

PG TECHNOPLAST PRIVATE LIMITED

AUDITOR'S REPORT
2021-22



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Members of PG Technoplast Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PG Technoplast Private Limited ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended, and significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally in India, of the state of affairs of the company as on 31st March 2022, its loss, changes in equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"). 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 Act, and Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that audit evidence we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the key audit matters |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Capitalisation and useful life of property, plant & equipment</p> <p>During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has incurred capital expenditure on project included in capital work in progress. Items of property, plant and equipment that are ready for its intended use as determined by the management have been capitalised in the current year.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures included and were not limited to the following : Examined the management assessment of the assumptions considered in estimation of useful life. Examined the technical evaluation by third party specialist appointed by management</p> |

201/B, Mutha Chambers Market Yard, Ahmednagar 414001.
Email : mohanbarmecha@gmail.com



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| How our audit addressed the key audit matters | Key audit matters |
|--|--|
| <p>Assessed the nature of the additions made to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development on a test check basis to test whether they meet the recognition criteria of IND AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, including intended use of management</p> <p>Evaluating the design and implementation of Company's controls in respect of revenue recognition.</p> <p>Tested the effectiveness of such controls over revenue cut off at year-end.</p> <p>Tested the supporting documentation for sales transactions recorded during the period closer to the year end and subsequent to the year end, including examination of credit notes issued after the year end to determine whether revenue was recognized in the correct period.</p> <p>Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies in line with IND AS 115 - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and testing thereof.</p> | <p>Judgment is involved to determine that the aforesaid capitalisation meet the recognition requirement under Ind AS, specifically in relation to determination of whether the criteria for intended use has been met. Further, the Company has assessed the the useful life of its plant and machinery. Assessment of useful life of plant and machinery involves management judgement, technical assessment, anticipated technological changes etc.</p> <p>B. Revenue from the sale of goods</p> <p>Revenue is recognized when the Company performs its obligation to its customers and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and recovery of the consideration is probable. The timing of such recognition in case of sale of goods is when the control over the same is transferred to the customer, which is mainly upon delivery</p> <p>The timing of revenue recognition is relevant to the reported performance of the Company. The management considers revenue as a key measure for evaluation of performance. There is a risk of revenue being recorded before control is transferred.</p> |

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

201/B, Mutha Chambers Market Yard, Ahmednagar 414001.
Email : mohanbarmecha@gmail.com





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, Cash Flows and change in equity of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

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

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

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





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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we may have compiled 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government of India in term 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 the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of accounts 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 & Loss Account, Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with (Accounts) Rules 2015 as amended.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- !!! There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

Date : 27th May, 2022
Place : Ahmednagar
UDIN : 22040842AJTYRU6837



For M. S. Barmecha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 101029W
(M. S. Barmecha)
Proprietor
M.No. 040842



Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the financial statements

of PG Technoplast Private Limited

(referred to Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our audit report of even date)

- 1 a. The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b. According to the information and explanation given to us, all fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds/ lease deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company

- 2 As explained to us, the management has conducted physical verification of the inventories at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- 3 According to information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination to books of accounts the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the paragraph 3 iii (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

- 4 In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.

- 5 According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public covered under section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the company.

- 6 We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacturing activities, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same whether they are accurate and complete.

- 7 a. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of customs, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory dues applicable to it.
- b. According to the information and explanations provided to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Goods and Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value added tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

201/B, Mutha Chambers Market Yard, Ahmednagar 414001.
Email : mohanbarmecha@gmail.com



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8 Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year. Further, Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government.

9 Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, the company has utilised the monies raised by way of right issue of equity shares and term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

10 Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year

11 Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, the company, has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration.

12 In our opinion, and according to information and explanation given to us the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

13 Based on our examination of the records of the company, information and explanations provided by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14 The company does not have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

15 Based on our examination of the records of the Company and according to information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as prescribed under section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

16 The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

17 The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year, however there was cash loss of Rs. 56,782/- in the immediately preceding financial year.

18 There has been no instance of resignation of statutory auditors during the year, accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable

19 On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, and information explanation provided to us in our opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report and company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date;





Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the financial statements of PG Technoplast Private Limited


20 Based on our examination of the records of the Company and according to information and explanations given to us the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company for the financial year, accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable

21 This being report on standalone financial statements accordingly, paragraph 3(xxii) of the Order is not applicable

Date : 27th May, 2022

Place : Ahmednagar

UDIN : 22040842AJTYRU6837

For M. S. Barmecha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 101029W

(M. S. Barmecha)
Proprietor
M.No. 040842





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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PG Technoplast Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls 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 with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements.





Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the financial statements

of PG Technoplast Private Limited

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Date : 27th May, 2022
Place : Ahmednagar
UDIN : 22040842AJTYRU6837



For M. S. Barmecha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 101029W
(M. S. Barmecha)
Proprietor
M.No. 040842

PG TECHNOPLAST PRIVATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(All Amounts are in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Note No. | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-21 |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | TOTAL | TOTAL |

| | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-Current Assets | | 1,66,58,99,088 | - |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 3 | 3,81,75,837 | - |
| Capital Work-in-Progress | 3 | 17,53,436 | - |
| Intangible Assets | 4 | - | - |
| Financial Assets | 5 | - | - |
| i. Trade Receivables | 5 | 4,31,94,510 | - |
| ii. Other Financial Assets | 7 | - | - |
| Other Non-Current Assets | 9 | 2,04,84,234 | - |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | 1,76,95,07,104 | - |
| Current Assets | | 83,01,87,873 | - |
| Inventories | 10 | - | - |
| Financial Assets | | 55,02,96,448 | - |
| i. Trade Receivables | 5 | - | - |
| ii. Cash and Cash Equivalents | 11 (a) | 9,84,41,334 | 1,47,618 |
| iii. Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents | 11 (b) | 58,00,000 | - |
| iv. Other Financial Assets | 7 | 2,19,84,862 | 6,000 |
| Other Current Assets | 9 | 19,21,72,506 | - |
| Income Tax Assets (Net) | 20 | 17,09,993 | - |
| Total Current Assets | | 1,70,05,93,014 | 1,53,618 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 3,47,01,00,119 | 1,53,618 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | 52,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Equity Share Capital | 12 | - | - |
| Other Equity | 13 | 79,48,56,582 | (56,782) |
| Total Equity | | 80,00,56,582 | 1,43,218 |
| Liabilities | | 81,95,31,823 | - |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | - | - |
| Financial Liabilities | | - | - |
| i. Borrowings | 14 | - | - |
| ii. Other Financial Liabilities | 18 | - | - |
| iii. Lease Liabilities | 18 (a) | 13,06,59,561 | - |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) | 8 | 1,03,21,870 | - |
| Provisions | 15 | 37,93,373 | - |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | | 96,43,06,627 | - |
| Current Liabilities | | 48,99,30,560 | - |
| Financial Liabilities | | - | - |
| i. Borrowings | 16 | - | - |
| ii. Trade Payables | 17 | 4,25,53,522 | - |
| - Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises | | 4,25,53,522 | - |
| - Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | 81,94,25,932 | - |
| iii. Other Financial Liabilities | 18 | 21,45,54,796 | 10,400 |
| iv. Lease Liabilities | 18 (a) | 75,64,886 | - |
| Other Current Liabilities | 19 | 13,13,58,396 | - |
| Provisions | 15 | 3,48,817 | - |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 1,70,57,36,909 | 10,400 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 2,67,00,43,536 | 10,400 |
| Total Liabilities | | 3,47,01,00,119 | 1,53,618 |

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of standing financial statements.

