



O P BAGLA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Regd. Office :
B-225, 5th Floor, Okhla Indl. Area
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Independent Auditors' Report

**TO THE MEMBERS OF PPAP TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)**

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **PPAP TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss including, the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flow Statement and the Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by 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, 2020, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

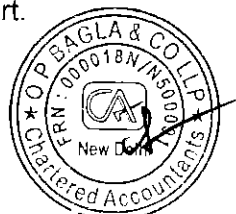
Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the Director's report, Corporate Governance report, Business responsible report and Management Discussion and Analysis of Annual report, but does not include the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our report thereon. The Directors report, Corporate Governance report, Business responsible report and Management Discussion and Analysis of Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.





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Our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available to us and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read such other information as and when made available to us and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and 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 Companies Act, 2013 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone 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 standalone 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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





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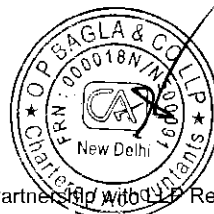
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or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(l) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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 standalone Ind AS 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.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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





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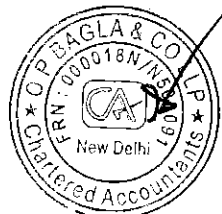
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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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', issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section 11 of section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure I 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 obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books,
 - c. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by th,as is report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015, as amended.
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Act.
 - f. In view of notification of ministry of corporate affairs dated 13th June 2017, read with notification no. GSR 464E) dated 5th June 2015, clause (i) of section 143(3) of the Companies Act in respect of internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company during the year.





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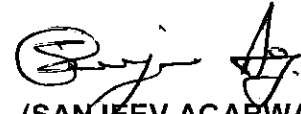
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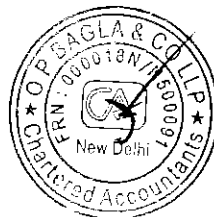
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- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.
- h. With respect 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which could impact its financial position.
 - 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 O P BAGLA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN. 000018N/N500091


(SANJEEV AGARWAL)
PARTNER
M.No. 408316

PLACE : NEW DELHI
DATED : 23-05-2020
UDIN : 20091885AAAABA8204





Annexure- I To Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date to the members of **PPAP TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.** on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020.

1. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:
 - a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b) Fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - c) There are no immovable properties held in the name of the company.
2. The Company does not have any inventories as on the date of Balance Sheet. Therefore, requirements under clause 3(ii) are not applicable to the Company.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
4. We are informed that the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees, or given any security or made any investments requiring compliance with provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(iv) are not applicable to the Company.
5. According to the information and explanations given to us the company has not accepted any deposits, in terms of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.
6. In respect of business activities of the company, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (l) of section 148 of the Companies Act read with rules framed thereunder.
7. (a) As per information and explanations given to us, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. As informed to us there are no outstanding statutory dues in arrears as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





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- b) There are no dues as on the balance sheet date in respect of income-tax, goods and service tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise , value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution or government during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.
 9. The company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Also, no amounts were raised from term loans during the year.
 10. Based upon the audit procedures and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
 11. No remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year. Therefore requirements under clause 3(xi) are not applicable to the Company.
 12. The Company is not a Nidhi company and therefore clause 3(xii) of the Order related to such companies is not applicable to the Company.
 13. According to information and explanations given to us by the management, all related party transactions are in compliance with the Section 188 of Companies Act 2013. Necessary disclosures has been made in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting Standards. Further, provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the company as the paid up capital, turnover and borrowings are below the limit specified.
 14. During the year, the Company has made private placement of shares. In respect of the same, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the requirement of Section 42 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Further, in our opinion, the amounts so raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. During the year, the Company did not make preferential allotment of shares and preferential allotment/ private placement of fully/partly convertible debentures.
 15. According to information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or persons connected with the directors during the year. Therefore, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.





