PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM
Chartered Accountants

Flat No.2C.GKN Villa, No.1.94th Street, Ashok Nagar, Chennai – 600083.

To the Members of M/s. Maxitech Engineering Private Limited

Report on the standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **M/s. Maxitech Engineering Private Limited ("*the Company*")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (statement of changes in equity) and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information [in which are included the Returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditors of the Company's branches located at (location of branches)].

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the 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, and profit/loss, (changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

In preparing the 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 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 it appears from our examination of those books;
c. The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and loss account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
d. In our opinion, the previously mentioned financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
e. Based on written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 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 Section 164 (2) of the Act.
f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.
g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given tous:
   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations, which would affect its financial position.

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Chartered Accountants

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

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

For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujan
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 002510S

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM
CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

G. Vivekananthan
Partner
M. No.028339

Place: Chennai
Date:29/06/2020

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020:

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixedassets;

(a) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, the management during the year has physically verified a portion of the fixed asset and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have beennoticed.

(b) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of thecompany.

2) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals.

b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books records, which has been properly dealt with in the books of account, were not material.

3) The Company has granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and l86 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, andsecurity.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are notapplicable.

6) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by thecompany.

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM * CHENNAI * Chartered Accountants *

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities .According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they becomepayable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, and value added tax outstanding on account of anydispute.

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks. The Company has not taken any loan either from financial institutions or from the government and has not issued anydebentures.

9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the 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 theyear.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the CompaniesAct;

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to theCompany.

13) Inouropinion, alltransactionswiththerelatedpartiesareincompliancewithsection177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accountingstandards.

14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

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Chartered Accountants

15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commentedupon.

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM
CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

"**Annexure B**" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of **MAXITECH ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MAXITECH ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED**("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all materialrespects.

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

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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020.

For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujan
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 002510S

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM
CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

G. Vivekananthan
Partner
M. No.028339

Place: Chennai
Date: 29/06/2020
UDIN: 20028339AAAAAM5544

Balance sheet at March 31,2020

Figures in Rupees

Particular	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	244,491.00	260,098.00
(b) Capital Work-in-progress			
(c) Investment Property			
(d) Goodwill			
(e) Other Intangible Assets			
(f) Intangible Assets under Development			
(g) Biological Assets other than bearer plants			
(h) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments			
(ii) Trade Receivables			
(iii) Loans			
(iv) Others (to be specified)			
(i) Deferred Tax Assets (net)			
(j) Other Non-Current Assets			
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	3A	722,995.00	3,822,995.00
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments			
(ii) Trade Receivables	4	12,682,812.77	12,084,561.00
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,966,776.92	155,395.68
(c) Other Current Assets	6	8,717,549.91	6,721,433.11
TOTAL ASSETS		**29,334,625.60**	**23,044,482.79**
EQUITY AND LIABILITES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
(b) Other Equity	8	(31,775,668.59)	(18,289,438.21)
LIABILITIES			
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	40,344,493.00	27,694,493.00
(ii) Trade payables		-	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities			
(b) Provisions			
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)			
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	10	9,813,689.94	2,320,479.00
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11	-	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	12	2,952,111.25	3,318,949.00
(c) Provisions			
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**29,334,625.60**	**23,044,482.79**

The notes are an integral part of these Financial statements.

For and on behalf of the board

S.V. Natarajan
Director
DIN: 00052854

N. MOHAN KUMAR
Director
DIN: 05172087

Place: Chennai
Date: 29-06-2020

For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujum
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 002510S

G.VIVEKANANTHAN
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:028339
UDIN: 20028339AAAAAM5544

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM
CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Figures in Rupees

