39th
ANNUAL REPORT
2020-21

ADDI INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN: L51109DL1980PLC256335

Regd. Office: 23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh,
New Delhi-110065.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	:	Shri Chaman Lal Jain DIN 00022903	-	Managing Director
	:	Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera DIN 01139185	-	Independent Director
	:	Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal DIN 00022967	-	Independent Director
	:	Dr. Kusum Chopra DIN 07137842	-	Independent Director
	:	Shri Hari Bansal DIN 00022923	-	Director
	:	Smt. Urmila Jain	-	Additional Director
	:	DIN 02027421		
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	:	Shri Atul Jain		
COMPANY SECRETARY	:	Ms. Taranjeet Kaur		
BANKERS	:	Punjab National Bank		
AUDITORS	:	B.R. Gupta & Co. Chartered Accountants K-55, Connaught Circus New Delhi-110001		
REGISTERED OFFICE	:	23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-110065		
WORKS & CORP. OFFICE	:	A-105, 106, Sector IV Noida- – 201301 (U.P.)		

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members

The Directors of your Company present their 39th Annual Report & the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

Financial Results

The performance of your Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 is summarized below:

(Rs./Lakhs)

	2020-21	**2019-20**
Turnover & other Income	39.44	92.57
(incl. Exports)		
Gross Profit before	(26.45)	(75.71)
financial exp. & depreciation		
Less : Financial Expenses	Nil	Nil
Depreciation	20.01	20.75
Exceptional Items	3.76	0.08
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax	**(42.70)**	**(96.54)**
Less: Provision for Taxation	Nil	Nil
Less: Income Tax adj. for earlier years	Nil	(0.23)
Less: Adj. for deferred tax	**(145.57)**	**(10.80)**
Mat credit entitlement	Nil	Nil
Net Profit /(Loss) after tax	**102.87**	**(85.51)**
Add: Amount b/f from last year	(170.45)	(90.89)
Impact of carrying amount of asset		
Where remaining useful life is Nil	Nil	Nil
Other comprehensive Income	0.67	5.95
Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	**(66.91)**	**(170.45)**

Dividend

In view of accumulated losses, the Directors are not in a position to recommend any dividend for the financial year 2020-21.

Operations

The performance of your Company during the financial year under review has been impacted substantially, due to scale-down of operations to negligible, higher input costs, low export orders and subdued cotton & textile markets.

Future Business Prospects

The Board of Directors have been exploring and assessing various available business propositions for diversification including, inter-alia, the manufacturing of Woven Garments, for better prospects, and for augmenting the resources & the profitability of the Company. The Directors are hopeful of improved working results in the ensuing period.

Technology upgradation, modernisation-cum-diversification

The Company has not incurred any expenditure on technology upgradation & modernization of machinery and equipment during the year under report and during the preceding year.

Future Prospects

During the first quarter of the financial year 2021-22, the Company has achieved turnover of Rs. NIL as against Rs. Nil in the corresponding first quarter of the previous year. Strict monitoring is being done to cut down costs and overheads wherever feasible to make the product more price competitive.

Finances

Your Company continues to have the support of its Bankers, Punjab National Bank, for the working capital requirements commensurate with its business activities on need basis.

Deposits

The Company has neither invited nor accepted any deposits from the Public during the year under report.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

The Company has not given any loans or guarantees covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The details of the investments made by Company are given in the notes to the financial statements.

Internal Financial Control Systems and their adequacy

The Company has an internal control system, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The scope and authority of the internal audit function is defined in the Internal Audit Manual. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the internal audit function reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board and to the Managing Director.

Rajeev Shagun Gupta & Co were appointed as Internal Auditors in terms of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 monitors and evaluates the efficacy and adequacy of internal control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies of the Company. Based on the report of internal audit function, process owners undertake corrective action in their respective areas and thereby strengthen the controls. Significant audit observations and recommendations, if any, along with corrective actions thereon are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

During the year under review, there was a change in the Board of Directors of the Company. Smt. Urmila Jain, was appointed as Additional director of the company w.e.f. 5th March 2021. Further, Mr. Chaman Lal Jain was re-appointed as the Managing Director for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 01st October, 2020 to 30th September, 2023.

The Company Secretary – Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, Smt. Twinkle Bhardwaj was resigned on 4th March, 2021 from the said designation and Smt. Taranjeet Kaur was appointed on 5th March, 2021 in her place.

Shri Hari Bansal, Director, retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and is eligible for re-appointment. Board of Directors recommends his re-appointment.

Declaration by Independent Director

The Company has received necessary declaration from each Independent Director under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, that they meet the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Integrity, Expertise and Experience (including the proficiency) of the Independent Directors

All the independent Directors are person of integrity and have vast experience in the field. They are expert in their fields and their advices have been fruitful to the Company. Some of the independent directors are not required to appear for the online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs whereas some of them will be appearing soon.

Board Evaluation

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the requirements of the Listing agreement executed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Board has carried out an evaluation of its own performance, the directors individually as well as the evaluation of the various Committees. The evaluation process focused on various aspects of the Board and Committees functioning such as composition of the Board and Committees, experience and competencies, performance of specific duties and obligations, governance issues etc. Separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors on parameters such as attendance, contribution and independent judgment. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

Remuneration Policy

The Board on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration. The Remuneration Policy is stated in the Corporate Governance Report.

Meetings

A Calendar of Meetings is prepared and circulated in advance to the Directors.

During the year five Board Meetings and four Audit Committee Meetings were convened and held. The details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Audit Committee

The Company has in place an Audit Committee in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made thereunder and the requirements of the Listing agreement executed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The details relating to the same are given in Report on Corporate Governance forming part of this Report.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

In terms of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the directors would like to state that:

i) In the preparation of the Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

ii) The directors have selected such accounting policies and have applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year under review;

iii) The directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting any fraud or other irregularities;

iv) The directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

v) The directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

vi) The directors had devised proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such system were adequate and operating effectively.

Related party transactions

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of the business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have potential conflict with the Company at large. Accordingly, no transactions are being reported in Form AOC-2 in terms of Section 134 of the Act read with rules made thereunder.

Amount carried to Reserve

The Company has not transferred any amount to the reserves during the current financial year.

Material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of the report

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this Report.

However in the meeting held on 29th June 2021, the board considered the proposal of Scheme of Amalgamation of Aum Texfab Pvt Ltd (the Transferor Company) with Addi Industries Ltd (the Transferee Company) and other connected matters, if any. Aum Texfab Pvt Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Transferee Company i.e. Addi Industries Limited hence no new shares will be issued.

Changes in Capital Structure

During the year under review, there was no change in the Share Capital of the Company. The Company has neither issued any equity shares with differential rights nor the sweat equity shares nor granted any employee stock options nor the Company has created any provisions for purchase of its own shares, during the year under review.

Code of Conduct

The Board of Directors has approved a Code of Conduct which is applicable to the Members of the Board and all employees in the course of day to day business operations of the Company. The Company believes in "Zero Tolerance" against bribery, corruption and unethical dealings/behaviors of any form.

The Code lays down the standard procedure of business conduct which is expected to be followed by the Directors and the designated employees in their business dealings and in particular on matters relating to integrity at the work place, in business practices and in dealing with stakeholders. The Code gives guidance through examples on the expected behavior from an employee in a given situation and the reporting structure.

All the Board Members and the Senior Management personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code.

Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy

The Company has a vigil mechanism policy to deal with the instance of fraud and mismanagement, if any.

In staying true to our values of strength, performance and passion and in line with our vision of being one of the Companies, having highest standards of Corporate Governance and stakeholder responsibility. The periodic report for any instance is to be reported before the Audit Committee.

