The provisioning policy is based on past experience, customer creditability, and also on the nature and specifics of business.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2021 is the carrying value of such trade and other receivables as shown in the financials.

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade and other receivables

Particulars	Amount
Impairment allowance as at March 31, 2019	515.15
Created during the year * (Refer note 27)	35.13
Reversed during the year	-
Impairment allowance as at March 31, 2020	550.28
Created during the year * (Refer note 27)	-
Reversed during the year (Refer note 27)	4.66
Impairment allowance as at March 31, 2021	545.62

* The company has reversed impairment allowance on trade receivable by Rs. 4.94 lakhs (PY: creation of impairment allowance of Rs 32.54 lakhs) and creation of impairment allowance on other non current assets by Rs 0.28 Lakhs (PY: Rs 2.59 lakhs) based on the recoverability assessment of old receivables and due to discontinuance of customers.

Cash and cash equivalents

The company maintains its cash and bank balances with credit worthy banks and reviews it on an on-going basis. Moreover, the interest-bearing deposits are with banks of reputation, good past track record and high-quality credit rating. Hence, the credit risk is assessed to be low.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or encounters difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due.

The management of the Company is responsible for maintaining adequate liquidity in the system to fund business growth, capital expenditures, as also ensure the repayment of financial liabilities. The Company on the basis of its business plans ascertains long term funds and short-term funds. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balance and availability of funding through adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The limits sanctioned and utilised are then monitored monthly to ensure that mismatches in cash flows are taken care of, all operational and financial commitments are honoured on time. Bank cash credit facilities are sanctioned for a period of one year which are then enhanced / renewed from time to time. Though the Bank cash credits are repayable on demand as per the terms of sanction, these are usually renewed by all banks in normal circumstances. Hence Bank cash credit facilities are available for use throughout the year. The Company also receives a line of credit from its related parties. Also, Bajaj Electricals Limited (parent company) has agreed to provide necessary financial support so that the Company is able to meets its obligations on time.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (current & non current)	4,589.73	592.23	1,045.00	2,952.50	-	4,589.73
Trade payables	1,741.22	1,741.22	-	-	-	1,741.22
Other current financial liabilities	95.77	95.77	-	-	-	95.77
Total	6,426.72	2,429.22	1,045.00	2,952.50	-	6,426.72

Particulars	Carrying value as at March 31, 2020	upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (current & non current)	3,087.24	487.24		2,600.00	-	3,087.24
Trade payables	1,095.30	1,095.30	-	-	-	1,095.30
Other current financial liabilities	13.77	13.77	-	-	-	13.77
Total	4,196.31	1,596.31	-	2,600.00	-	4,196.31

Note 36. Segment Reporting

The Company deals in non-stick cookware, including products like, snack makers, enamelware, gas tops, hard anodised cookware, induction cook tops, pressure cookers, etc. These products collectively are a part of a single segment, "Consumer Products". The company executes sales of its products in domestic as well as international market. The manufacturing & administrative activity is carried from a single location only. Accordingly, all segment assets, segment liabilities are located in India only.

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Year ended	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations*		
Within India	3,946.97	3,270.12
Outside India	1,115.33	831.36
Total	5,062.30	4,101.48

(*excluding other operating income)

Customers with Sales above 10% (Net of Taxes & discount)

	Year ended	
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bajaj Electricals Limited	3,935.45	3,122.00
IKEA Supply AG & IKEA India	1,069.54	872.49
Others	57.31	106.99
Total	5,062.29	4,101.48

Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
Notes to the Ind AS financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 37: Disclosure of transactions with related parties

		March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Name of Related Party and Nature of relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction Value for the year	Outstanding receivable / (payable)	Transaction Value for the year	Outstanding receivable / (payable)
(A) Parent Entity					
Bajaj Electricals Limited (BEL)	Sale of FG Material (net of cash discount)	3,935.45	141.32	3,122.00	148.59
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Sale of Raw Material (BEL)	2.55	-	-	-
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Sale of MEIS Script	-	-	26.57	-
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Royalty Income (BEL)	39.59	-	31.46	-
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Interest Paid on Trade Advance & Loan	352.51	-	292.52	-
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Purchase of PPE	4.39	(4.39)	16.90	(0.21)
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Trade Advance Received from BEL	1,350.00	(314.04)	950.00	(155.85)
Bajaj Electricals Limited	Loan from BEL	1,300.00	(3,900.00)	1,000.00	(2,600.00)
(B) Key Management Personnel					
Mr. Mukund Nilkanth Bhogale (Whole Time Director)	Directors remunerations	59.11	-	59.11	-
Mr. Mukund Nilkanth Bhogale	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.75	-	1.92	-
Mr. Mukund Nilkanth Bhogale	Reimbursement of Mediclaim amount	-	-	8.91	-
Mr Prasad Passam	Directors sitting fees	0.13	(0.02)	0.05	-
Mr. Samir Shrimankar	Directors sitting fees	0.10	(0.02)	0.05	-
Mr Amit Bhalla	Directors sitting fees	0.13	(0.02)	0.03	-
Mr Sanjay Murarka	Directors sitting fees	0.13	(0.02)	0.03	-
Mr. Chandrahas Charekar	Directors sitting fees	0.13	(0.02)	0.05	-
(C) Transactions with the Entities / person which are controlled or Jointly controlled by a person identified in para 9 (a) of Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures					
Marathwada Auto Cluster	Jobwork charges	0.13	(0.06)	0.43	(0.26)
Bhogale Coatings & Paints Pvt Ltd	Materials purchases	160.24	(55.24)	88.72	(43.63)
Bhogale Coatings & Paints Pvt Ltd	Jobwork charges	0.21	-	33.05	-
Bhogale Automotive Pvt Ltd.	Jobwork charges	30.34	(15.80)	-	-
Umasons Equipment and accessories	Recovery of Interest Income	1.51	2.96	1.45	1.45