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31,2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operation	13	28,131,531.35	20,480,833.80
II	Other Income	14	327,953.00	128,880.00
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		28,459,484.35	20,609,713.80
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of materials consumed/ Services	15	31,877,984.93	20,425,477.58
	Employee benefits expenses	16	8,515,842.05	4,978,300.16
	Finance costs	17	294,343.79	246,282.45
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	18	96,905.00	41,976.00
	Other expenses	19	1,160,638.80	1,229,079.82
	Total expenses (IV)		41,945,714.57	26,921,116.01
V	Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (V-IV)		(13,486,230.22)	(6,311,402.21)
VI	Exceptional Items			
VII	Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		(13,486,230.22)	(6,311,402.21)
VIII	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current Tax			
	(2) Deferred Tax			
	Total			
IX	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(13,486,230.22)	(6,311,402.21)
X	Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations			
XI	Tax expense of discontinued operations			
XII	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)			
XIII	Profit / (Loss) for the period (IX+XII)		(13,486,230.22)	(6,311,402.21)
XIV	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	B (i) Items that will be recloassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Total			
XV	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising Profit loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(13,486,230.22)	(6,311,402.21)
XVI	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
	(1) Basic (2) Diluted	20	(16.86)	(7.89)
XVII	Earnings per equity share (for discontinuing operation):			
	(1) Basic			
	(2) Diluted			
XVIII	Earning per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operations)			
	(1) Basic (2) Diluted		(16.86)	(7.89)

The notes are an integral part of these Financial statements.

For and on behalf of the board

S.V. Natarajan
Director
DIN: 00052854
Place: Chennai
Date: 29-06-2020

N. Mohan Kumar

N. MOHAN KUMAR
Director
DIN: 05172087

For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujum
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 002510S

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

G.VIVEKANANTHAN
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:028339
UDIN: 20028339AAAAAM5544

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Figure in Rupees)

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
A.CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS		
Profit before Tax	-13486230.22	-6311402.21
Less:- Provision for Taxation		
Less:- Minority portion		
Net Profit after Tax and extra ordinary items.	-13486230.22	(6,311,402.21)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation	96905.00	41976.00
Profit on sale of fixed assets		
Interest/Dividend		
Operating profit before working capital	-13389325.22	(6,269,426.21)
(Increase)/Decrease in Sundry Debtors	-598251.77	-11358934.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories and other current assets	1103883.20	-10523082.11
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Advances		
Decrease in preoperation expenses		
(Increase)/Decrease in current liabilities	7126374.05	4318643.46
Cash generated from Operating activities	(5,757,319.74)	(23,832,798.86)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-81298.48	-214510
Sale of Fixed Assets		-
Purchase/Sale of Investments		
Long term Loans and Advances		
Net cash generated/Used from/in Investing Activities	-81,298	(214,510.00)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	-
Decrease in minority interest		
Increase in Reserves and surplus owing to Change of subsidiaries		
Proceeds from Borrowings (net)	12650000	23577759
Proceeds from working capital Loan		
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		
Dividend paid		
Net cash generated/used in Financing activities	12,487,403.04	23,148,739.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,811,381.78	(469,549.86)
Cash and cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	155,395.14	624,945.00
Cash and cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)	6,966,776.92	155,395.14

The notes are an integral part of these Financial statements.

For and on behalf of the board

S.V. Natarajan
Director
DIN: 00052854

N. MOHAN KUMAR
Director
DIN: 05172087

Place: Chennai
Date: 29-06-2020

For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujum
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 002510S

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

G.VIVEKANANTHAN
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:028339
UDIN: 20028339AAAAAM5544

MAXITECH ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74900KA2012PTC065818
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

a. Equity share capital	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2018	8,000,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	8,000,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	8,000,000.00

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

b. Other Equity	Share Applicaton money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus		Attributable to owners of parent	Non controlling interests	Total
			Retained Earnings	Total			
Balance at April 1, 2018	-	-	(11,978,036.00)	(11,978,036.00)	(11,978,036.00)	-	(11,978,036.00)
Profit for the year	-	-	(6,311,402.21)	(6,311,402.21)	(6,311,402.21)	-	(6,311,402.21)
Other comprehensive income for the year, Net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6,311,402.21)	(6,311,402.21)	(6,311,402.21)	-	(6,311,402.21)
Balance at March 31, 2019	-	-	(18,289,438.21)	(18,289,438.21)	(18,289,438.21)	-	(18,289,438.21)
Profit for the year	-	-	(13,486,230.22)		-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, Net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(13,486,230.22)	(13,486,230.22)	(13,486,230.22)	-	(13,486,230.22)
Balance at March 31, 2020	-	-	(31,775,668.59)	(31,775,668.59)	(31,775,668.59)	-	(31,775,668.59)

The notes are an integral part of these Financial statements.