Risk Management Policy

The Company has a judicious risk management policy, strong systems, constant monitoring of various risk factors and a focus on greater market penetration that continue to guide its business strategy.

Prevention of Insider Trading

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for prevention of insider trading with a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and designated employees of the Company. The Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company's shares and prohibits the purchase or sale of Company shares by the Directors and the designated employees while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the Company and during the period when the Trading window is closed. The Board is responsible for implementation of the Code.

All Board members and the designated employees have confirmed compliance with the Code.

Details of significant & material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals

During the year under review, there were no material and significant orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

Secretarial Auditors

As required under Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of managerial Personnel) Rules, 2015 the Company had appointed Ms. Purti Singhal, Company Secretary in practice of Singhal & Company to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2020-21. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 is annexed as **Annexure-A**.

Auditors

M/s. B.R Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company on 29th September, 2017 for a period of five consecutive years to hold office from the conclusion of 35th Annual General Meeting until conclusion of the 40th AGM to be held in the Calendar year 2022. The Company has received the consent and the requisite Certificate(s) under the Companies Act, 2013, from them.

The ratification of Statutory Auditors of the Company was considered every year in accordance with Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013. Pursuant to the amendment in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the ratification of statutory auditors of the Company is not required anymore and hence the said matter is not considered as the part of Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Auditor's Report/Secretarial Audit Report

The observation made in the Auditors' Report read together with relevant notes thereon are self-explanatory and hence do not call for any further comments under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.

However, observation made in the Secretarial Auditors' Report is regarding the requirement of maintenance of the website and the Company is in the process of maintenance of the website.

Frauds reported by Auditor's under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013

During the year under review, no instances of fraud were reported by the statutory auditors of the Company under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Extract of Annual Return

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in form MGT-9 is annexed herewith as **Annexure-B**.

Subsidiary Company

During the year under review, Aum Texfab Pvt. Ltd. continues to be a Subsidiary of the Company and the contribution of the said Subsidiary Company was insignificant. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its above said subsidiary form part of the Annual Report.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 129(3) of the Act, a statement containing the salient features of financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries in Form AOC-1 is attached to the financial statements of the Company as **Annexure-C**.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Your Directors have pleasure in attaching the Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of the Listing Agreement entered with the Stock Exchanges and prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, in this regard.

The Auditors report to the shareholders does not contain any qualification, observation or adverse comment.

Corporate Governance

The Management Discussion & Analysis Report and the Report on Corporate Governance, along with the Certificate from the Auditors of the Company regarding compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the requirements of the Listing agreement executed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, is given in the Annexure, forming part of this Report. The Corporate Governance Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 is annexed as **Annexure-D**.

Particulars of Employees

There was no employee who was in receipt of remuneration for the financial year under report in the aggregate of more than Rs. One Crore Two Lakhs per annum, if employed throughout the year or Rs. Eight Lakhs Fifty Thousand per month, if employed for part of the financial year, within the meaning of Section 197 read with rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

The information required pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company, is annexed to this Report as **Annexure-E**.

Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo

The relevant information & data required to be disclosed in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder is given in the **Annexure- F** and forms part of this Report.

Disclosures under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

During the year under review, no complaints were received from any employee and hence, no action was required to be taken by the Company in accordance with the provisions of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder and no complaints are outstanding as at 31st March, 2021.

Compliances of applicable Secretarial Standards

The Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards, i.e. SS-1 and SS-2, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings' respectively.

COVID-19 Response

The Prevailing COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has caused havoc in the economy across the Globe and India as well, since last quarter of previous year. The vigorous spread of COVID-19 pandemic including the more lethal second wave continues to effect the businesses across India and the operations of Company. During the extraordinary times of COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has taken all the possible preventive measures as recommended by the present Government. The Company has also made all the compliances required thereby pursuant to which the Company is also taking a step to hold its current Annual General Meeting through Video conferencing and other audio-visual means considering the safety and ease of all its stakeholders. Further, the Company has also made efforts so that the workers and staff members of the Company do not have to face the financial disturbance during this pandemic.

Acknowledgements

Industrial relations continue to be cordial during the year under report. The Directors appreciate the effort and contribution made by the Workers, Staff Members and Executives at all levels. The Directors would also like to thank the Shareholders, Bankers, Customers, and Suppliers & Vendors for the continuous support given by them to the Company, and their confidence in its management.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

	Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Place : New Delhi	**Chaman Lal Jain**	**Hari Bansal**
Dated : 13-08-2021	**Managing Director**	**Director**
	(DIN: 00022903)	**(DIN: 00022923)**

Annexure-A

Secretarial Audit Report

(For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021)
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,

The Members
ADDI INDUSTRIES LIMITED
23, EASTERN AVENUE, MAHARANI BAGH
NEW DELHI – 110065

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **ADDI INDUSTRIES LIMITED** (hereinafter called the Company) for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

1. We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by **ADDI INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("The Company")** for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

   I. The Companies Act, 2013 (**the Act)** and the Rules made thereunder;

   II. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (**'SCRA'**) and the Rules made thereunder;

   III. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

   IV. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

   V. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (**'SEBI Act'**) to the extent applicable to the Company :-

      a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

      b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

      c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

      d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

      e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

      f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and

      g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;

      h. The Company has complied with the requirements under the Equity Listing Agreements entered into with BSE Limited, National Stock Exchange of India Limited; and

      i. The Memorandum and Articles of Association.

2. We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:
   i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
   ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with the BSE Limited.

During the financial year under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, Listing Agreements etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

The Company was required to maintain the website of the Company pursuant to the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 which is not there in place as on date.

3. We have not examined Compliance with respect to applicable financial laws, like direct and indirect tax laws, since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

4. We further report that the Company has, in my opinion, complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with regard to:
   a) maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;
   b) closure of the Register of Members;
   c) forms, returns, documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies and the Central Government;
   d) service of documents by the Company on its Members, Auditors and the Registrar of Companies;
   e) notice of Board meetings and Committee meetings of Directors;
   f) the meetings of Directors and Committees of Directors including passing of resolutions by circulation;
   g) the 38th Annual General Meeting was held on 23rd December, 2020;
   h) minutes of proceedings of General Meetings and of the Board and its Committee meetings;
   i) approvals of the Members, the Board of Directors, the Committees of Directors and the government authorities, wherever required;
   j) constitution of the Board of Directors / Committee(s) of Directors, appointment, retirement and reappointment of Directors including the Managing Director and Whole-time Directors;
   k) payment of remuneration to Directors including the Managing Director;
   l) appointment and remuneration of Auditors and Cost Auditors;
   m) transfers and transmissions of the Company’s shares and issue and dispatch of duplicate certificates of shares;
   n) borrowings and registration, modification and satisfaction of charges wherever applicable;
   o) investment of the Company’s funds including investments and loans to others;
   p) form of balance sheet as prescribed under Part I, form of statement of profit and loss as prescribed under Part II and General Instructions for preparation of the same as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act;
   q) Directors’ report;
   r) contracts, common seal, registered office and publication of name of the Company; and
   s) generally, all other applicable provisions of the Act and the Rules made under the Act.

5. We further report that:
   - The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
   - Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation

at the meeting.

- Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.
- The Company has obtained all necessary approvals under the various provisions of the Act.
- There was no prosecution initiated and no fines or penalties were imposed during the year under review under the Act, SEBI Act, SCRA, Depositories Act, Listing Agreement and Rules, Regulations and Guidelines framed under these Acts against / on the Company, its Directors and Officers.
- The Directors have complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of their eligibility of appointment, their being independent and compliance with the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics for Directors and Management Personnel.