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

PG Technoplast Private Limited

Mr. Vikas Gupta

Director

DIN - 00182241

Mr. Saurav Singh

Company Secretary

Mr. Vishal Gupta

Director

DIN - 00184809

Mr. Pramod Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

M.S. Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

UDIN: 22040842AJRYRU6837

Place: Ahmednagar

Dated: 27th May, 2022



PG TECHNOPLAST PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All Amounts are in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Note No. | 31-03-2022 | 31-03-2021 |
|-------------|----------|------------|------------|
|-------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----------------|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 21 | 2,15,16,82,694 | - |
| Other Income | 22 | 28,62,368 | - |
| Total Income | | 2,15,45,45,061 | - |

| | | | |
|---|------|----------------|--------|
| Expenses: | | | |
| Cost of Materials Consumed | 23 | 1,50,75,43,111 | - |
| Cost of Traded Goods | 23.1 | 51,75,58,551 | - |
| Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress | 24 | (14,56,63,914) | - |
| Employee benefits expenses | 25 | 8,30,82,383 | - |
| Finance costs | 26 | 4,88,26,735 | 781 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 27 | 2,54,39,334 | - |
| Other expenses | 28 | 6,58,52,071 | 56,001 |
| Total Expenses | | 2,10,26,38,271 | 56,782 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-------------|----------|
| Profit before exceptional items & tax | | 5,19,06,790 | (56,782) |
| Exceptional Items | 28 | (84,37,579) | - |
| Profit/(Loss) before tax | | 6,03,44,369 | (56,782) |
| Tax expenses: | | | |
| Current tax | 29 | - | - |
| Deferred tax | 29 | 1,03,21,870 | - |
| Total tax expenses | | 1,03,21,870 | - |
| Profit for the year | | 5,00,22,498 | (56,782) |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| Other comprehensive income: | | | |
| A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss: | | | |
| Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans | | | |
| Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss | | | |
| (iii) Deferred tax on above A(ii) | | | |
| B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss | | | |
| (ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit & loss | | | |
| Other comprehensive income/(-)Loss for the year | | (16,92,983) | - |

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|----------|
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 4,83,29,515 | (56,782) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year | | 1,36,986 | |
| Basic earnings per share | | 352.81 | |
| Diluted earnings per share | | 352.81 | |

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of standing financial statements.

For & on behalf of Board of Directors

PG Technoplast Private Limited

Mr. Vikas Gupta

Director

DIN - 00182241

Mr. Pramod Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Dated: 27th May, 2022

Place: Ahmednagar

UDIN: 22040842AJTYRU6837

M. No. 040842

Proprietor

M.S. Barmecha

Firm Registration No. 101029W

For M.S. Barmecha & Co.

As Per Our Report of Even Date Attached



PG TECHNOPLAST PRIVATE LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All Amounts are in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | 31st March, 2022 | 31st March, 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Profit before tax | 6,03,44,369 | - |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation/amortization (includes depreciation of Right to Use) | 2,54,39,334 | 16,92,983 |
| Employees expenses non operating | (1,87,61,729) | (29,13,720) |
| Loss on fixed assets due to fire | (15,83,849) | (28,62,368) |
| Loss on Inventory due to fire | (29,13,720) | (15,83,849) |
| Share Based Expenses | 28,62,368 | (15,83,849) |
| Interest income | (15,83,849) | (15,83,849) |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 6,70,79,755 | (56,782) |
| Movements in working capital : | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade Payables | 86,19,79,454 | 37,93,373 |
| Increase/(decrease) in Short - term provisions | 37,93,373 | 35,17,85,095 |
| Increase/(decrease) in Current Liabilities & Provision | 3,38,417 | (55,02,96,448) |
| Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables | (55,02,96,448) | (83,01,87,873) |
| Decrease/(increase) in inventories | (83,01,87,873) | (19,38,91,513) |
| Increase/(decrease) in Other Current Assets | (19,38,91,513) | (28,93,99,738) |
| Cash generated from/(used in) operations | (28,93,99,738) | (52,382) |
| Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A) | (28,93,99,738) | (52,382) |
| CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Purchase of Property Plant and equipment including CWP & Intangible assets | (1,75,17,51,928) | |
| Investments made during the year | (88,17,546) | |
| Bank Deposit having maturity more than 12 months | (4,04,71,362) | |
| Interest received | (28,62,368) | |
| Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B) | (1,80,39,03,204) | - |
| CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from Long-term borrowings | 94,66,84,056 | 2,00,000 |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | (1,94,61,080) | |
| Proceeds from Equity Share Capital | 75,14,74,715 | |
| Short-term borrowings (Net) | 38,22,39,406 | |
| Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities | 13,06,59,561 | |
| Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C) | 2,19,15,96,658 | 2,00,000 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C) | 9,82,93,716 | 1,47,618 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | 1,47,618 | 1,47,618 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 9,84,41,334 | 1,47,618 |
| Components of cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Cash on hand | 95,365.00 | - |
| With banks: | | |
| - on current account | 9,83,45,969 | 1,47,618 |
| - on deposit account | - | - |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 9,84,41,334 | 1,47,618 |

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of standing financial statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date Attached

For M.S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101029W



M.S. Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

UDIN: 22040842AJTRYU6837

Place: Ahmednagar

Dated: 27th May, 2022

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Pramod Gupta

Mr. Saurav Singh

Director

Mr. Vishal Gupta

Director

Mr. Vikas Gupta

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
PG Technoplast Private Limited

PG TECHNOPLAST PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

PG Technoplast Private Limited ("The Company") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PG Electroplast Ltd, incorporated on 8th October, 2020 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India, having its registered office at Plot No. A-20/2, MIDC Supa, Taluka Parner, Dist. Ahmednagar (MH) - 414302. The Company is an Electronic Manufacturing Services (EMS) provider for Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) of consumer electronic products in India. The Company manufactures and / or assemble a comprehensive range of consumer electronic components and finished products such as Air Conditioners (ACs) sub-assemblies, Air Cooler, Washing Machine for third parties.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by time to time] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties, in writing, to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.



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Vijay
Ajay
Saurabh
Saurabh



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(c) Government grants
Grants from the government are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented either within other income or net of related costs.
Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit & loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(d) Leases

(i) As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. At the date of commencement of the year, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense.
Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.



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of funds.

Borrowing costs consists of interest & other costs that an entity incurs in connection with borrowing. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consists of interest & other costs that an entity incurs in connection with borrowing of funds.