For and on behalf of the board

S.V. Natarajan
Director
DIN: 00052854
Place: Chennai
Date: 29-06-2020

N. MOHAN KUMAR
Director
DIN: 05172087

For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujum
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 002510S

PADMANABHAN RAMANI & RAMANUJAM
CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

G.VIVEKANANTHAN
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:028339
UDIN: 20028339AAAAAM5544

M/S. MAXITECH ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

DEPRECIATION AS PER COMPANIES ACT FOR THE YEAR 2019 -20

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEP. [WDV]	DEPRECIATION					WDV AS ON	WDV AS ON
	Opening as on 01.04.2019	Addition Rs.	Deletion Rs.	Total Rs.	Rate Rs.	Opening Rs.	For the year Rs.	Deletion Rs.	Deletion	Total Rs.	31.03.2020 Rs.	31.03.2019 Rs.
Motor Vehicle	173,225.00			173,225.00	25.89%	136,761.40	9,440.43			146,201.83	27,023.17	36,463.60
Furniture & Fittings	120,800.00	1,398.00		122,198.00	18.10%	77,626.15	9,212.47			86,838.62	35,359.38	43,173.85
Office equipment	17,850.00			17,850.00	13.91%	17,340.80	70.83			17,411.63	438.37	798.05
Plant and Machinery	20,410.00	12,400.00		32,810.00	13.91%	1,455.39	7,032.99			8,488.38	24,321.62	18,954.61
Computer & Peripherals	352,800.00	67,500.00		420,300.00	40.00%	191,803.70	71,148.52			262,952.22	157,347.78	161,783.93
TOTAL	**685,085.00**	**81,298.00**	**-**	**766,383.00**		**424,987.44**	**96,905.23**	**-**	**-**	**521,892.67**	**244,490.33**	**261,174.04**

1. Corporate information

Maxitech Engineering Private Limited ("the company) was incorporated on 08th September 2012. The Company is engaged in the business of Trading, installation and maintenance of all types of Electronic Security products, Fire safety and Production.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

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

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29.06.2020

b) Basis of measurement

The Ind AS 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.

Fair value measurement

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 minimizing 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 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.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is 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.

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

e) Revenue Recognition

(i) Sale of goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are dispatched or appropriated in accordance with the terms of sale at which time the title and significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Revenue is recognised when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, commissions, rebates and discounts, and other similar allowances.

(ii) Rendering of services:

Revenue from services is recognised when the services are rendered in accordance with the specific terms of contract and when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured and based on percentage completion method

(iii) Other Operating Revenues:

Other operating revenues comprise of income from ancillary activities incidental to the operations of the Company and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

iv) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

f) Property, plant and equipment

i). Cost model is adopted for Property, Plant and Equipment. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

ii). The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any non-refundable import duties and other taxes, any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use by the Management, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

iii). 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. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

iv). An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

v). Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold or Lease hold land is stated at historical cost.

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS:
The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2016 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Depreciation

Based on a technical assessment and a review of past history of asset usage, Management of the Company has not revised its useful lives to those referred to under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements is provided on written down value method, using the rates in the manner prescribed.

	Years
Motor Vehicle	10
Computer	6

Furniture and fittings	10
UPS – Office	6

g) 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 statement of profit and 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
Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) 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.

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 finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income)

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) 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 **O**ther **C**omprehensive **I**ncome (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair Value Through Profit and Loss)

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'). The Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Financial Assets - 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 'passthrough' 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.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies **E**xpected **C**redit **L**oss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

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

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost:** ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

- **Debt instruments measured at FVTPL:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. The change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities – Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and 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.

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

•Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and 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 statement of profit and loss.

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

- Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and 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.

Financial liabilities – Derecognition

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 and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

h) Cash and Cash equivalents and cash flow statement

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.

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

j) 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-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 companies or other available fair value indicators.

When it is not possible for the company to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap and by products which are valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value. Slow moving and defective inventories are identified and provided to net realisable value.

l) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(a) <u>Current tax</u>

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(b) <u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arise front the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

m) Employee Benefits:

Short Term, Employee Benefits
All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits, which includes benefits like salaries and performance incentives and are recognized as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

Post-employment benefits
Company is not having the minimum strength to cover under contributions to any employee benefit/welfare fund and Gratuity schemes.

n) Provision for liabilities and charges, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. Provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o) Foreign currency transactions

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All Exchange difference arising on settlement / conversion of foreign currency monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

q) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are elaborated in note no. 25.