We further report that based on the information received and records maintained there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

For Singhal & Company
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Purti Singhal
(Proprietor)
Practicing Company Secretary
ACS No. 40565, CP No. 19493
UDIN: A040565C000763331

New Delhi
10th August, 2021

Annexure

To,
The Members
ADDI INDUSTRIES LIMITED
23, EASTERN AVENUE, MAHARANI BAGH
NEW DELHI – 110065

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

(1) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

(2) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

(3) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

(4) Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

(5) The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

(6) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management as conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Singhal & Company
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Purti Singhal
(Proprietor)
Practicing Company Secretary
ACS No. 40565, CP No. 19493
UDIN: A040565C000763331

New Delhi
10th August, 2021

Annexure B

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021
[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

I.	CIN:-	L51109DL1980PLC256335
II.	Registration Date:-	26-December-1980
III.	Name of the Company	Addi Industries Limited
IV.	Category / Sub-Category of the Company:-	Company Limited by Shares Indian Non- Government Company
V.	Address of the Registered office and Contact details	23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-110065.
VI.	Whether Listed Company Yes/No	Yes
VII.	Name, Address and Contact Details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, If any	Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd., Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99, Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre, Near Dada Harsukh Das Mandir, New Delhi- 110 062

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Manufacture of textiles/Sale of fabric	Group - 131 Class- 1311 Sub class-13111	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section(s)
1.	Aum Texfab Private Limited Address- B-44, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-110065	U17111DL1991PTC043448	Subsidiary	**100**	Sec 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of shareholders	No. of shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	
A. PROMOTERS									
(1) INDIAN									
(A) INDIVIDUAL/HUF	7516195	0	7516195	69.62	7516195	0	7516195	69.62	0
B) CENTRAL GOVT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

c) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp.	501980	0	501980	04.65	501980	0	501980	04.65	0
e) Banks/ FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Any Other….	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total (A) (1):-	**8018175**	**0**	**8018175**	**74.27**	**8018175**	**0**	**8018175**	**74.27**	**0**
a) NRIs- Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Other- Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Banks/FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Any other…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total (A) (2):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A) (1) + (A) (2)	**8018175**	**0**	**8018175**	**74.27**	**8018175**	**0**	**8018175**	**74.27**	**0**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	0	6400	6400	0.06	0	6400	6400	0.06	0
b) Banks /FI	200	5000	5200	0.05	200	5000	5200	0.05	0
c) Central govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture Capital funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Others (specify)									
Sub Total (B)(1) :-	**200**	**11400**	**11600**	**0.11**	**200**	**11400**	**11600**	**0.11**	**0**
2. Non- Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	982513	4840	987353	9.14	985175	4840	990015	9.17	0.03
ii) Overseas									
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 Lakh	748204	607654	1355858	12.56	749122	606654	1355776	12.56	0.00
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	358570	0	358570	3.32	352070	0	352070	3.26	(0.06)
c) Others									
Clearing Member	0	0	0	0	1520	0	1520	0.01	0.01
NRIs	5992	200	6192	0.06	5592	200	5792	0.05	(0.01)
HUF	58826	0	58826	0.54	61626	0	61626	0.57	0.03
Sub Total (B)(2):-	**2154105**	**612694**	**2766799**	**25.62**	**2155105**	**611694**	**2766799**	**25.62**	**0.00**
Total public shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**2154305**	**624094**	**2778399**	**25.73**	**2155305**	**623094**	**2778399**	**25.73**	**0.00**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**0**				**0**				**0**
Grand Total(A+B+C)	**10172480**	**624094**	**10796574**	**100**	**10173480**	**623094**	**10796574**	**100**	

(ii). Shareholding of Promoters

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	% change in the share holding during the year
1	Urmila Jain	3714493	34.40	Nil	3714493	34.40	Nil	0
2	Chaman Lal Jain	1689818	15.65	Nil	1689818	15.65	Nil	0
3	Anu Lance	56000	0.52	Nil	56000	0.52	Nil	0
4	Anju Kumari	59100	0.55	Nil	59100	0.55	Nil	0
5	Hari B. Bansal	996118	9.23	Nil	996118	9.23	Nil	0
6	Abhishek Bansal	1000666	9.27	Nil	1000666	9.27	Nil	0
7	Ultimate Investment LLP	501980	4.65	Nil	501980	4.65	Nil	0
Total		**8018175**	**74.27**		**8018175**	**74.27**		**0**

(iii). Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change) : There has been no change in the Promoters' holding during the year under review.

(IV) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	GLOBAL CREDIT CAPITAL LTD.	796308	7.3756	796308	7.3756
2	PNR CAPITAL SERVICES LIMITED*	176905	1.6385	178159	1.6501
3	SANDEEP SARAF	143997	1.3337	143997	1.3337
4	SANGEETHA S.	119381	1.1057	119381	1.1057
5	SAROJ RANI JUNEJA	71662	0.6637	71662	0.6637
6	KANWAL JIT SINGH BAGGA HUF	34290	0.3176	34290	0.3176
7	SANTOSH GUPTA	23530	0.2179	23530	0.2179
8	SANJAY DUTT	20000	0.1852	20000	0.1852
9	RACHNA BAGGA	19900	0.1843	19900	0.1843
10	REKHA JAIN	17519	0.1623	17519	0.1623

* Purchased 354, 456, 444 shares on 12th March, 19th March, 26th March 2021 respectively.

(V) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel: Apart from the aforesaid Promoter Director, no other director(s) or Key Managerial Personnel holds any Share in the Company.

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ii) Interest due but not paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii) Interest accrued but not due	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Change in Indebtedness during the financial year **• Addition** **• Reduction**	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL
Net Change				
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year **i) Principal Amount** **ii) Interest due but not paid** **iii) Interest accrued but not due**	NIL NIL NIL	NIL NIL NIL	NIL NIL NIL	NIL NIL NIL
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager	Total Amount (Rs.)
		Shri Chaman Lal Jain, Managing Director	
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2)Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL NIL NIL	NIL NIL NIL
2.	Stock Option	NIL	NIL
3.	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	NIL	NIL
5.	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL
	Total (A)	NIL	NIL
	Ceiling as per the Act	Rs. 42,00,000 p.a.	

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount
		Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal	Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera	Dr. Kusum Chopra*	
1.	Independent Directors Fee for attending board / committee meetings • Commission • Others, please specify	 72,500 NIL NIL	 72,500 NIL NIL	 27,500 NIL NIL	 1,72,500 NIL NIL
	Total (1)	72,500	72,500	27,500	1,72,500
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors • Fee for attending board / committee meetings • Commission • Others, please specify	Mr. Hari Bansal NIL NIL NIL			 NIL NIL NIL
	Total (2)	NIL			NIL
	Total (B)=(1+2)				1,72,500
	Total Managerial Remuneration				1,72,500
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	Rs. 1 lac for each Board/ Committee meeting attended by these directors.			

* Dr. Kusum Chopra was inadvertently paid an extra amount of INR 5000/- in the financial year 2019-2020 which is adjusted in the financial year 2020-2021.