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16. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For O P BAGLA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN. 000018N/N500091

(SANJEEV AGARWAL)

PARTNER

M.No. 408316

PLACE : New Delhi
DATED : 23-05-2020
UDIN : 20091885AAAABA8204



PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
I ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	74,809	-
Capital work-in-progress	4	59,66,237	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	99,736	-
Sub-total		61,40,782	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	66,76,620	25,052
Other financial assets	7	1,10,000	-
Other current assets	8	72,14,845	-
Sub-total		1,40,01,465	25,052
Total Assets		2,01,42,247	25,052
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1,80,00,000	1,00,000
Other Equity	10	(14,23,162)	(86,630)
Sub-total		1,65,76,838	13,370
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables		-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11	29,84,243	-
Other Financial Liabilities	12	5,22,466	11,682
Other current liabilities	13	58,700	-
Sub-total		35,65,409	11,682
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,01,42,247	25,052


Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

See accompanying notes no. 1 to 26 to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached
FOR O P BAGLA & CO LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN 000018N / N500091

For and on behalf of the Board
 PPAP Technology Private Limited


 Sanjeev Agarwal
 Partner

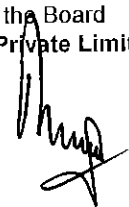
Membership No: 408316

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 23rd May, 2020





Abhishek Jain
 Director
 DIN : 00137651



Ramesh Chander Khanna
 Director
 DIN : 08543872

PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
I INCOME			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Total Revenue (I)		-	-
II EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in-trade		-	-
Employee benefits expense	14	2,96,014	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	4,944	-
Other expenses	15	1,06,460	16,702
Total expenses (II)		4,07,418	16,702
III Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations (I-II)		(4,07,418)	(16,702)
IV Tax expense:	5		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(99,736)	-
V Profit / (Loss) for the Year (III-IV)		(3,07,682)	(16,702)
VI Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
VII Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(3,07,682)	(16,702)
VIII Earnings per Share (In Rupees)	20		
Basic and Diluted computed on the basis of profit from computing operations		(0.76)	(1.67)

Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

See accompanying notes no. 1 to 26 to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

FOR O P BAGLA & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN 000018N / N500091


Sanjeev Agarwal

Partner

Membership No: 408316



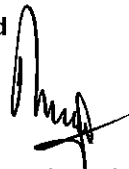
For and on behalf of the Board
PPAP Technology Private Limited



Abhishek Jain

Director

DIN : 00137651



Ramesh Chander Khanna

Director

DIN : 08543872

Place: New Delhi

Date: 23rd May, 2020

PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax	(4,07,418)	(16,702)
<i>Adjusted for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,944	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(4,02,474)	(16,702)
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade and other receivables	(73,24,845)	-
Movement in trade and other payables	35,53,727	-
Cash Generated from Operations	(41,73,592)	(16,702)
Direct Taxes Refunded/ (Paid)	-	-
Net Cash from operating activities	(41,73,592)	(16,702)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant, equipment	(60,45,990)	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(60,45,990)	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest expenses	-	-
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	1,79,00,000	-
Transaction cost of issue of equity share capital	(10,28,850)	-
Net Cash flow from in Financing Activities	1,68,71,150	-
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	66,51,568	(16,702)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Opening	25,052	41,754
Cash and Cash Equivalents Closing	66,76,620	25,052
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	66,76,620	25,052
Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Total	66,76,620	25,052

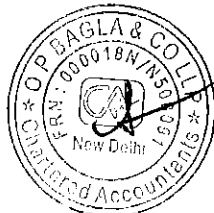
Significant Accounting Policies 1 & 2

See accompanying notes no. 1 to 26 to the financial statements.


In terms of our report of even date annexed

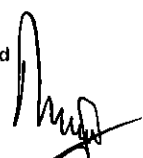
For O P Bagla & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 080018/N/500094

Sanjeev Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 408316



For and on behalf of the Board
PPAP Technology Private Limited


Abhishek Jain
Director
DIN : 00137651


Ramesh Chander Khanna
Director
DIN : 08543872

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd May, 2020

PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

a Equity share capital

	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital (Refer note 9)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Opening balance	1,79,00,000	-
Changes during the year	<u>1,80,00,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>
Closing balance		

b Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total equity
As at 1 April 2018	(69,928)	-	(69,928)
Additions	-	-	-
Net income / (loss) for the year	(16,702)	-	(16,702)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total	(16,702)	-	(16,702)
At 31 March 2019	(86,630)	-	(86,630)
Net income / (loss) for the year	(3,07,682)	-	(3,07,682)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
	(3,94,312)	-	(3,94,312)
Transaction costs arising on share issue	10,28,850	-	10,28,850
At 31 March 2020	(14,23,162)	-	(14,23,162)

Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

See accompanying notes no. 1 to 26 to the financial statements.