Note No. 3
Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Depreciation/ Amortization			Net Carrying Amount	
	01.04.2019	Addition	31.03.2020	Up to 31.03.2019	Charge during the year	Up to 31.03.2020	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Motor Vehicle	1,73,225		1,73,225	1,36,761.40	9440.43	146,201.83	27,023.17	36,463.60
Computer	3,52,800	67500	4,20,300	1,91,803.70	71,148.52	262,952.22	157,347.78	1,60,996.30
Furniture	1,20,800	1398	1,22,198	77,626,15	9212.47	86,838.62	35,359.38	43,173.85
Plant & Machinery	20,410	12400	32,810	1,455.39	7032.99	8,488.38	24,321.62	18,954.61
Office Equipment	17,850		17,850	17,340.80	70.83	17,411.63	438.37	509.02
Total	**6,85,085**	**81,298**	**7,66,383**	**4,24,987.44**	**96,905.23**	**521,892.67**	**244,490.33**	**260097.52**

Note: 3A
Financial Asset – Current: Inventories

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
Related Parties		
Others	7,22,995.00	38,22,995.00
Total	**7,22,995.00**	**38,22,995.00**

Note: 4
Financial Asset – Current: Trade Receivable

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
Related Parties		
Others	1,26,82,812.77	1,20,84,561
Total	**1,26,82,812.77**	**1,20,84,561**

Particular	As at March 31, 2020
Age Analysis of trade receivables	
Outstanding for more than six months from the date they are due	
Other	1,26,82,812.77
Total	**1,26,82,812.77**

Note: 5
Financial Asset – Current: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
'- on current account	6955633.92	145387.68
'- Cheque on hand		
'- Deposits with original maturity of less that three months		
Cash on hand	11143	10008
Total	6,966,776.92	155,395.68

Note: 6
Financial Asset – Current: Others

Particular	Period Ended March 31,2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advances recoverable in Kind		
Considered good	8,717,549.91	6,721,433.11

Considered doubtful		
Deposits	4823964	4543514
Loans and Advances	90946	65935
Retention Money	1350496.2	373509.65
Pre paid expenses Insurance	2364	13000
Security Deposit - Emerald TVS	259980.71	
Tax on advance	416050	416050
Duties and taxes- Input Credit	1450714	1088240
TDs on Income -2017-18	323035	221184
Total Other current Assets	**8,717,549.91**	**6,721,433.11**

Note: 7
Share Capital

Equity

1. Share Capital	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorized share Capital	Rs.	Rs.
8,20,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each	8,200,000.00	8,200,000.00
	8,200,000.00	8,200,000.00

Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up shares

8,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00

a. Share Application Money Pending Allotment

b. Reconciliation of the Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity Shares	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No.	**No.**	**Rs**	**No.**
At the beginning of the period	800,000.00	800,000.00	8,000,000.00	800,000.00
Issued during the period				
Outstanding at the end of the period	800,000.00	800,000.00	8,000,000.00	800,000.00

c. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the Equity Shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining Assets of the Company, after distributions of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the Shareholders.

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company	31-03-20		31-03-19	
	No.	% holding in the class	No.	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
Mr. Sampath Kumar Ananda Raj	2,40,000	30	2,40,000	30
Mrs. Lakshmi Ambekar Suryaprakash	0	0	0	0
M/s. Operational Energy group India limited	5,60,000	70	5,60,000	70
Mr. N. Mohan Kumar	0	0	0	0
Total	800,000.00	100.00	800,000.00	100.00

Note: 8
Other Equity

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1,82,89,438.21)	(1,19,78,036.00)
Profit for the year	(13,486,230.22)	(63,11,402.21)
Total	(31,775,668.59)	(1,82,89,438.21)

Note: 9
Financial Liabilities – Non Current: Borrowing

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured		
Loans from Directors	390255.00	390,255.00
Loans from Operational Energy Group India Limited	39,954,238.00	27,304,238.00
Total	**40,344,493.00**	**27,694,493.00**

Note: 10
Financial Liabilities – Current: Trade Payable

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Related Parties		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Others	-	-
Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	98,13,689.94	2,320,479.00
Total	**98,13,689.94**	**2,320,479.00**