Notes

1) The bank facilities obtained by the Company from Bank of Maharashtra are secured by way of personal guarantee of Rs 1900 lakhs (PY: Rs 1900 lakhs) given by Shri Mukund N. Bhogale (Whole Time Director).

Note 38. Going Concern assumption and Impact of COVID 19

The Company is experiencing a slowdown and is incurring losses from the last few years. At the reporting date, the Company has negative net worth amounting to Rs. 2687.64 lakhs (PY Rs. 2224.69 lakhs), it has incurred a total comprehensive loss of Rs. 462.95 lakhs (PY Rs 448.41 lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2021 and has a negative working capital as at March 31, 2021 of Rs. 1148.05 lakhs (PY Rs. 1170.77 lakhs). The loss incurred by the Company is primarily on account of its inability to recover the fixed costs due to declining production volumes. The above factors indicate a risk of going concern assumption followed by the Company. However, it may be noted that Bajaj Electricals Limited had acquired a controlling stake in the Company in August 2018. Since acquisition, the Company has restructured its business model which has enabled it to achieve significant reduction in operational costs. The Company in the current year has also expanded its production capabilities by capitalising a new plant for manufacturing of pressure cookers which has enabled it widen its product portfolio. The shareholders of the Company have also agreed to provide continuous financial and operational support to the Company to ensure that it continues to operate as a going concern in the foreseeable future and is able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for payment.

The Company has also carried out a comprehensive assessment of possible impact of the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic on its business operations, financial assets, contractual obligations and its overall liquidity position, based on the internal and external sources of information and application of reasonable estimates. Management has assessed that the current lockdown situation, the associated restrictions in mobility of the resources and the likely slowdown in the economy will only have a short to medium term impact on its operations in the form of temporary dampening of demand in the market. The Company does not foresee any significant incremental risk to the recoverability of its assets or in meeting its financial obligations over the foreseeable future in light of the current economic environment. The Company has also received timely support from the parent Company as and when required.

Considering the Company's new business model and confirmation from the parent company to provide continuous financial and operations support to the Company to avoid any liquidity issues before or after the COVID impact, management believes that it will be able to meet its commitments/ cashflow requirements.

Since the situations are continuously evolving, the impact assessed may be different from the estimates made as at the date of approval of these financial statements and management will continue to monitor any material changes arising due to the impact of this pandemic on the financial and operational performance of the Company and take necessary measures to address the situation.

Note 39.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') has been notified in the Official Gazette in September 2020 which could impact the contribution by the Company towards certain employment benefits. The effective date from which the changes and rules are applicable is yet to be notified. Impact of the changes will be assessed and accounted in period of notification of relevant provisions.

Note 40.

All amounts disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakh (upto two decimals) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of directors
Nirlep Appliances Private Limited
CIN : U27200MH1979PTC021470

VISHAL BANSAL
Digitally signed by VISHAL BANSAL
DN: cn=VISHAL BANSAL, c=IN, o=Personal, email=vishal.b@srb.in
Date: 2021.05.14 18:17:26 +05'30'

per Vishal Bansal
Partner
Membership No.097546

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

Mahesh Singhi
Digitally signed by Mahesh Singhi
Date: 2021.05.14 16:48:23 +05'30'

Mahesh Singhi
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 7066

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021

Sanjay Murarka

Sanjay Murarka
Director
DIN: 02802918

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2021

MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE
Digitally signed by MUKUND NILKANTH BHOGALE
Date: 2021.05.14 16:43:49 +05'30'

Mukund Bhogale
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00072564

Place : Aurangabad
Date : May 14, 2021