FOR O P BAGLA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000018N / N500091

Sanjeev Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 408316

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd May, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
PPAP Technology Private Limited

Abhishek Jain
Director
DIN : 00137651

Ramesh Chander Khanna
Director
DIN : 08543872



**PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020**

1. Corporate Information

PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.) (the Company) is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at 54, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase III New Delhi 110020.

The company, a wholly owned subsidiary of PPAP Automotive Limited is a trader of automotive components. The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 23rd May, 2020.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value/ amortised cost.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

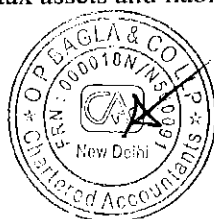
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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.



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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

i) Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost [i.e., cost of acquisition or construction inclusive of freight, erection and commissioning charges, non-refundable duties and taxes, expenditure during construction period, borrowing costs (in case of a qualifying asset) upto the date of acquisition/ installation], net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment (identified individually as component) are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Whenever major inspection/overhaul/repair is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of respective assets as a replacement, if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses/gains arising in case retirement/disposals of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment are provided to the extent of depreciable amount on the straight line (SLM) Method. Depreciation is provided at the rates and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

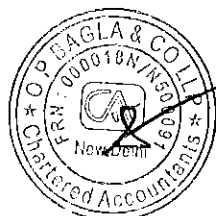
Leasehold Land and Leasehold Improvements are amortized over the period of the lease or the useful life of the asset, whichever is lower.

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

ii) Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress includes construction stores including material in transit/ equipment / services, etc. received at site for use in the projects.

All revenue expenses incurred during construction period, which are exclusively attributable to acquisition / construction of fixed assets, are capitalized at the time of commissioning of such assets.



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(c) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its 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 losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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



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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.

(e) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in functional currency using the exchange rates at the date the transaction.

At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the year end.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

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

(f) Employee Benefits

All employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of period in which the employee renders the related services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, etc. are recognized as expense during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

The Company's contribution to the Provident Fund is remitted to provident fund authorities and are based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(g) Taxes

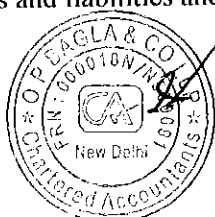
Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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



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reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, 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, except:

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

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

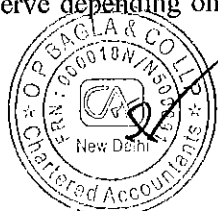
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date.

If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All



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other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the transaction. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term however, rent expenses shall not be straight-lined, if escalation in rentals is in line with expected inflationary cost.

(i) Provisions

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

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



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(j) 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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Equity investments

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.

Equity instruments in subsidiaries are carried at cost in separate financial statements.

Derecognition

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



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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.

Financial liabilities

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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(k) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing adjusted net profit after tax by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares during the year.

(l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

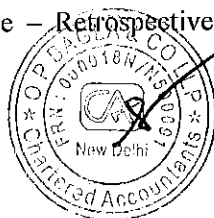
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

IndAS116Leases: On March 30,2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8



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- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted.

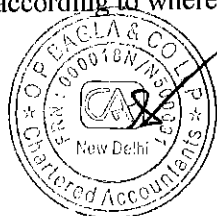
The management is in the view that there will be no material impacts due to implementation of Ind AS 116.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or



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events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement- On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, ‘Employee Benefits’, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

(n) Unless specifically stated to be otherwise, these policies are consistently followed.