(g) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consists of interest & other costs that an entity incurs in connection with borrowing of funds.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. If, at a reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit & loss.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is Company's functional and presentation currency unless stated otherwise.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(iii) As a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

(iiii) Transition

The company has adopted IND AS - 116 "Leases", effective 1st April 2019 using the "Modified Retrospective Approach". Upon transition, cumulative adjustment for present value of the remaining lease payments of lease contracts existing as on the date of initial application has been recognised as a lease liability with an equivalent asset for the right to use.

(h) Income tax

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

(i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ from 'profit before tax' as reported in the 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 Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone 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, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised 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.

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.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit / (-) loss for the year (without taking impact of OCI) attributable to the equity share older and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares includes number of equity shares that are issued on conversion of warrant, convertible debentures, etc. from the date of conversion. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effect of potential diluted equity shares unless impact is anti-diluted.



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| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Product Development | 10 Years |
| Computer Software | 6 Years |
| Assets | Estimated Useful Life |

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

(k) Intangible assets

complete and the assets is ready for its intended use. Depreciation is not recorded on capital work in progress until construction and installation are complete and the assets is ready for its intended use.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

assessed.

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment has been provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on the useful life of the assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of major plant & machinery, where useful life has been taken as 25 years, as technically

useful lives.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Each part of item of property, plant and equipment, if significant in relation to the total cost of the item, is depreciated separately. Further, parts of plant and equipment that are technically advised to be replaced at prescribed intervals/period of operation are depreciated separately based on their specific useful life provided these are of significant amounts commensurate with the size of the Company and scale of its operations. The carrying amount of any equipment accounted for as separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply for goods and services, rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if and only if 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 items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and are net of recoverable taxes/duty. 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

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefits includes earned leaves, sick leaves and employee bonus.

Earned leaves

The liabilities for earned leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit & loss. The obligations are presented as provisions in the balance sheet.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

* No defined benefit plan towards payment of gratuity; and

* defined contribution plans towards provident fund & employee pension scheme and employee state insurance.

Defined benefit plans

The Company still has not provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all employees.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using projected unit credit method by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.



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- Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.
- * **Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme**

The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employees' Provident Fund/ Employees' Pension Scheme to a Fund administered and managed by the Government of India.
 - * **Employee State Insurance**

The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme.
 - * **Leave Encashment**

The Company has recognised liability for short term compensated absences on full cost basis with reference to unavailed earned leaves at the year end. To the extent, the compensated absences qualify as a long term benefit, the Company has provided for the long term liability at year end as per the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such gains or losses arise.
 - (o) **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.

 - * **Initial Recognition**

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or release of financial assets and financial liabilities respectively, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value of underlying financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. Trade receivables and trade payables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price.
 - * **Subsequent Measurement**
 - a. **Non-Derivative Financial Instruments**
 - * **Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost which is held with objective to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



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subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank balances in current and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are

*** Cash and cash equivalents**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss includes financial liability held for trading and financial liability designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit and loss.

*** Financial liabilities**

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and estimates. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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

The Company recognizes life-time expected losses for all trade receivables. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

*** Impairment of financial assets**

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

*** Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income which is held with objective to achieve both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

*** Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**



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The Company estimates the un-collectability of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required. Similarly, the Company provides for inventory obsolescence, excess inventory and inventories with carrying values in excess of net realizable value based on assessment of the future demand, market conditions and specific inventory management initiatives. In all cases inventory is carried at the lower of historical cost and net realizable value.

(iii) Other estimates

Internal technical and user team assess the remaining useful lives of intangible assets. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable. All intangibles are carried at net book value on transition.

(ii) Intangibles

External advisor and/or internal technical team assesses the remaining useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment. Management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual values are reasonable.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(p) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

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

*** Reclassification of financial assets**

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

*** Offsetting of financial instruments**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition as per Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

*** Derecognition**

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

| Particulars | Property, Plant and Equipments | | | | | | | | | | Capital Work in Progress | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Leasehold Land | Buildings, Lease hold Improvement | Plant and Equipments | Electric installation | Furniture and Fixtures | Vehicles | Office equipment | Total | | | | |
| Year ended 31st March 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross carrying amount | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening gross carrying amount | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Additions | 9,29,51,913 | 46,07,03,989 | 1,05,66,37,563 | 5,34,75,006 | 40,42,235 | 1,52,01,344 | 82,90,648 | 1,69,13,02,696 | 1,61,18,07,398 | (1,57,36,31,561) | | |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Closing gross carrying amount | 9,29,51,913 | 46,07,03,989 | 1,05,66,37,563 | 5,34,75,006 | 40,42,235 | 1,52,01,344 | 82,90,648 | 1,69,13,02,696 | 3,81,75,837 | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening accumulated depreciation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Depreciation charged during the year | 1,55,687 | 96,92,906 | 1,36,44,784 | 9,30,904 | 61,973 | 4,41,165 | 4,76,190 | 2,54,03,609 | | | | |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Closing accumulated depreciation | 1,55,687 | 96,92,906 | 1,36,44,784 | 9,30,904 | 61,973 | 4,41,165 | 4,76,190 | 2,54,03,609 | | | | |
| Net carrying amount | 9,27,96,226 | 45,10,11,082 | 1,04,29,92,779 | 5,25,44,101 | 39,80,263 | 1,47,60,179 | 78,14,458 | 1,66,58,99,088 | 3,81,75,837 | | | |

Notes:

(i) Leasehold Land

The original lease terms in respect of a parcel of land acquired is as under-

| Plot no | Period of Lease | Balance Period of Lease as on March 31, 2022 |
|--|-----------------|--|
| A-18, Supa, MIDC, Taluka-Parner, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra | 1140 months | 874 Months |

These leases of lands have been classified as finance lease in terms of criteria specified in Ind AS 116 leases, including the facts that the market value of the land (as on the date of transaction) had been paid to the lessor at the inception of the lease.

(ii) Restrictions on Property, plant and equipment

Refer note no. 14 & 16 for information on charges created on property, plant and equipment.