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD:

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961		(1) Twinkle Bhardwaj* 159514 (2) Taranjeet Kaur# 12097 NIL NIL	Shri Atul Jain 630000 NIL NIL	801611 NIL NIL
2.	Stock Option		NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Sweat Equity		NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Commission - as % of profit -others, specify…		NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	Others, please specify		NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total		171611	630000	801611

*Resigned w.e.f 04/03/2021
#Appointed w.e.f. 05/03/2021

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: NIL

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 13-08-2021

Sd/-	Sd/-
Chaman Lal Jain	**Hari Bansal**
Managing Director	**Director**
(DIN: 00022903)	**(DIN: 00022923)**

Annexure-C

FORM NO. AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in INR)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	1
Name of the subsidiary	Aum Texfab Private Limited
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	2006
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	N.A.
Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.
Share capital	79
Reserves & surplus	110.39
Total assets	189.53
Total Liabilities	0.14
Investments	108.43
Total Income	12.99
Profit before taxation	12.77
Provision for taxation	1.16
Profit after taxation	11.61
Proposed Dividend	0
% of shareholding	100

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations : **Not Applicable**
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year : **Not Applicable**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

	Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Place : New Delhi	**Chaman Lal Jain**	**Hari Bansal**
Dated : 13-08-2021	**Managing Director**	**Director**
	(DIN: 00022903)	**(DIN: 00022923)**

Annexure-D

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORT

1. **INDUSTRY STRUCTURE & DEVELOPMENTS**

   It is a recognized fact that the knitwear sector in the textile industry plays an important role in the Indian Economy. This industry, however, is highly competitive and fragmented. During the year 2020-21, the exports of readymade garments have been reduced substantially and the export growth was severely affected due to several internal and external developments. Stiff Global Competition, Changing Technology & Fashion industry and above all failure to resume production have an adverse impact on business prospects and profitability.

2. **OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS**

   The opportunities in the Textile Industry and the increasing growth in export of knitted garments augur well for this vital segment. There is a perceptible change in the outlook and shift for diversified and high value added products.

   Textile Companies are always experiencing pricing pressures, lately due to stiff international competition. Besides, lack of modern technology and archaic personnel laws are some of the other areas of significant threats.

   Addi Industries is seized of all such factors having adverse effect on its exports. It is always eager and endeavoring to constantly update its plant & equipment for producing the best quality products. A capital expenditure of Nil was incurred during the year on technology upgradation and modernization of machinery & equipment, wherever considered necessary.

   Sales in Company's domestic retail outlets are gradually improving. Keeping in view the market requirements, new and diversified product lines are continuously being added in the domestic market.

3. **SEGMENT-WISE PERFORMANCE**

   The Company operates in one segment only i.e. manufacturing of garments. Hence, no segment-wise performance reporting is available.

4. **OUTLOOK**

   Exports in the current year 2020-21 have gone down drastically. The Company has achieved negligible Income from operation of Rs. Nil (upto 30.06.2021) in the first quarter of the Current Financial Year as compared to the turnover of Rs. Nil in the corresponding first quarter of the previous year.

5. **RISKS & CONCERNS**

   The Company places its thrust on product excellence. Judicious risk management policies, strong systems, constant monitoring of various risk factors and a focus on greater market penetration continue to guide the business strategy of the Company. Strict monitoring is done to cut-down costs and overheads, whatever feasible, to make the product more prices competitive.

6. **INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS**

   The Company has instituted a system of internal control and checks, which are supplemented by an on-going programme of internal audits and Management Information System (MIS). An annual planning and budgeting system has been put into practice. The Audit Committee of the Board actively reviews internal control systems as well as financial disclosures normally on every quarterly period.

7. **MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HR**

   Personal relations during the year under report have been cordial. To conform to international standards, the Company conducts different training programs in-house. The Company has also identified and included specific programs on Health, Safety & Environment in every employee/s performance targets. A self-assessment system is in vogue amongst the staff, and a code of conduct amongst the senior management personnel, which is reviewed by the top management from time to time.

8. **DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES (I.E. CHANGE OF 25% OR MORE AS COMPARED TO THE IMMEDIATELY PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR) IN KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS, ALONG WITH DETAILED EXPLANATIONS THEREFOR, INCLUDING:**

Particluars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20	% change over previous financial year	Explanation
DEBTORS TURNOVER	NA	NA	NA	NA
INVENTORY TURNOVER	NA	NA	NA	NA
INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO	NA	NA	NA	NA
CURRENT RATIO	0.82	35.20	(97.68%)	Mainly due to surge in current liability from Rs. 12.99 Lakh to Rs. 1011.80 Lakh
DEBT EQUITY RATIO	NA	NA	NA	NA
OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN	NA	NA	NA	Revenue from operations is nil in FY 2020-21
NET PROFIT MARGIN	NA	NA	NA	Revenue from operations is nil in FY 2020-21
SECTOR SPECIFIC EQUIVALENT RATIOS	NA	NA	NA	NA

9. DETAILS OF ANY CHANGE IN RETURN ON NET WORTH AS COMPARED TO THE IMMEDIATELY PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR ALONG WITH A DETAILED EXPLANATION THEREOF:

Return on Net worth for the FY 2020-21: 5.56

Return on Net worth for the FY 2019-20: (4.90)

Change in Return on Net worth: -213.47%

Explanation: There is change in net profit because of reduction in other expenses by Rs. 93.32 lakh and change in deferred tax recognition by 134.76 lakh during FY 2020-21.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The Statements in the Report of the Board of Directors and the Management Discussion & Analysis Report describing the Company's projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be forward looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied since the company's operations are influenced by many external and internal factors beyond the control of the company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
Chaman Lal Jain
Managing Director
(DIN: 00022903)

Sd/-
Hari Bansal
Director
(DIN: 00022923)

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 13-08-2021

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(Pursuant to Chapter IV read with Clause C of Schedule V of the SEBI
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

1. Corporate Philosophy

The Company is committed to good Corporate Governance. It makes best efforts for and monitors, full compliance with the requirements of Corporate Governance under the Chapter IV read with Clause C of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 **(Regulations)** and in terms of Regulation 15 (2) of the Regulations, the Company's Net Worth and paid up share capital is less than the prescribed limit and hence Regulations 17 to 27 and Clauses (b) to (i) of Sub-regulation (2) of regulation 46 and para C,D and E of Schedule V of the Regulations is not applicable to the Company and this is being provided voluntarily.

There is a conscious endeavour to bring about transparency in operations and for maintaining professional approach and accountability so that the return to the shareholders is optimized. Regular meetings of the Board and Committee/s thereof are held for transparency in management, effective leadership and for supervision and control. Risk management and internal control functions are monitored on a regular basis and are geared up to meet the progressive governance standards.

2. Board of Directors

The composition of the Board of Directors, as at 31st March 2021, is Six, three Promoter Directors (out of which one is executive and other two are non-executive) and three Non-executive independent Directors. The Agenda and other documents along with relevant information on the business to be discussed and decided in the Board/Committee Meeting/s are circulated well in advance. The Managing Director is responsible for the conduct of the business as also the day-to-day affairs of the Company. A Certificate of Statutory Compliance of the various rules and regulations, laws & clauses applicable to the Company is placed before the Board at every Meeting on a quarterly basis. The Statutory Auditors are special invitee/s to the Board/ Committee Meeting/s as and when required, and particularly at the time of Annual & Quarterly Financial Statements.

Brief Profile of the Directors:

Shri Chaman Lal Jain, aged 76 years (D.O.B 08.09.1944)(DIN 00022903) is a promoter director and designated as Managing Director of the Company since 01.10.1988. He is B.Com and has about 53 years of rich experience in Textile Industry. Work experience inter-alia includes the Setting up of the existing textile business and makes it possible for an upward surge in its business activities, turnover / exports and profitability over the years and efficiently manages day-to-day monitoring and exercise effective control over the affairs of the Company, helps to achieve its targets. Shri Jain has taken several initiatives to focus on growth, value addition and cost effectiveness besides overseeing the Company's business. He has successfully and in a sustained way, contributed significantly towards improvement and growth of the Company. He is holding 16,89,818 Equity Shares of Rs.5/- each which constitute 15.65% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company.