Note: 11
Financial Liabilities – Current: Other Financial Liabilities

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Travel Payable – Mr. Babu Jero Rajan	-	-
Travel Payable – Mr. Mohan Kumar	-	-
Total	-	-

Note: 12
Other Current Liabilities

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Duties and taxes payable	41,708.00	37,810.00
Outstanding Expenses	54,475.00	82,300.00
Audit Fee Payable	15,000.00	20,000.00
Professional Charges payable		15,000.00
Salary Payable	438,468.00	4,51,402.00
Rent Payable		
Advance Received from Customers	-	
Mobilisation Advance	2,402,460.25	2,727,437.00
Payable to Exchequer		-
Total	**2,952,111.25**	**3,333,949.00**

Note: 13
Revenue from Operation

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Sale of products	1,533,184.00	22,91,561.00
Sale of services	26,598,347.35	18,189,272.80
Total	**28,131,531.35**	**20,480,833.80**

Note: 14
Other Income

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest income from Term Deposit (Gross)	3,27,953.00	1,28,880.00
Other Interest		
Net gain on foreign currency fluctuation		
Total	**3,27,953.00**	**1,28,880.00**

Note: 15
Cost of Materials/ Services

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening Stock	3,822,995.00	3,822,995.00
Purchases	2,502,918.00	-
Consumables & Tools	20,917,798.67	16,864,729.52
Repairs & Maintenance	5,357,268.26	3,560,748.06
Less: Closing Stock	722,995.00	3,822,995.00
Total	**31,877,984.93**	**20,425,477.58**

Note: 16
Employee Benefit Expense

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Salary & Wages	7,273,316.80	4,605,887.00
Staff welfare Expenses	1,242,525.25	3,27,413.16
Total	**8,515,842.05**	**4,978,300.16**

Note: 17
Finance Cost

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Finance Cost	294,343.79	2,46,282.45
Total	**294,343.79**	**2,46,282.45**

Note: 18
Depreciation

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Motor Vehicle	9,440.43	12,738.00
Computer	71,148.52	20,204.00
Furniture	9,212.47	6,160.00
Plant & Machinery	7,032.99	1,455.00
Office Equipment	70.83	417.80
Total	**96,905.23**	**41,976.48**

Note No. 19
Other Expenses
(A)

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Operating Expenses	-	-

(B)

Particular	For the year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Audit Fees		
- Statutory Audit	15,000.00	15000.00
- Tax Matters		-
- Others		-
Communication Expenses	24,830.00	260.00
Financial Expenses	-	-
Freight & Transportation	190,459.32	1,69,748.00
Insurance	45,838.00	2,014.00
Marketing Expenses	-	4,81,750.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	695.00	197.04
Power & Fuel	34,135.00	-
Printing & Stationery	14,650.53	41,677.78

Professional Charges	84,500.00	52,450.00
Packing & forwarding charges	3,149.95	9,000.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	24,056.00	22,571.00
Repair & Maintenance	438,100.00	1,37,950.00
Traveling & Conveyance	276,625.00	2,96,462.00
Calibration Charges	-	-
Office Expenses	8,600.00	-
Total (B)	1,160,638.80	12,29,079.82
Total (A+B)	**1,160,638.80**	**12,29,079.82**

Note: 20
Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particular	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net profit/ (loss) after tax for the year (Rs. In crores)	(13,486,230.22)	(63,11,402.21)
Weighted number of ordinary shares for the basic EPS	800,000.00	8,00,000.00
Nominal value of ordinary share (in Rs. Per share)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earnings for ordinary shares (in Rs. Per share)	(16.86)	(7.89)

Note: 21
Employee Benefits:

Company is not having the minimum strength to cover under contributions to provident fund. However in future if the company expands and introduces benefit plans the impact of following risk will be taken into account

1. Salary growth risk
2. Life expectancy risk/Longevity Risk
3. Interest rate risks
4. Inflation Risks

Note No: 22
Deferred tax Assets/liabilities

In view of low asset base, the timing difference resulting in Deferred Tax is low and is insignificant and is not taken into account.

Note No: 23
Contingent Liability
The company was awarded a contract by Amana Pipeline Constructions LLC, Dubai during the year 2013 for execution of firefighting systems at Hambanthotta International Airport, Sri Lanka

which was subsequently executed and handed over during 2014. M/s Fire Trix Engineering & Systems Private Ltd were awarded the sub-contract for executing the job for a total lump sum value of INR 38,14,615/- which was subsequently paid by the company.