2.3 Significant Accounting Judgements, estimates 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 at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

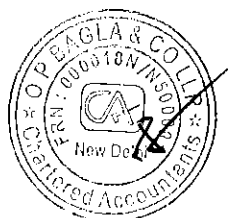
In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.



Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

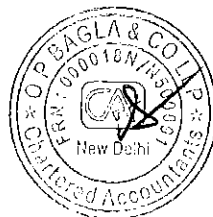
(b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(c) Impairment of financial assets

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

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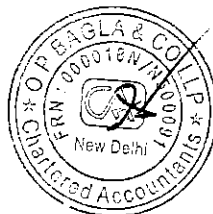
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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020
(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 : Property, plant and equipment

	Computer	Total
Cost		
As at 1st April, 2018	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
Additions	79,753	79,753
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	79,753	79,753
Depreciation		
As at 1st April, 2018	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year 2018-19	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year 2019-20	4,944	4,944
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	4,944	4,944
Net book value :		
As at March 31, 2020	74,809	74,809
As at March 31, 2019	-	-

Note 4 : Capital work-in-progress

	Plant & Machinery	Pre Operative Exp. Pending Capitalization	Total
As at 1st April, 2018	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals / capitalizations	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-
Additions	46,05,617	13,60,619	59,66,237
Disposals / capitalizations	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	46,05,617	13,60,619	59,66,237



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(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 : Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019 are:

A. Statement of profit and loss

(i) Profit & loss section

	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(99,736)	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit & loss	(99,736)	-

(ii) OCI Section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Net loss / (gain) on Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

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B. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for financial year ended 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2020.

	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(4,07,418)	(16,702)
Profit / (loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	-	-
Accounting profit before income tax	(4,07,418)	(16,702)
At India's statutory income tax	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	-
Net disallowances on which deferred tax is not recognised	-	-
Exempted income / deductions	-	-
Unabsorbed losses and depreciation carry forward and set off	-	-
At the effective income tax rate	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-
Income tax attributable to a discontinued operation	-	-
	-	-

C. Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss / OCI	
	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
Unabsorbed losses and depreciation	99,736	-	99,736	-
			99,736	-
Deferred tax (expense) / income				
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	99,736	-		

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax liabilities
Deferred tax liabilities, net

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)

Opening balance
Tax (income) / expense during the period recognized in profit & loss
Tax (income) / expense during the period recognized in OCI
Closing balance

	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
	99,736	-
Abhishek Jain	-	Ramesh Chander Khanna
Additional Director	-	-
DIN : 08543872		

	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
	-	-
	(99,736)	-
	-	-
	(99,736)	-



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PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 : Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Balance with banks	66,76,620	25,052
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	66,76,620	25,052

Note 7 : Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	Current	
	As at	As at
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Security Deposits	1,10,000	-
Total	1,10,000	-

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost:

	As at	As at
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Cash and Cash Equivalents	66,76,620	25,052
Other financial assets	1,10,000	-
Total	67,86,620	25,052

Note 8 : Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	As at
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Advance to suppliers & contractors	61,23,533	-
Balances with government authorities	10,91,312	-
Total	72,14,845	-



PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Note 9 : Equity Share capital		
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity share capital		
10,000 shares (PY 10,000 shares of par value of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Increase / (decrease) during the year 99,90,000shares of par value of Rs. 10 each (P`	9,99,00,000	-
Total	10,00,00,000	1,00,000

Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

Equity share capital		
10,000 shares (PY 10,000 shares of par value of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Changes in Equity share capital during the year .17,90,000 shares of par value of Rs. 10 each (PY Nil)	1,79,00,000	-
Total	1,80,00,000	1,00,000

During the year, the company has issued equity shares. Following is the reconciliation of number of shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year and end of the year.

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year
Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	
	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Shares issued during the year	17,90,000	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	18,00,000	10,000

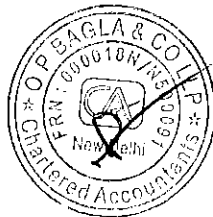
Particulars	Amount of share capital	
	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Shares Capital at the beginning of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Shares issued during the year	1,79,00,000	-
Shares Capital at the end of the year	1,80,00,000	1,00,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has only one class of Issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each 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 share holders.