Shri Hari Bansal, aged 45 years (D.O.B 14.09.1975) (DIN 00022923) is a promoter director of the Company since 12.11.2002 and presently is holding the position of Director in the Company. He is B.Chem. (Engineering) and has about 20 years of rich experience in Textile Industry. Work experience inter-alia includes the expertise knowledge of domestic and export industry pertaining to textile business. He is holding 9,96,118 Equity Shares of Rs.5/- each which constitute 9.23% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company.

Smt Urmila Jain, aged 76 years (D.O.B 17.07.1945) (DIN 00027421) is a promoter director of the Company w.e.f. 05.03.2021 and presently is holding the position of Additional Director in the Company. She is holding a degree of M.A (English) and has rich experience in Textile Industry. Work experience inter-alia includes the expertise knowledge of textile business and production industry. She is holding 37,14,493 Equity Shares of Rs.5/- each which constitute 34.40% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company.

Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal, aged 84 years (D.O.B 12.05.1937) (DIN 00022967) is an independent non-executive director of the Company since 28.06.2004. He is B.Com (H), FICWA, ACS and has about 50 years of rich experience of varied Industries. He has expertise knowledge in Finance, Cost Accounting and Audit & Management. He does not hold any Equity Share in the Company.

Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera, aged 62 years (D.O.B 17.04.1959) (DIN 01139185) is an independent non-executive director of the Company since 28.06.2004. He is Ph.D, M. Tech. and has about 35 years of rich experience of Textile Industries and latest textile technology. He does not hold any Equity Share in the Company.

Dr. Kusum Chopra aged 74 years (D.O.B 02.03.1947) (DIN 07137842) is an independent non-executive women director of the Company since 30.03.2015. She is Ph.D. (Textile Technology) from I.I.T. Delhi and M.Sc.(Clothing & Textiles) from M.S. University, Prof. Chopra has around 47 years of teaching, research and professional experience. She joined National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi in 1992 after working in Universities of Delhi and Punjab for several years. During her tenure at NIFT she has held the positions of Chairperson – Fashion Design and co-ordinated the setting up of NIFT Centres at Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkatta.

The Board met 5 times on June 29, September 12, November 10, 2020, and February 10, March 05, 2021 during the financial year ended March 31, 2021:

Name of the Director & Designation	Executive/ Non Executive/ Independent	No. of Board Meetings held during the year	No. of Board Meeting attended	Attendance at the last AGM on 23.12.2020	Directorships In other Cos. incorporated In India	Name of the listed entity where the person is Director	Category of Directorship	No. of other Cos. Board Committees, of Which Member /Chairman
Shri Chaman Lal Jain (Managing Director)	Executive (Promoter Grp)	5	5	Present	Nil	-	-	NIL
Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal	Non-executive (Independent)	5	5	Present	NIL	-	-	NIL
Dr. Kusum Chopra	Non-executive (Independent)	5	3	Absent	1	-	-	NIL
Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera	Non-executive (Independent)	5	5	Present	1	Seasons Textiles Limited	Independent Director	NIL
Smt. Urmila Jain	Non-Executive (Promoter Grp)	5	1	NA	Nil	-	-	NIL
Shri Hari Bansal	Non-Executive (Promoter Grp)	5	5	Present	Nil	-	-	NIL

None of the Directors on the Board hold the office of Director in more than 10 Companies as Director or as Member of Committee/s of the Board. Particulars of a Director retiring by rotation and being re-elected are given elsewhere in this Report.

None of the non-executive independent Directors hold any shares in the company, either in their own name or in the name of their relatives/associates, or hold shares in any other company exceeding 2% of the share capital of that company.

Shri Chaman Lal Jain, Shri Hari Bansal and Smt. Urmila Jain is related to each other, except them none of the other Directors of the Company is related with other.

Directors resigned during the year.

There is no director resigned from the Directorship/s of the Company during the year under report.

3. Committee/s of the Board

A. Audit Committee

An Audit Committee is duly constituted in terms of Section 177 of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules made thereunder and in compliance with the requirements of the Listing Agreement. However there is reconstitution of Audit Committee on 07.11.2019 through Resolution passed by circulation. Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal, a non-Executive Independent Director, is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera, Non-Executive Independent Director, Shri Chaman Lal Jain, Managing Director, Shri Hari Bansal, Non-Executive Director and Dr. Kusum Chopra, Non-Executive Independent Director are the other members of this Committee.

Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal is a professionally qualified Cost Accountant & Company Secretary, and has the requisite financial acumen and a rich & varied expertise on financial matters. He attended and was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Members held on December 23, 2020.

The Committee relies on the expertise and knowledge of the management, the Statutory Auditors, and the Professionals in carrying out its oversight responsibilities, and for effectively looking after all the financial and other matters specified in the Act ibid. The Committee discharges such duties and functions indicated in the Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchange and such other functions as may be specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board from time to time. The Auditors are permanent invitee/s to the meeting/s of the Committee, especially at the time of consideration of Quarterly and Annual Accounts.

Four Meetings of the Audit Committee were held on June 29, September 12, November 10, 2020, and February 10, 2021 during the financial year ended March 31, 2021. All the members of the Audit Committee attended each and every meeting held during the year except the following:

DATE OF MEETING	NAME OF THE MEMBER
June 29, 2020	Dr. Kusum Chopra
September 12, 2020	Dr. Kusum Chopra
November 10, 2020	Dr. Kusum Chopra
February 10, 2021	Dr. Kusum Chopra

The Company has a “Whistle Blower Policy”. Every employee has a right of access to the Audit Committee and its Members, without any information to their Superiors. The Company hereby affirms that it has not denied any personnel access to the Audit Committee of the Company and has provided protection to whistle blowers from any unfair termination and other unfair or prejudicial employment practices.

B. Nomination & Remuneration Committee

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Company, after its reconstitution on 07.11.2019 through resolution passed by circulation, comprises of three non-executive independent Directors namely Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal, Dr. Kusum Chopra & Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera and one executive director Shri Chaman Lal Jain, Managing Director, as its members. The Remuneration Committee is empowered to review the remuneration of the Managing Director and Executive Directors.

Two Meetings of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee were held on September 12, 2020 and March 05, 2021 during the financial year ended March 31, 2021. All the members of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee attended each and every meeting held during the year.

C. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bijoya Kumar Behera. The other members of the Committee are Shri Vishnu Bhagwan Aggarwal, Shri Chaman Lal Jain and Shri Hari Bansal. The terms of reference to the Committee inter-alia includes the redressal of Shareholders/Investors grievances, de-materialisation/ re-materialisation of Shares, to consider the status of Quarterly Complaints received and redressed.

One Meeting of the Investor Grievance cum Share Transfer Committee were held on June 29, 2020 during the financial year ended 31st March, 2021. All the members of the Committee attended the meeting held during the year.

Smt. Twinkle Bhardwaj, Company Secretary was the Compliance Officer of the Committee till 04th March, 2021, however, pursuant to her resignation the said place was taken over by Ms. Taranjeet Kaur w.e.f. 05th March, 2021. The Company attends the Shareholders’/investors’ communications/ grievances expeditiously. No Demat request was pending at the close of the last Financial Year.

D. Committee of Independent Directors

During the year 2020-21, the meeting of Committee of Independent Director was held on June 29, 2020.

4. Remuneration to Directors

The Managing Director & the Whole-time Directors are paid remuneration as decided & approved by the

Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Board and the Shareholders, & thereafter, the approval of the Central Govt. is obtained wherever required. The Company does not have any Stock Option Scheme.

The appointment of the Managing Director & the Whole-time Directors is generally for a period of 5 years or as approved by the Board, and the Central Govt, if required, which can be terminated by giving one month Notice on either side. No severance fee is payable. There are no retirement benefits, but only provision for Leave Encashment and Gratuity to which the Managing Director & other Whole-time Director/s are entitled at the end of their tenure or as per the rules of the Company.