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iii) **Contractual commitments**

Refer note no. 38 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

iv) Following is carrying value of right-to-use assets (included in buildings) recognised and the movements

| Particulars | FY 2021-22 | FY 2020-21 |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|
| | Right-to-use assets at the beginning | - |
| Addition/ Deletion during the year (Net) | 14,10,60,430 | - |
| Depreciation on Right-to-use assets during the year | 84,17,384 | - |
| Balance at the closing | 13,26,43,046 | - |

CWIP Aging as on 31.03.2022

| | Less than 1 year | Amount In CWIP for the period | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| CWIP | | | | | |
| Projects in Progress | 3,81,75,837 | | | | 3,81,75,837 |
| Projects Temporarily suspended | - | | | | |

| | To be completed in | | | | Total |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| CWIP | | | | | |
| Project-1 | | | | | - |
| Project-2 | | | | | |
| Project-3 | | | | | |

Amey Suran
Pratik
Pratik



4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| Year ended 31st March 2022 | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| Gross carrying amount | - | - |
| Opening gross carrying amount | - | - |
| Additions | 17,89,161 | - |
| Disposals | - | - |
| Closing gross carrying amount | 17,89,161 | - |
| Accumulated amortisation | - | - |
| Opening accumulated amortisation | - | - |
| Amortisation charge for the year | 35,725 | - |
| Closing accumulated amortisation | 35,725 | - |
| Closing net carrying amount | 17,53,436 | - |

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

| Current | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| Trade receivables (at amortised cost) | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good | 55,02,96,448 | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | - |
| Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts | - | - |
| Total trade receivables | 55,02,96,448 | - |
| Trade Receivables Aging as on 31.03.2022 | | |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good | 55,02,96,448 | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | - |
| Trade Receivables Aging as on 31.03.2021 | | |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired | - | - |
| Total | 55,02,96,448 | 55,02,96,448 |



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Reconciliation of loss allowance on trade receivables:
 Balance at beginning of the year
 Additional provisions recognised
 Amounts used during the year
 Unused amounts reversed during the year
 Written off as bad debts during the year
 Balance at the end of the year

6.(a) LOANS

-Unsecured, Considered Good
 Current

Loan to employees (at amortised cost)
 Loans to Others

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |

7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-Current

At amortised cost

Unsecured, considered good

Security deposits

Fixed Deposits With Bank (remaining maturity more than 12 months

from reporting date)

Earmarked balances with banks (remaining maturity more than 12

months from reporting date)

Total other financial assets at amortised cost

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 4,31,94,510 | - |
|-------------|---|

Current

At amortised cost

Unsecured, considered good

Security deposits

Interest accrued on bank deposits

Interest accrued - Others

Others

Total other financial assets at amortised cost

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 2,19,84,862 | 6,000 |
|-------------|-------|



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11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

| | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Cash and cash equivalents | 9,83,45,969 | 1,47,618 |
| At amortised cost | | |
| Balances with banks | | |
| - in current accounts | | |
| Cash on hand | 95,365 | - |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 9,84,41,334 | 1,47,618 |

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| At amortised cost | |
| Fixed Deposits With Bank (remaining maturity within 12 months from reporting date) | - |
| Earmarked balances with banks (remaining maturity within 12 months from reporting date) | 58,00,000 |
| Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 58,00,000 |

12. SHARE CAPITAL

| | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Authorised | | |
| 10,00,000 (March 31, 2021: 1,00,000) equity shares [Par value of ₹ 10 per share] | 1,00,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid Up: | | |
| 5,20,000 (March 31, 2021: 20,000 equity shares [Par value of ₹ 10 per share]) | 52,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Movement during the year * | 50,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| As at 31st March 2021 | 20,000 | 2,00,000 |
| As at 31st March 2022 | 5,20,000 | 52,00,000 |
| Terms and rights attached to equity shares | | |
| The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. | | |
| *During the year 2021-22, the company had allotted 5,00,000 equity shares on right issue basis pursuant to conversion of loan | | |

(i) Movements in equity share capital

| | 31st March 2022 | 31st March 2021 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Number of shares | 519999 | 1 |
| % Holding | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| % change during the year | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Number of shares | 19999 | 1 |
| % Holding | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| % change during the year | 0 | 0 |

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| Mr. Vikas Gupta* | 519999 | 100.00% | 0.00% |
| PG Electroplast Ltd. (Holding Company) | | | |
| Mr. Vikas Gupta* | 19999 | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| PG Electroplast Ltd. (Holding Company) | | | |

* The company is wholly owned subsidiary of PG Electroplast Limited & Mr. Vikas Gupta is nominated by the company for holding nominal share of the company for Statutory obligations.





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Total non-current borrowings

note 16)

Less: Amount disclosed under the head "current borrowing" (refer

Deferred Payment against P&M

Unsecured- at amortised cost

- From Others
- Vehicle loan from Sundaram Finance Limited

- Vehicle Loan from various Banks

-Term Loan From Yes Bank

-Term Loan ICICI 603090016921

-Term Loan 003LN06213340004

-Term Loan 003LN06212700002

- From banks

Term loans

Secured- at amortised cost

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |

31st Mar, 2022

31st Mar, 2021

(16,92,983)

(16,92,983)

14. NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

Closing balance

Other comprehensive income for the year

Opening balance

(iii) Other comprehensive income

benefit plans (net of tax) as part of retained earnings.

(b) As required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company has recognised remeasurement of defined

shareholders in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

(a) It represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed by the Company to its equity

4,99,65,716

5,00,22,498

(56,782)

(56,782)

(ii) Retained earnings+B8

Opening balance

Net profit for the year

Closing balance

accordance with the provisions of the Company Act 2013.

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The securities premium is utilised in

74,50,00,000

74,50,00,000

-

-

(i) Securities premium

Opening balance

Movement during the year*

Closing balance

79,48,56,582

(16,92,983)

15,83,849

4,99,65,716

74,50,00,000

(56,782)

Other comprehensive income

Contribution From Parents

Retained earnings

Securities premium

31st Mar, 2021

31st Mar, 2022

13. OTHER EQUITY

A. Cash Credit Limit & WC DL from HDFC Bank Limited

I. CC Limits & WC DL from HDFC Bank Limited are secured by way of hypothecation of entire current assets present and future, plant & machinery of Unit-1 at Greater Noida Extension, UP, Unit-2 at Supa, Ahmednagar of the Company; WC DL (sub-limit of CC limits) was given for 90 days only.
 II. Collateral Security : Factory Land and Building situated at A-18, MIDC Supa, District- Ahmednagar Maharashtra of Company. Personal Guarantee are also given by directors i.e. Mr. Anurag Gupta, Mr. Vishal Gupta and Mr. Vikas Gupta. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount and Corporate Guarantee of Pg Electroplast Ltd is given.

B. Cash Credit Limit & WC DL from ICICI Bank Limited

I. CC Limits from ICICI Bank Limited are secured by way of hypothecation of entire current assets present and future, plant & machinery of Unit-1 at Greater Noida Extension, UP, Unit-2 at Supa, Ahmednagar of the Company.
 II. Collateral Security : Factory Land and Building situated at A-18, MIDC Supa, District- Ahmednagar Maharashtra of Company. Personal Guarantee are also given by directors i.e. Mr. Anurag Gupta, Mr. Vishal Gupta and Mr. Vikas Gupta. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount and Corporate Guarantee of Pg Electroplast Ltd is given.

C. Cash Credit Limit & WC DL from Yes Bank Limited

I. WC DL Limits from ICICI Bank Limited are secured by way of hypothecation of entire current assets present and future, plant & machinery of Unit-1 at Greater Noida Extension, UP, Unit-2 at Supa, Ahmednagar of the Company.
 II. Collateral Security : Factory Land and Building situated at A-18, MIDC Supa, District- Ahmednagar Maharashtra of Company. Personal Guarantee are also given by directors i.e. Mr. Anurag Gupta, Mr. Vishal Gupta and Mr. Vikas Gupta. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount and Corporate Guarantee of Pg Electroplast Ltd is given.