M/s. Fire Trix Engineering & Systems Private Ltd had filed a case with NCLT stating that the total Value of the contract is enhanced due to variations in job content and the balance amount of INR 39,64,040 is to be paid by Maxitech Engineering Private Ltd. The Company has successfully won the case as NCLT quashed the claim of M/s. Fire Trix Engineering and hence no contingent liability for the company.

Note No: 24

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Name of related parties and description of relation:
   (i) Operational Energy group India limited - Associate Company

b) Key management personnel

Si No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. S. V. Natarajan	Director
2	Mr. Sampath Kumar Ananda Raj	Director
3	Mr. Nagarajan Mohan Kumar	Whole Time Director
4	Mrs. Lakshmi Ambekar Suryaprakash	Director
5	Mrs. Manjula Anandaraj	Director

c) Transaction with related parties

Sales	**2020**	**2019**
Operational Energy Group India limited	-	-
Purchases		
Operational Energy Group India limited	Rs. 4,44,024/-	Rs.12,44,166/-
Long Term Advance from		
Operational Energy Group India limited	Rs.3,99,54,238/-	Rs. 2,73,04,238/-
Mr. A. Sampath Kumar-Director	Rs. 3,90,255/-	Rs. 3,90,255/-

The receivables from and payable to related parties as at March 31. 2020, March 31, 2019,

Receivable from:	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Operational Energy group India Limited	-	-

Payable to:	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Operational Energy group India Limited	NIL	Rs.4,23,677 /-
Mr. N. Mohan Kumar-Director	Rs.80,000/-	Rs. 80,000/-

d) Remuneration of Directors

The remuneration of key management personnel and a relative of key management personnel of the Company are set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in Ind AS 24 Related Party disclosures.

Particular	March' 31 2020	March 31, 2019
Salary to Mr. Mohan Kumar	Rs. 9,60,000/-	Rs. 9,60,000/-

TDS has been deducted on Directors remuneration u/s 192B instead of the u/s 194J. GST has not been paid on RCM method on the remuneration.

Note No: 25

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities include trade and other payables. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations. 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 ensures 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 Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

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. The Company has a budgetary system, whereby costs are controlled in relation to the market price to ensue profitability.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign Currency exposures of the company are insignificant and hence the company does not require any sort of hedging.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of receivable as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

There are no overdue debtors based on management's review.

Liquidity risk

The Company's prime source of liquidity is cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the available working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Note No: 26

CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about estimates and judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

(i) Property, plant and equipment and useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is arrived at by depreciating the assets over the useful life of assets. The estimate of useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year and changes are accounted for prospectively.

(ii) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability

(iii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax shield on 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.

Deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation/business loss have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax assets. The Company has determined that it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the tax shield on losses and the tax credits can be utilised.

Note No: 27

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise the shareholders' value . The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowed funds.. The Company's policy is to use short term and long term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Net debt are long term and short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents) and short-term investments. Equity comprises share capital and free reserves (total reserves excluding cash flow hedges, debenture redemption reserve and capital reserve). The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(Figure in Rupees)

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Share Capital	80,00,000.00	80,00,000.00
Free Reserves	(31,775,668.59)	(1,82,89,438.21)
Equity (A)	(2,37,75,668.59)	(1,02,89,438.21)
Cash and cash equivalents	11,143.00	10,008.00
Short term investments	0	0
Total Cash (B)	11,143.00	10,008.00
Short term borrowings		
Long term borrowings	40,344,493.00	2,76,94,493.00
Current Maturity of Long term borrowings	0	0
Total debt (c)	40,344,493.00	2,76,94,493.00

Net debt (D=(C-B)	4,03,33,350.00	2,76,84,485.00
Net debt to equity ratio (E=D/A)	(1.70)	(2.69)

For and on behalf of the board

S.V. Natarajan
Director
DIN: 00052854

N. Mohan Kumar
Director
DIN: 05172087

As per our report of even date
For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujam
FRN: 002510S

G. VIVEKANANTHAN
Partner
MEMBERSHIP No. 028339
UDIN: 20028339AAAAAR5862

Place: Chennai
Date: 29-06-2020