The details of the remuneration paid to the Managing Director and the Whole-time Director during the year under report are given below.

Structure of managerial remuneration during the financial year: **(Rs./Lakhs)**

Name	Designation	Salary	Perquisites	Commission	Sitting Fees	Total
Sh. C.L. Jain	Mg. Dir.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sh. V.B. Aggarwal	Director	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.725	0.725
Dr. B.K. Behera	Director	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.725	0.725
Sh. Hari Bansal	Director	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dr. Kusum Chopra*	Director	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.275	0.275
Smt. Urmila Jain	Director	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		**0.000**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**1.725**	**1.725**

* Dr. Kusum Chopra was inadvertently paid an extra amount of INR 5000/- in the financial year 2019-2020 which is adjusted in the financial year 2020-2021.

Perquisites include rent paid. The sitting fees are for attendance of Board/ Committee Meetings.

5. SUBSIDIARY COMPANY:

The Company has a wholly-owned non-listed Subsidiary Company. The Audit Committee reviews the financial statements of the Subsidiary, which are placed before the Audit Committee at its meetings, on quarterly basis. Such Financial Statements are also placed before, and reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Company.

6. General Body Meeting/s

The detail of last three Annual General Meetings is as under:

Date	Time	Location (U.P.)	No. of Special Resolutions Passed
28.09.2018	9.00 a.m.	Community Hall, Block-7, Trilok Puri, New Bal Vikas Vidyalay Delhi-110091	4
30.09.2019	9.00 a.m.	Community Hall, Block-7, Trilok Puri, New Bal Vikas Vidyalay Delhi-110091	2
23.12.2020	9.00 a.m.	held through the mode of video conferencing due to the outbreak of COVID – 19 Pandemic	1

POSTAL BALLOT

During the financial year 2020-21, no resolution was passed through Postal Ballot.

7. Disclosures

There were no transactions of a materially significant nature with the Promoters, the Directors or the Management, their subsidiaries or relatives that may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large, other than transactions with related party as disclosed in the Financial Statements.

The Company has complied with the requirements of the Stock Exchange, SEBI and other statutory authorities on all matters related to Capital Markets during last three years. There were no penalties imposed nor any strictures passed on the Company by the Stock Exchange, SEBI or any other Statutory Authority relating to the above.

Certificate/s of Compliance signed by the Compliance Officer &/or the Authorised Signatory for the provisions of all applicable laws are regularly being placed before the Board of Directors, which are taken on record in the Board Meeting/s on a quarterly basis.

8. Means of Communication

Financial Results:

The Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual Financial Results were uploaded on the portal of the BSE Ltd. in the prescribed format immediately after the conclusion of the Board Meeting at which the results were taken on record. The Results were published in the Pioneer (English) & Pioneer (Hindi), newspapers.

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year ended 31st March, 2021 forms part of this Annual Report.

9. General Shareholder Information

A. Annual General Meeting :

Date and Time : Thursday, September 30, 2021 at 9.00 A.M.

Mode : Video conference and other audio visual means

The deemed venue shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

Financial Calendar* :
a) 1st Quarter Results – By the mid of August'21.
b) 2nd Quarter Results – By the mid of Nov.,'21.
c) 3rd Quarter Results – By the mid of Feb.,'22.
d) 4th Quarter Results – By the end of June'22.

*Tentative and subject to change.

Date of Book Closure : 24.09.2021 to 30.09.2021 (both days inclusive)

B. Listing on Stock Exchange : BSE Ltd., Dalal Street, Mumbai– 400 001

C. (i). Stock Price Data:

The trading in the Equity Shares of the Company is confined to the Mumbai Stock Exchange, being on-line connectivity:

Period	High (in Rs.)	Low (in Rs.)	Close (in Rs.)	Total Turnover
April 2020	7.00	6.70	6.70	288
May 2020	6.60	6.60	6.60	92
June 2020	-	-	-	-
July 2020	-	-	-	-
August 2020	6.60	6.60	6.60	8,322
September 2020	-	-	-	-
October 2020	-	-	-	-
November 2020	6.93	6.30	6.30	3,383
December 2020	6.30	3.22	3.22	20,308
January 2021	4.70	2.92	4.70	14,516
February 2021	6.26	4.70	4.75	30,714
March 2021	4.90	4.21	4.49	25,965

D. Registrar & Transfer Agents

Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd.,
Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99, Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre
Near Dada Harsukh Das Mandir, New Delhi-110 062
Phone : 29961281-82 Fax : 29961284

E. Investors' queries/requests for transfer, transmission, issue of duplicate share certificates, etc.

may be sent either to the Regd Office of the Company at 23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-110 065, or to the Registrar & Transfer Agents, Beetal Financial & Computer Services (P) Ltd. at the address given above. No Investor queries/ complaints/ grievance was pending for a period of 30 days or more as at 31st March, 2021.

F. Share Transfer System

The Shares of the Company are in compulsory demat mode. Hence, all the transfers are executed electronically.

10. Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March, 2021

Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March, 2021:

	2021				2020			
No. of equity shares held	**No. of Share holders**	**% of share holders**	**No. of shares held**	**% Share holding**	**No. of Share holders**	**% of share holders**	**No. of shares held**	**% Share holding**
Upto 5000	2982	93.77	8,82,203	8.17	2925	93.63	8,80,646	8.16
5001 to 10000	113	3.55	1,71,534	1.59	115	3.68	1,73,194	1.60
10001 to 20000	45	1.41	1,29,983	1.20	45	1.44	1,32,234	1.23
20001 to 30000	8	0.25	37,132	0.34	8	0.25	36,032	0.33
30001 to 40000	6	0.18	40,522	0.36	5	0.16	34,022	0.31
40001 to 50000	5	0.15	46,533	0.43	5	0.16	46,533	0.43
50001 to 100000	7	0.22	1,09,665	1.02	7	0.22	1,09,665	1.01
Above 100001	14	0.44	93,79,002	86.87	14	0.44	93,84,248	86.92
Total	**3180**	**100**	**1,07,96,574**	**100.00**	**3124**	**100**	**1,07,96,574**	**100.00**

Shareholding Pattern as on 31st March, 2021:

	2021		2020	
Particulars	**No. of Shares held**	**% of Shareholding**	**No. of Shares held**	**% of Shareholding**
Promoters & Associates	8018175	74.27	8018175	74.27
Mutual Funds, UTI & Bank	11600	0.11	11600	0.11
Private Corporate Bodies	990015	9.16	987353	9.14
Indian Public	1769472	16.39	1773254	16.42
Clearing Member	1520	0.01	0	0
NRI's	5792	0.06	6192	0.06
Total	**10796574**	**100.00**	**10796574**	**100.00**

11. Dematerialisation of Equity Shares

The Equity Shares of the Company are in compulsory demat mode. Out of the total number of 1,07,96,574 Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each, 94.23% i.e. 1,01,73,480 No. of Equity Shares are held in demat form as on 31.03.2021, as against 94.22 % i.e. 1,01,72,480 Equity Shares as on 31.03. 2020.

12. There are no GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments in the Company.

13. Locations of the Plant and address of the Regd. Office/ Corporate Office:

a. Registered Office : 23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-110065.

b. Works & Corporate Office : A-106, Sector-IV, Noida – 201 301 (U.P.)

14. The Company has not declared any dividends in the last three financial years and the amounts outstanding as unpaid dividend as on 31st March, 2021 is Nil.