D. Overdraft Limit from State Bank of India

Overdraft from State Bank of India is secured against term deposits.

17. TRADE PAYABLES

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 | Trade payables (at amortised cost)* | Acceptances: | Letter of Credit from State Bank of India & HDFC Bank | Foreign letter of credit from State Bank of India & HDFC Bank | Total |
|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|---|---|--------------|
| 67,43,48,214 | - | Trade payables (at amortised cost) | - | - | - | - |
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ | SME Refer Note-40 | - | - | - | - |
| | | -Others* | 4,25,53,522 | - | - | 4,25,53,522 |
| | | -Disputed dues-SME | 81,94,25,932 | - | - | 81,94,25,932 |
| | | -Disputed dues-others | - | - | - | - |
| | | Total trade payables | 86,19,79,454 | - | - | 86,19,79,454 |
| | | * Rs 14,27,58,048/- is payable to related party as on 31.03.2022 (Rs Nil as on 31.03.2021) | | | | |
| | | Trade Payable Aging as on 31.03.2022 | | | | |
| | | SME | 4,25,53,522 | | | 4,25,53,522 |
| | | Others | 81,94,25,932 | | | 81,94,25,932 |
| | | Disputed dues-SME | - | | | - |
| | | Disputed dues-others | - | | | - |
| | | Trade Payable Aging as on 31.03.2021 | | | | |
| | | SME | 4,25,53,522 | | | 4,25,53,522 |
| | | Others | 81,94,25,932 | | | 81,94,25,932 |
| | | Disputed dues-SME | - | | | - |
| | | Disputed dues-others | - | | | - |
| | | Total | 86,19,79,454 | | | 86,19,79,454 |



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18. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |

| | |
|---|---|
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |

18(a) LEASE LIABILITIES

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 13,06,59,561 | - |
| - | - |

Non-Current
At amortised cost

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| 13,06,59,561 | - |

18 Current

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 12,75,08,522 | - |
| 5,38,70,050 | - |
| 1,43,60,536 | - |
| 1,05,28,962 | - |
| 82,86,726 | 10,400 |
| 21,45,54,796 | 10,400 |

At amortised cost
Capital creditors
Expenses creditors
Employee benefits & other dues payable
Interest payable - accrued & due but not paid
Expenses Payable
Total other financial liabilities

LEASE LIABILITIES

18(a) Current

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 75,64,886 | - |
| - | - |

At amortised cost

19. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 12,45,50,575 | - |
| 41,30,147 | - |
| 14,877 | - |
| 63,691 | - |
| 12,35,725 | - |
| 7,27,080 | - |
| 2,48,126 | - |
| 1,63,175 | - |
| 2,25,000 | - |
| 13,13,58,396 | - |

Advance from customers
Statutory remittances
- TDS payable
- TCS payable
- ESI Payable
- PF payable
- Bonus payable
- GST payable
- Professional tax payable
Others
Total other current liabilities

20. INCOME TAX BALANCES

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 17,09,993 | - |
| - | - |

Current
Income Tax Assets (Net)
TDS/TCS/Advance Tax - Refund due
Income tax Assets (Net)
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)
Provision for income tax
provision on other comprehensive income (OCI)
TDS/Advance Tax
Total Income tax Liabilities (Net)



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| | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 51,75,58,551 | 51,75,58,551 |
|-------|--------------|--------------|

23.1 COST OF GOODS TRADED
Cost of Goods traded

| | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 1,50,75,43,111 | 1,50,75,43,111 |
| | (47,95,31,738) | (47,95,31,738) |
| | (51,75,58,551) | (51,75,58,551) |
| | - | - |
| | (25,99,215) | (25,99,215) |
| | 2,50,72,32,615 | 2,50,72,32,615 |

Stock at the beginning of the year
Add: Purchases
Less: Stock loss due to Fire
Less: Discount received from suppliers
Less: Cost of goods traded
Less: Stock at the end of the year

23. COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED

| | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 28,62,368 | 28,62,368 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|

22.3 Other gains
Profit on sale of fixed assets
Credit balances written back
Gain on lease termination
Gain/Profit on Investment
Rent concession on lease
Others

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |

22.2 Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 28,62,368 | 28,62,368 |
|--|-----------|-----------|

22.1 Interest income
Interest income from bank deposits
Interest income from financial liabilities at amortised cost
Interest income from others
Interest income from Subsidiary companies

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 31st Mar, 2022 | Amount in ₹ | 31st Mar, 2021 | Amount in ₹ |
| | 11,71,967 | | - |
| | - | | - |
| | - | | - |
| | - | | - |
| | - | | - |
| | - | | - |

22. OTHER INCOME

Note: The Company collects GST on behalf of the Government. Hence, GST is not included in Revenue from operations.

| | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 2,15,16,82,694 | 2,15,16,82,694 |
|-------|----------------|----------------|

Other operating revenue:

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | 25,41,421 | | |
| Sale of scrap | | | |
| Job Work Charges | 93,71,210 | | |
| Repair of Moulds | | | |
| Sale of services | | | |
| Traded goods | 52,54,40,153 | | |
| Finished goods | 1,61,43,29,910 | | |

Sale of products

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 31st Mar, 2022 | Amount in ₹ | 31st Mar, 2021 | Amount in ₹ |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|

21. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:

| 31st Mar, 2021 | 31st Mar, 2022 |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| (56,782) | 5,00,22,498 |
| 0% | 0% |
| | Effective Tax Rate |

The Company has opted for reduced tax rate as per section 115BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019). Accordingly, the Company has recognised Provision for Income Tax for the year and re-measured its Deferred tax liability basis the rate prescribed in the said section.

30 EARNINGS PER SHARE

| 31st Mar, 2021 | 31st Mar, 2022 |
|----------------|---|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| (56,782) | 4,83,29,515 |
| 20,000 | 1,36,986 |
| (2.84) | 352.81 |
| (2.84) | 352.81 |
| | Diluted earnings per share (face value of ` 10 per share) |
| (56,782) | 5,00,22,498 |
| 20,000 | 1,36,986 |
| (2.84) | 365.16 |
| (2.84) | 365.16 |
| | Diluted earnings per share (face value of Rs. 10 per share) |

31 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segment are defined as components of the company about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making company, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company primarily operates in one business segment- Consumer Electronic Goods and Components.