Details of the Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020		As at 31.03.2019	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
PPAP Automotive Limited - Holding Company	18,00,000	100%	4,000	40%
Ajay Kumar Jain			6,000	60%



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**PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2020**

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 : Other Equity

	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2020</u>
Retained earnings	
As at 01st April, 2018	(69,928)
Profit/(loss) during the period	(16,702)
As at 31st March, 2019	(86,630)
Profit/(loss) during the period	(3,07,682)
Transaction costs of issue of equity share capital	(10,28,850)
As at 31st March, 2020	(14,23,162)
 Total other equity as at	
As at 31 March, 2020	(14,23,162)
As at 31 March, 2019	(86,630)

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PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11 : Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises
 Creditors for expenses
Total

As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
29,84,243	-
29,84,243	-

Note 12 : Other Financial Liabilities



Provision for expenses
Total

As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
5,22,466	11,682
5,22,466	11,682

Note 13 : Other Current Liabilities

Statutory dues payable
Total

As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
58,700	-
58,700	-



**PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2020**

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14. Employee benefits expense
Salaries and wages
Contribution to provident and other funds
Total

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
	2,86,966	-
	9,048	-
	2,96,014	-

Note 15 : Other expenses

Printing & stationery
Legal & Professional Charges
Bank charges
Fees & subscription
Miscellaneous Expenses
Auditor's Remuneration
-As Audit Fee
-For Tax matters
Total

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
	826	-
	8,800	-
	177	-
	80,858	300
	224	-
	9,900	11,682
	5,675	4,720
	1,06,460	16,702

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PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16 : Leases

Operating leases taken:

The Company has taken certain building on operating lease arrangements. The lease expense recognised in the pre operative expenses pending capitalization under capital work in progress is Rs. 2,20,000/- (March 31, 2019: Rs. nil). The future minimum lease payments under the lease are as follows:

Not later than one year
Later than one year and not later than five years
Later than five years
Total

Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
19,80,000	-
-	-
-	-
19,80,000	-

Note -17 Commitments

i. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

At March 31, 2020, the Company had commitments of Rs. 3,46,82,964/- (March 31, 2019 Nil)

Note -18 Contingent liabilities

At March 31, 2020, the Company had contingent liability of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019: Nil)



PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 : Related party disclosures

A. List of related parties

(a) Holding Company

1. PPAP Automotive Limited

(b) Key Managerial Personnel

1. Mr. Ajay Kumar Jain
2. Mr. Abhishek Jain
3. Mr. Ramesh Chander Khanna (wef 10/12/2019)

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

Related Party Transactions	Period	PPAP Automotive Ltd- Holding company
Security deposit given	31.03.2020	1,10,000
	31.03.2019	-
Issue of equity shares	31.03.2020	1,79,00,000
	31.03.2019	-
Rent paid	31.03.2020	2,20,000
	31.03.2019	-

Net outstanding balance :-

Related party transactions	Period	PPAP Automotive Limited
Trade Payable	31.03.2020	(25,600)
	31.03.2019	-
Security deposit	31.03.2020	1,10,000
	31.03.2019	-



PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note -20 : Earning per share

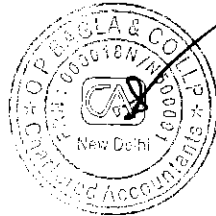
Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particulars

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31.03.2020</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31.03.2019</u>
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company:		
Continuing operations	(3,07,682)	(16,702)
Discontinued operations	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	(3,07,682)	(16,702)
Dilution effect	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders adjusted for dilution effect	(3,07,682)	(16,702)
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (Basic & Diluted) *	4,05,328	10,000
Earning Per Share - Continuing operations		
Basic	(0.76)	(1.67)
Diluted	(0.76)	(1.67)
Face Value per equity share	10	10

* There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.



PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

21. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as required under the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to the extent information available with the company is given below:

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
(I) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
(II) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(III) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
(IV) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(V) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-



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PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

22. Fair values measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	66,76,620	-	25,052
Other financial assets (current)	-	1,10,000	-	-
Total financial assets	-	67,86,620	-	25,052
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	29,84,243	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	-	5,22,466	-	11,682.00
Total financial liabilities	-	35,06,709	-	11,682.00

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements as a whole.

Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 : valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities, other than those whose fair values are close approximations of their carrying values.



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(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements for which fair values are disclosed at 31st March, 2020:

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)
Financial assets	31.03.2020	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements for which fair values are disclosed at 31 March 2019:

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)
Financial assets	31.03.2019	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value:

For cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities the management assessed that they approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the company's investments in mutual funds has been determined by multiplying the number of units held at the year end to the closing NAV.



23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise trade payables, and creditors for expenses. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits/ loan that derive directly from its operations. The company also holds FVTPL investments in quoted mutual funds.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by the Board of Directors that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The board provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include, deposits and FVTPL investments.

The sensitivity analyses of the above mentioned risk in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019.

A. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates is negligible as the company does not have any borrowings.

B. Foreign currency sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). Foreign currency risk sensitivity is the impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The company's exposure to foreign currency changes is negligible as the company does not have any foreign currency receivables or payables.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk from investments with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Treasury functions in accordance with the management policies. Investments of surplus funds are only made with approved counterparties who meet the appropriate rating and/or other criteria, and are only made within approved limits. The management continually re-assess the Company's policy and update as required. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty failure.

The maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets is represented by the carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date

A. Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit review and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

At the year end the Company does not have any bad debt risk since commercial operation have not started upto 31.03.2020.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 22. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

B. Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties.



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PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

III. Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts.

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

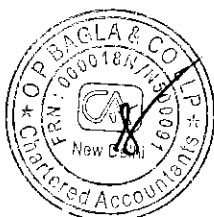
	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended					
31.03.2020					
Trade payables	29,84,243	-	-	-	29,84,243
Other financial liabilities (current)	5,22,466	-	-	-	5,22,466
	35,06,709	-	-	-	35,06,709
Year ended					
31.03.2019					
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	11,682	-	-	-	11,682.00
	11,682	-	-	-	11,682

IV. Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The company is in automotive components manufacturing business and the management have assessed risk concentration as low.

Since the commercial operation has not started upto 31.03.2020, risk concentration is nil.

Particulars	1.03.2020	31.03.2019
Revenue from top customer (In %)	0.00%	0.00%
Revenue from top 10 customers (In %)	0.00%	0.00%



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PPAP TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY PPAP AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

24. Capital Management

The objective of the Company's capital management structure is to ensure that there remains sufficient liquidity within the Company to carry out committed work programme requirements. The Company monitors the long term cash flow requirements of the business in order to assess the requirement for changes to the capital structure to meet that objective and to maintain flexibility.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes to economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital, issue new shares for cash, repay debt, put in place new debt facilities or undertake other such restructuring activities as appropriate. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 March 2020.

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Trade payables	29,84,243	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	5,22,466	11,682
Total Debts	35,06,709	11,682
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	66,76,620	25,052
Net debts (A)	(31,69,911)	(13,370)
Total equity (B)	1,65,76,838	13,370
Total debt and equity (C=A+B)	1,34,06,927	-
Gearing ratio (%) (A / C)	NA	NA

25. Balance confirmation

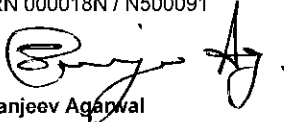
Debit and credit balance of trade payables and trade receivables to the extent not confirmed are subject to confirmation and reconciliation with parties.

26. In the opinion of the Board of Directors and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the aggregate value of current assets on realisation in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the amount at which these are stated in the balance sheet.

In terms of our report of even date attached

FOR O P BAGLA & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants
FRN 000018N / N500091

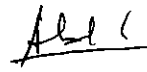


Sanjeev Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 408316

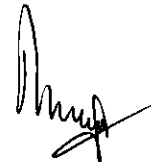


Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd May, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
PPAP Technology Private Limited



Abhishek Jain
Director
DIN : 00137651



Ramesh Chander Khanna
Director
DIN : 08543872