15. Compliance Officer and Contact Address

Ms. Taranjeet Kaur
Company Secretary
Addi Industries Limited
Corp. Off.: A-106, Sector-IV, Noida – 201 301 (U.P.)
Tel : 95120-2529336 Fax: 95120-2529334

16. COMPLIANCE WITH NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS:

The status of compliance in respect of non-mandatory requirements of Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement is as follows:

i) **The Board:** The Company does not have a Non-Executive Chairman on its Board. All Independent Directors are appointed for a period of 5 Years.

ii) **Nomination & Remuneration Committee:** Details are given under the heading "Nomination & Remuneration Committee".

iii) **Shareholders Rights:** The half yearly financial results including any significant events in the last six months were published in the newspapers pursuant to the listing agreement.

iv) **Audit Qualifications:** During the year under review, there was no qualification on the Company's financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021.

v) **Training of Board Members:** The Directors interact with the management in a very free and open manner on information that may be required by them.

vi) **Mechanism for evaluation on non-executive Board Members:** The performance evaluation of non-executive member is done by the Board annually based on criteria of attendance and contributions at Board/Committee meetings, as also role played/ contributions other than at meetings.

vii) **Whistle Blower Mechanism:** The Audit Committee had framed a Whistle-Blower Policy, which provides a formal mechanism for all employees of the Company to approach the Management and/ or Audit Committee, and make protective disclosures to the management about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud. The Whistle-Blower Policy requires every employee to promptly report to the Management any possible violation that could affect the business or reputation of the Company. No employee of the Company has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

DECLARATION BY THE CEO/CFO UNDER THE LISTING AGREEMENT REGARDING ADHERENCE TO THE CODE OF CONDUCT

In accordance with the Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchange, I hereby confirm that, all the Directors and the Senior Management personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance to their respective codes of conduct, as applicable to them in the company, for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

	Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Place : New Delhi	**Chaman Lal Jain**	**Hari Bansal**
Dated : 13-08-2021	**Managing Director**	**Director**
	(DIN: 00022903)	**(DIN: 00022923)**

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

To

The Members of **Addi Industries Limited**

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by Addi Industries Limited for the year ended on 31st March 2021 as stipulated in Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and pursuant to the Listing agreement of the said Company with Stock Exchanges.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statement of the Company.

In our opinion and best to of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the provisions specified in Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and pursuant to the Listing Agreement of the said Company with stock exchanges.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For B. R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Place: New Delhi
Date : 13-08-2021

Annexure-E

A) Ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2020-21, the percentage increase in remuneration of each Director & Company Secretary during the financial year 2020-21 and comparison of the remuneration of each of the Key Managerial Personnel against the performance of the Company.

Name of the Director/ KMP	2020-21				
	Designation	Total Remuneration (Rs. p.a.)	Ratio of Remuneration of director to the median remuneration of employees	%age increase in remuneration	Comparison of the remuneration of the KMP against the performance of the Company
Chaman Lal Jain	Managing Director	0.00	0.00	0%	No remuneration has been paid to the managing director during the financial year 20-21.
V.B. Aggarwal	Independent Director	72,500	0.35	3.57%	There has been no change in the sitting fees for attending the meeting of the Board or Committee during the financial year 2020-21.
Dr. B.K. Behera	Independent Director	72,500	0.35	38.09%	
Dr. Kusum Chopra *	Independent Director	27,500	0.13	(15.38%)	
Twinkle Bhardwaj and Taranjeet Kaur	Company Secretary	1,71,611	0.82	2.36%	
Atul Jain	CFO	6,30,000	3.03	(0.22%)	

* Dr. Kusum Chopra was inadvertently paid an extra amount of INR 5000/- in the financial year 2019-2020 which is adjusted in the financial year 2020-2021.

B. Percentage increase in the median remuneration of all employees in the financial year 2020-21:

The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year was Rs. 2,08,120. In the financial year, there was a increase of 0%.

C. Number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as March 31, 2021:

There were 7 permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on March 31, 2021.

DETAILS OF TOP TEN EMPLOYEES AS PER RULE 5(2) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

S. No.	Name of Employees	Designation	Remuneration received during FY 2020-21#	Nature of Employment (Contracrual or Otherwise)	Qualification	Experience of Employee (Years)	Date of Commencement of Employment	DATE OF BIRTH	Last Employment Held	Percentage of Equity shares held by the employee in the Company	Name of any relative director or Relative Manager in the Company
1.	Atul Kumar Jain	Manager Finance	6,30,000/-	Otherwise	B.Com (Pass)	33	15/08/1988	26/10/1965	No	No	No
2.	Mahender Pal	Sr. Accountant	3,84,000/-	Otherwise	B.Com (Pass)	30	09/09/1991	05/03/1959	No	No	No

3.	Gopal Kumar Singh	Field Boy	1,70,400/-	Other-wise	12th Pass	12	01/09/2009	01/07/1979	No	No	No
4.	Kharak Singh	Office Boy	1,71,960/-	Other-wise	9th Pass	10	01/09/2011	04/01/1976	No	No	No
5.	Twinkle Bhard-waj *	Company Secretary	1,59,514/-	Other-wise	Company Secretary	1.5	02/11/2019	10/02/1991	No	No	No
6.	Taranjeet Kaur#	Company Secretary	12,097/-	Other-wise	Company Secretary	17	05/03/2021	15/07/1968	No	No	No
7.	Shyam Shreshta	Driver	2,01,120/-	Other-wise	7th Pass	5	01/12/2016	01/01/1978	No	No	No
8.	Kuldeep	Driver	2,01,120/-	Other-wise	10th Pass	12	01/09/2009	04/02/1970	No	No	No

#Figures of remuneration to employees does not include bonus amount.
*Resigned on 04/03/2021.
#Appointed w.e.f. 05/03/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

	Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Place : New Delhi	**Chaman Lal Jain**	**Hari Bansal**
Dated : 13-08-2021	**Managing Director**	**Director**
	(DIN: 00022903)	**(DIN: 00022923)**

ANNEXURE -F

Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange earnings & outgo

Conservation of Energy

The Company has been regularly monitoring the process of energy conservation through improved operational and maintenance activities. Various measures namely maximum use of natural day light, arresting leakages of air and steam and proper insulation for preventing loss of heat etc. have been implemented, to minimise losses. These measures have and are resulting in cost savings for the Company.

Total energy consumption & consumption per unit during the year ended 31st March, 2021, is as per Form 'A' below :

FORM 'A'

A. Power and Fuel Consumption:

	Current year 31.3.2021	Previous Year 31.3.2020
1. ELECTRICITY		
(a) Purchased		
Units	22608	27744
Total amount (Rs./Lacs)	2.20	2.59
Rate/unit (Rs.)	9.74	9.00
(b) Own Generation		
i) Through diesel generator Units	Nil	Nil
Unit per ltr. of diesel oil	Nil	Nil
Cost/unit (Rs.)	Nil	Nil
ii) Through steam turbine/generator	N.A.	N.A.
2. COAL		
Qty. (Kgs.)	N.A.	N.A.
Value (Rs./Lacs)	N.A.	N.A.
3. FURNACE OIL/ LDO/HSD		
Qty. (Ltrs.)	Nil	Nil
Value (Rs.Lacs)	Nil	Nil
Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Nil	Nil
4. OTHERS : INTERNAL GENERATION		

B. Consumption per unit of production:

Product	(Unit)	Electricity (Units)		Furnace Oil(KL)		Coal (KG.)	
		Curr. Yr.	Prev. Yr.	Curr. Yr.	Prev. Yr.	Curr. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Ready made Garments	1000 Pcs.	N.A.#	N.A.#	------	---	---	---

Company has not produced readymade garments, therefore this information is not applicable.