The Company is domiciled in India and all its non-current assets are located in/relates to India except capital advances of Rs.37,47,847.19 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 is Rs.0)

The amount of Company's revenue from external customers based on geographical area and nature of the products/ services are shown below:

Revenue by geographical area

| 31st Mar, 2021 | 31st Mar, 2022 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | 2,15,16,82,694 |
| - | - |
| - | 2,15,16,82,694 |
| | Rest of World (Rs.) |
| | India (Rs.) |
| | Total |

Revenue by nature of products / services (refer note 21)

| 31st Mar, 2021 | 31st Mar, 2022 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | 1,61,43,29,910 |
| - | 52,54,40,153 |
| - | - |
| - | 93,71,210 |
| - | - |
| - | 25,41,421 |
| - | - |
| - | 2,15,16,82,694 |
| | Total |

There are 3 customers who has contributed 10% or more each to the Company's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounting to Rs. 1,58,10,72,075/- (31 March 2021 is Rs Nil)



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Handwritten signature and date: 18/03/22

Handwritten signature and date: 18/03/22

32 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

(i) Defined contribution plans:

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Following are the schemes covered under defined contribution plans of the Company:

Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme: The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employee Provident Fund and Employee Pension Scheme fund administered and managed by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

Employee State Insurance: The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees State Insurance Scheme and payment made to Employee State Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

(b) The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plans are as follows:

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 | Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| - | - | 26,24,397 | - |
| - | - | 1,06,575 | - |
| - | - | 1,87,768 | - |
| - | - | 29,18,740 | - |
| Total | | 29,18,740 | - |

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all company employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement termination of employment or death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.

(b) Risk exposure

i) Risk to the beneficiary

The greatest risk to the beneficiary is that there are insufficient funds available to provide the promised benefits. This may be due to:

- The insufficient funds set aside, i.e. underfunding
- The insolvency of the Employer
- The holding of investments which are not matched to the liabilities
- A combination of these events

ii) Risk Parameter

Actuarial valuation is done basis some assumptions like salary inflation, discount rate and withdrawal assumptions. In case the actual experience varies from the assumptions, fund may be insufficient to pay off the liabilities. Similarly, reduction in discount rate in subsequent future years can increase the plan's liability. Further, actual withdrawals may be lower or higher than what was assumptions the valuation, may also impact the plan's liability.

iii) Risk of illiquid Assets

Another risk is that the funds, although sufficient, are not available when they are required to finance the benefits. This may be due to assets being locked for longer period or in illiquid assets.

iv) Risk of Benefit Change

There may be a risk that the benefit promised is changed or is changeable within the terms of the contract.

v) Asset liability mismatching risk

ALM risk arises due to a mismatch between assets and liabilities either due to liquidity or changes in interest rates or due to different duration.



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Handwritten signatures in blue ink: Anoop, K. K. Singh, Saurav, and Anurag.

| Leave Encashment | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 57,33,868 | 15,47,571 |
| (54,21,994) | - |
| (1,44,152) | - |
| 17,15,293 | - |

Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year

Expenses recognised in profit and loss account:

Current Service Cost

Interest Expense (Income)

Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income:

Remeasurement-Actuarial loss/gain

Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:

i. Demographic Assumptions

ii. Financial Assumptions

iii. Experience Adjustments

Benefit paid

Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year

| Gratuity | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 6,09,890 | 1,24,024 |
| - | - |
| 9,68,853 | 7,24,130 |
| 24,26,897 | - |

Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year

Expenses recognised in profit and loss account:

Current Service Cost

Interest Expense (Income)

Remeasurement-Actuarial loss/gain

Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:

i. Demographic Assumptions

ii. Financial Assumptions

iii. Experience Adjustments

Benefit paid

Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year

(f) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (Gratuity Plan obligation & Leave Encashment) are as follows:

| Leave Encashment | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 24,26,897 | 17,15,293 |
| (24,26,897) | (17,15,293) |
| (17,15,293) | - |
| 17,15,293 | - |

Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year

Fair value of plan assets

Funded status

Net asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet

| Gratuity | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 24,26,897 | 17,15,293 |
| (24,26,897) | (17,15,293) |
| (17,15,293) | - |
| 17,15,293 | - |

Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year

Fair value of plan assets

Funded status

Net asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet

(e) Amounts included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan (Gratuity Plan & leave encashment) is as follows:

(g) Movement in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

| | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year | 7,33,914 | - |
| Expenses recognised in profit and loss account | - | - |
| Expected return on plan assets | - | - |
| Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income | 16,92,983 | - |
| Actual Return on plan assets in excess of the expected return | - | - |
| Contributions by employer | - | - |
| Benefit payments | - | - |
| Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year | 24,26,897 | - |

| | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Expenses recognised in profit and loss account | - | - |
| Expected return on plan assets | - | - |
| Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Actual Return on plan assets in excess of the expected return | - | - |
| Contributions by employer | - | - |
| Benefit payments | - | - |
| Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year | - | - |

The major category of plan assets for gratuity as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets are as follows-

Particulars
Fund managed by the insurer.

NO NO

NA NA

(h) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

| | For the year ended March 31, 2021 | For the year ended March 31, 2022 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Discount Rate | 0.50% | 0.50% |
| Salary Growth Rate | 1.00% | 1.00% |
| withdrawal rate | -2.00% | -2.00% |
| Change in Assumptions | - | (1,23,812) |
| Effect on Gratuity Obligation | - | 1,35,289 |
| Change in Assumptions | - | 2,35,253 |
| Effect on Gratuity Obligation | - | (2,05,213) |
| Change in Assumptions | - | (95,682) |
| Effect on Gratuity Obligation | - | 1,25,633 |
| Discount Rate | 0.50% | 0.50% |
| Salary Growth Rate | 1.00% | 1.00% |
| withdrawal rate | -2.00% | -2.00% |
| Change in Assumptions | - | (85,618) |
| Effect on leave Encashment | - | 93,332 |
| Change in Assumptions | - | 1,84,114 |
| Effect on leave Encashment | - | (1,58,796) |
| Change in Assumptions | - | (57,408) |
| Effect on leave Encashment | - | 75,749 |



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Percentage of above receivables to the total receivables of the Company

75.53%
41,56,51,651
55,02,96,448

Receivables individually in excess of 10% of the total receivables

Total receivables (note 5)

| 31st Mar, 2021 | 31st Mar, 2022 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| - | 55,02,96,448 |
| - | 41,56,51,651 |
| - | 75.53% |

The trade receivables position is provided here below:

The impairment analysis is performed on each reporting period on individual basis for major customers. Some trade receivables are grouped and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset as detailed in note 5, 6 and 7.

The customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. In order to contain the business risk, prior to acceptance of an order from a customer, the creditworthiness of the customer is ensured through scrutiny of its financials, if required, market reports and reference checks. The Company remains vigilant and regularly assesses the financial position of customers during execution of contracts with a view to limit risks of delays and default. Further, in most of the cases, the Company normally allow credit period of 30-90 days to all customers which vary from customer to customer except mould & dies business. In case of mould & dies business, advance payment is taken before start of execution of the order. In view of the industry practice and being in a position to prescribe the desired commercial terms, credit risks from receivables are well contained on an overall basis.

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables. The credit risks in respect of deposits with the banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments are only nominal.

(i) Credit risk

The Company's activities expose it mainly to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The monitoring and management of such risks is undertaken by the senior management of the Company and there are appropriate policies and procedures in place through which such financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company policy not to carry out any trading in derivative for speculative purposes.

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets comprise loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, cash, and deposits that arise directly from its operations.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

* During the year 2021-22, the company had allotted 5,00,000 equity shares on preferential basis pursuant to conversion of loan taken from Holding Company

Further, no changes were made in the objectives, policies or process for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| 81,95,31,823 | 81,95,31,823 | A Non-current borrowings (note 14) |
| 48,99,30,560 | 48,99,30,560 | Current borrowings (note 16) |
| 10,76,91,154 | 10,76,91,154 | Current maturities of long term borrowings (note 14) |
| - | - | Total debts |
| 1,41,71,53,536 | 1,41,71,53,536 | Less: Cash and cash equivalent (note 11(a)) |
| (9,84,41,334) | (1,47,618) | Net Debt (A) |
| 1,31,87,12,202 | (1,47,618) | B * Total equity (note 12 & note 13) (B) |
| 80,00,56,582 | 1,43,218 | Gearing ratio (A/B) |
| 1.65 | NA | |

For the purpose of Capital Management, Capital includes net debt and total equity of the Company. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company uses liquidity forecast tools to manage its liquidity. The Company is able to organise liquidity through own funds and through working capital loans. The Company has good relationship with its lenders, as a result of which it does not experience any difficulty in arranging funds from its lenders. Table here under provides the current ratio of the Group as at the year end.

| | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total current assets | 1,70,05,93,014 | 1,53,618 |
| Total current liabilities | 1,70,57,36,909 | 10,400 |
| Current ratio | 1.00 | 14.77 |

Maturities analysis of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturity of financial liabilities :

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2022 | | | | | As at 31st March 2021 | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| | on demand | < 1 year | 1-3 year | 3-5 year | More than-5 years | Total Amount | on demand | < 1 year | 1-3 year | 3-5 year | Total Amount |
| Borrowings | 38,22,39,406 | 10,76,91,154 | 24,99,94,037 | 22,22,44,607 | 34,72,93,179 | 1,30,94,62,384 | | | | | |
| Trade payables | - | 86,19,79,454 | - | - | - | 86,19,79,454 | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 21,45,54,796 | 13,06,59,561 | - | - | 34,52,14,357 | | | | | |
| 38,22,39,406 | 1,18,42,25,404 | 38,06,53,598 | 22,22,44,607 | 34,72,93,179 | 2,51,66,56,194 | | | | | | |
| Particulars | on demand | < 1 year | 1-3 year | 3-5 year | More than-5 years | Total Amount | | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Trade payables | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 10,400 | - | - | - | 10,400 | | | | | |
| - | 10,400 | 10,400 | - | - | - | 10,400 | | | | | |

(iiii) Market risk

The Company is exposed to following key market risks:

- Interest rate risk on loans and borrowings
- Commodity price risk
- Other market risk

(a) Interest rate risk

Most of the borrowings availed by the Company are subject to interest on floating rate of basis linked to the base rate or MCLR (marginal cost of funds based lending rate). In view of the fact that the total borrowings of the Company are quite substantial, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk. The above strategy of the Company to opt for floating interest rates is helpful in declining interest scenario. Further, most of the loans and borrowings have a prepayment clause through which the loans could be prepaid with pre payment premium. The said clause helps the Company to arrange debt substitution to bring down the interest costs or to prepay the loans out of the surplus funds held. While adverse interest rate fluctuations could increase the finance cost, the total impact, in respect of borrowings on floating interest rate basis.

(b) Commodity price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flow of the Company will fluctuate on account of changes in market price of key raw materials. The Company is exposed to the movement in the price of key raw materials in domestic and international markets. the company has in place policies to manage exposure to fluctuation in the prices of the key raw materials used in operations.

(c) Other Market risk

Other market risk include foreign currency risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates the company transact business primarily in Indian rupees and USD. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk.



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35 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to compliance of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures", the relevant information is provided here below:

(i) Related parties where control exists
PG Electroplast LTD
Holding Company

(iii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year alongwith details of such transactions and outstanding balances as at the end of the year:

| Name of related party and nature of transactions | Relationship | Year ended 31-Mar-2022 | Year ended 31-Mar-2021 |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| Rent Expenses | Holding Company | 36,000 | 15,000 |
| Purchase of Goods,Capital Goods & Services taken from PG Electroplast Ltd | Holding Company | 99,53,78,072 | - |
| Purchase of Goods | | 3,27,361 | - |
| Services Taken | | 1,45,000 | - |
| Purchase of Capital goods on HSS | | 9,20,66,805 | - |
| Interest paid on loan | Holding Company | 1,50,84,443 | - |
| Sales of goods | Holding Company | 39,80,00,322 | - |
| Rent Security Paid | Holding Company | 6,000 | - |
| Equity shares issued to Holding company | Holding Company | | 2,00,000 |
| Loan taken | Holding Company | 2,09,77,87,478 | |
| Loan Repayment | Holding Company | 1,23,81,44,904 | |
| Loan converted into equity share capital | Holding Company | 75,00,00,000 | |
| * During the financial year, Out of loan of Rs 12,381.45 lacs repaid to PG Electroplast Ltd, Loan of Rs 7,500 lacs has been converted into equity share capital. | | | |

| Outstanding balances | Relationship | Year ended 31-Mar-2022 | Year ended 31-Mar-2021 |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Security deposit | Holding Company | 6,000 | 6,000.00 |
| Payables | Holding Company | 14,27,58,048 | - |
| Loan Payables | Holding Company | 10,96,42,574 | - |
| Interest Payable | Holding Company | 71,41,155 | - |

(iv) Terms & conditions:

The outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free except loan taken from holding company. There have been no guarantees provided to or received for any related party receivable or payables. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021 other than that stated above. PG Electroplast Ltd (Holding Company) has given corporate guarantees for loans taken by PG Technoplast Private Limited from HDFC Bank Ltd, ICICI Bank Ltd, Yes Bank Ltd of Rs. 113.25 Cr, Rs. 37.75 CR & Rs. 15.00 Cr, respectively.



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 2. A signature that appears to be "Anoop".
 3. A signature that appears to be "Anoop".



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2) Borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying values.

1) Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair valuation techniques

During the year ended 31.03.2022 and 31.03.2021 there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of level 3 fair value measurements

| Particulars | Levels | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
| Financial Assets at amortised cost | | |
| Other Financial Assets (Non-Current) | 4,31,94,510 | - |
| Loans (Current) | - | - |
| Financial Liabilities at amortised cost | | |
| Borrowings (Non Current) | 81,95,31,823 | - |
| Borrowings (Current) | 48,99,30,560 | - |
| Other Financial Liabilities (Non Current) | - | - |

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities:-

The Company uses the following hierarchy for fair value measurement of the company's financial assets and liabilities:
 Level 1: Quoted prices/NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities at the measurement date.
 Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
 Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

36.2 Fair value hierarchy

There is no financial instrument which is designated as FVTPL

| Particulars | 31st Mar, 2022 | | 31st Mar, 2021 | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Carrying Amount | Fair Value |
| Financial Assets at amortised cost | | | | |
| Fixed deposits with banks (Non Current) | - | - | - | - |
| Cash and bank balances | 9,84,41,334 | 9,84,41,334 | 1,47,618 | 1,47,618 |
| Trade and other receivables | 55,02,96,448 | 55,02,96,448 | - | - |
| Loans (Current) | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets (Non Current) | 4,31,94,510 | 4,31,94,510 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Other financial assets (Current) | 2,19,84,862 | 2,19,84,862 | - | - |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | | |
| Borrowings (Non Current) | 81,95,31,823 | 81,95,31,823 | - | - |
| Borrowings (Current) | 48,99,30,560 | 48,99,30,560 | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities (Non Current) | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities (Current) | 21,45,54,796 | 21,45,54,796 | 10,400 | 10,400 |

36.1 Financial instruments by category

| Particulars | 31st Mar, 2022 | | 31st Mar, 2021 | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Carrying Amount | Fair Value |
| Financial Assets at amortised cost | | | | |
| Fixed deposits with banks (Non Current) | - | - | - | - |
| Cash and bank balances | 9,84,41,334 | 9,84,41,334 | 1,47,618 | 1,47,618 |
| Trade and other receivables | 55,02,96,448 | 55,02,96,448 | - | - |
| Loans (Current) | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets (Non Current) | 4,31,94,510 | 4,31,94,510 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Other financial assets (Current) | 2,19,84,862 | 2,19,84,862 | - | - |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | | |
| Borrowings (Non Current) | 81,95,31,823 | 81,95,31,823 | - | - |
| Borrowings (Current) | 48,99,30,560 | 48,99,30,560 | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities (Non Current) | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities (Current) | 21,45,54,796 | 21,45,54,796 | 10,400 | 10,400 |

36 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Lease arrangements
A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as Lessee:-

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the the lease term

Payments recognised as expenses

| 31st Mar, 2022 | 31st Mar, 2021 |
|--|----------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| Carrying value | Carrying value |
| 8,05,435 | 17,700 |
| Lease Payments (Lease for 12 months or less) (refer note 28) | |
| 84,17,383 | - |
| Interest on Lease Liabilities | - |
| 1,54,86,834 | 17,700 |

Non-cancellable lease commitments

| 31-Mar-22 | |
|---|--------------|
| PV of Minimum lease payment | 75,64,886 |
| Not later than one year | 1,80,45,440 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 10,69,75,716 |
| Later than five years | 7,00,68,130 |
| Less: Amount Representing Interest | 5,68,64,838 |
| Present value of minimum lease payment payables | 13,82,24,447 |

38. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)

| 31st March, 2022 | 31st March, 2021 |
|------------------|------------------|
| Amount in ₹ | Amount in ₹ |
| 7,68,29,514 | - |

39. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts
1. Bank Guarantee was issued to DPLT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India represented by IFCI Limited towards Production linked Incentive Scheme for white goods of Rs 1,60,50,000/- which was issued by IFCI Bank Ltd valid till 31st July 2023. (P.Y. Rs.Nil)



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 3. A signature that appears to be "Anoop".

40. Disclosures Required Under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the intimation received by the Company from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the relevant information is provided here below:

| Particulars | |
|--|-------------|
| The principle amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year; | |
| as at the end of the year | |
| | |
| (i) Principal Amount | 4,25,53,522 |
| (ii) Interest due on above | - |

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.

The amount of interest due and payable for the year on delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006,

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due above are actually paid to the Small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowances of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

41. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2021.



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42. The following Ratios:-

| Name of Ratios | Numerator | Denominator | 31st March, 2022 Amount in ₹ | 31st March, 2021 Amount in ₹ |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Current Ratio | Current Assets | Current Liabilities | 1.00 | 14.77 |
| b. Debt-Equity Ratio | Total Debt | Shareholders Equity | 1.64 | - |
| c. Debt Service Coverage Ratio | Earnings available for debt Service | Debt Service | 1.82 | (71.71) |
| d. Return on Equity Ratio | Net Profits after taxes | Average Shareholders Equity | 12.50% | -79.29% |
| e. Inventory Turnover Ratio | Sales | Average Inventory | 5.18 | - |
| f. Trade Receivables turnover Ratio | Net Credit Sales | Avg. Accounts Receivable | 7.82 | - |
| g. Trade Payable turnover Ratio | Net Credit Purchases | Average Trade Payables | 5.82 | - |
| h. Net Capital turnover Ratio | Net Sales | Working Capital | -418.30 | - |
| i. Net Profit Ratio | Net Profit | Net Sales | 2.32% | - |
| j. Return on capital employed | Earning before Interest and Taxes | Capital employed | 5.15% | -39.10% |
| k. Return on Investment- | Net Profit | Total Investment | 1.44% | -36.96% |

Note: 1. There was no commercial activity as the Project was under implementation stage in the preceding year. The Company started its major commercial operations in the last quarter of the year and hence, there is change in ratios by more than 25% compared to the preceding year.

As per our report of even date attached

For M.S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101029W



M.S. Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

UDIN: 22040842AJTYRU6837

Place: Ahmednagar

Dated: 27th May, 2022

For & on behalf of Board of Directors
PG Technoplast Private Limited

Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

Mr. Pramod Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
DIN - 00182241

Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241

Mr. Saurav Singh
Company Secretary

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(All Amounts are in Rupees, unless otherwise stated)**

A

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

(Amount in Rs.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| As at March 31, 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Changes in Equity share due to Prior period Errors | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,00,000 |
| Restated Balance at beginning of the current reporting period | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,00,000 |
| Changes during the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Changes in Equity share due to Prior period Errors | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,00,000 |
| Restated Balance at beginning of the current reporting period | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50,00,000 |
| Changes during the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50,00,000 |
| As at March 31, 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79,48,56,582 |
| Kindly refer Note No. 12. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B

| Particulars | Reserves and surplus | | | Equity Components of compound financial | Other Comprehensive Income | Contribution From Parents | Money Received against Share Warrants | Total other equity |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Capital reserve | Securities premium | Retained earnings | | | | | |
| Balance as at March 31, 2021 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Restated Balance at beginning of current reporting period | - | - | (56,782) | - | - | - | - | (56,782) |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 5,00,22,498 | - | (16,92,983) | - | - | 5,00,22,498 |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (16,92,983) |
| Amount received on issue of equity share capital | - | 74,50,00,000 | - | - | - | 15,83,849 | - | 74,50,00,000 |
| Contribution From Holding Company | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,83,849 |
| Balance as at March 31, 2022 | - | 74,50,00,000 | 4,99,65,716 | - | (16,92,983) | 15,83,849 | - | 79,48,56,582 |
| Kindly refer Note No. 13. | | | | | | | | |

The accompanying notes 1 to 42 form an integral part of standing financial statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date Attached
For M.S. Barmecha & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101029W

M.S. Barmecha
Proprietor
M. No. 040842
Dated: 27th May, 2022



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
PG Technoplast Private Limited

Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241

Mr. Pramod Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Saurav Singh
Company Secretary