Technology Absorption

The requisite particulars are given in Form B below

FORM 'B'

Research and Development (R&D) : R&D has always been a crucial factor, being carried out in manufacturing operations. The Company continues to give due attention and stress on R&D activities to achieve maximum benefit for process and product by adapting all round technological development. This is of utmost importance in today's customer-driven market, where both quality and lower cost are dominant factors. Beside development of new designs, high value added specifications/ product and such like measures are imperative in the trade. The cumulative measures taken to update and use the latest technology for improvement in productivity are yielding positive results and are enabling the Company to concentrate upon high value added products. Expenditure on R&D is booked to respective heads as it is not separately identified.

Technology Absorption, Adoption and Innovation: The Company puts proper emphasis on absorption of design and manufacturing technology. Priority is given in using latest technology for improving productivity, product quality and reducing wastage in consumption of raw materials, consumables and fuels. No technology import is required, since the product manufacturing is specific and subjective operation.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo : Total Foreign exchange earned and used :

(Rs./Lacs)

		31.3.2021	31.3.2020
Earnings	:	**Nil**	Nil
Outgoings	:	**Nil**	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 13-08-2021

Sd/-
Chaman Lal Jain
Managing Director
(DIN: 00022903)

Sd/-
Hari Bansal
Director
(DIN: 00022923)

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Addi Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Addi Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the standalone financial statements, which specify that the Company is in process of exploring the modalities to start new business venture, however the Company has not yet implemented the same. This situation indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, in view of future business opportunities, the management is of the view that going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for preparation of the accompanying standalone financial statement. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our pinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report w.r.t the Company:

S. No.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1.	**Judgment in valuation of deferred income tax positions** (Refer to the accompanying Note 7 forming integral part of the standalone financial statements) The Company's deferred income tax assets are netted with deferred income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2021. Under Ind AS, the Company is required to annually determine the valuation of deferred tax positions. This area was significant to our audit because of the subjectivity of the components forming part of deferred income tax assets/liabilities including assumptions that are affected by expected future market or economic conditions and the estimates/actual position which effects the reversal of deferred taxes.	Our procedure in relation to the appropriateness of judgements in valuation and accounting of deferred income tax include: **a) Substantive testing:** • Evaluated computation of deferred income tax and challenged the key estimates such as, tax rates. • Evaluated the assumptions and methodologies used by the Company for the purpose of calculation of deferred taxes; • Assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets of the Company by reviewing their profitability, management's forecasts and local fiscal developments; • Projections were assessed using a number of scenarios to cover reasonable changes in the assumptions underlying the projections. These changes mainly relate to variations in revenue growth percentages and operating margin percentages. The deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is considered probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these deferred tax assets can be utilized; • Assessed and tested the adequacy of the Company's disclosures on deferred income tax positions and assumptions used; • Involved our tax professionals with specialized skills to evaluate the correctness and reasonableness of the calculations, judgements and estimates applied in determining deferred income tax; • Assessed Company's disclosures in respect of deferred income tax. **b) Controls testing:** Wherever appropriate, our substantive work was supplemented by controls testing work which encompassed understanding, evaluating and testing key controls in respect of judgement, estimates, calculation and presentation of deferred income tax. Our procedures as mentioned above did not identify any findings that are significant for the financial statements as whole in respect of judgement, estimates, calculation and presentation of deferred income tax as per Ind AS 12.

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

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial State-

ments

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

In preparing the standalone 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 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Change in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements- Refer Note No. 26 to the standalone financial statements.
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' report under Section 197(16) :

   In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration to any director during the year.

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696
UDIN: 21073696AAAABN6198

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Addi Industries Limited

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, we report that:

i) In respect of fixed assets comprising property, plant and equipment:

   a) In the earlier years, the fixed assets register of the Company was misplaced and the Company is still in the process of retrieval and updating the fixed assets register. Hence we are unable to comment with regard to quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b) As explained to us, physical verification of major fixed assets has been conducted by the Management at appropriate intervals. In our opinion, the program is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of the fixed assets. Further, in view of our comments in para (a) above, the discrepancies, if any, between the book records and the physical verification has not been ascertained.

   c) On the basis of information and explanation provided by the Management, no freehold immovable property is held by the Company during the year. In case of immovable property that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the standalone financial statements, we report that the lease agreements are in name of the Company.

ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, since the Company has not accepted any deposits therefore the question of the compliance of any directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under does not arise.

vi) On the basis of available information and explanation provided to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014 dated December 31, 2014 (as amended from time to time) to the current operations carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

vii) In respect to statutory dues:

   a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. Further there were no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date, they became payable.

   b) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Goods and Service Tax or Service Tax or Duty of Customs or Duty of Excise or Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following, which have not been deposited on account of dispute:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount involved (in ₹ in Lakh)	Amount Deposited (in ₹ in Lakh)	Period	Forum where dispute is pending
ESI Act	ESI	77.42	-	During 1995- 1996 to 1998-1999	Allahabad High Court

viii) The Company does not take any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, Government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the order are not applicable.

xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the order are not applicable.

xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause3 (xvi) of the order are not applicable.

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696
UDIN: 21073696AAAABN6198

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Addi Industries Limited

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 with reference to standalone financial statements of Addi Industries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 with reference to 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on “the internal control with reference to financial statements 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.

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm’s Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696
UDIN: 21073696AAAABN6198

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(All Amount in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	119.55	242.23
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	-	-
(c) Investment Property	4A	474.54	482.72
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	264.42	265.82
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	24.25	28.37
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	218.72	73.37
(f) Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	24.59	17.60
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	9	808.60	205.28
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,934.67**	**1,315.39**
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	7.41	234.91
(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	797.27	191.21
(iv) Others Financial Assets	6	22.05	30.43
(b) Other Current Assets	9	0.51	0.73
Total Current Assets		**827.24**	**457.28**
Assets Held For Sale		113.76	-
Total Assets		**2,875.67**	**1,772.67**
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	540.00	540.00
(b) Other Equity	14	1,309.59	1,206.05
Total Equity		**1,849.59**	**1,746.05**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	15	14.28	13.63
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**14.28**	**13.63**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	16		
a) Total Outstanding Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
b) Total Outstanding Dues to Parties Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		7.04	5.91
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	1,000.59	3.14
(c) Provisions	15	4.17	3.94
Total Current Liabilities		**1,011.80**	**12.99**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**2,875.67**	**1,772.67**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2A	0.00	0.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(All Amount in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
I.	**Revenue From Operations**		-	-
II.	Other Income	18	39.44	92.57
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**		**39.44**	**92.57**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	(a) Employee Benefits Expense	19	23.40	32.47
	(b) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	20	20.01	20.75
	(c) Other Expenses	21	42.49	135.81
	Total Expenses		**85.90**	**189.03**
V.	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)**		**(46.46)**	**(96.46)**
VI.	**Exceptional Items**	22	3.76	(0.08)
VII.	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax (V-VI)**		**(42.70)**	**(96.54)**
VIII.	**Tax Expense:**	23		
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	(0.23)
	(c) Deferred tax charge/(release)		(145.57)	(10.80)
	Total Tax Expense		**(145.57)**	**(11.03)**
IX.	**Profit/(Loss) For The Year (VII-VIII)**		**102.87**	**(85.51)**
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans		0.90	7.95
	(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.23)	(2.00)
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**0.68**	**5.95**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax**		**103.54**	**(79.56)**
XII	**Earnings Per Share: (Face Value ₹ 5 Per Share)**	**24**		
	1) Basic (amount in ₹)		0.95	(0.79)
	2) Diluted (amount in ₹)		0.95	(0.79)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies		2A		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements
As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

	Amount
Opening Balance as at April 01, 2019	**540.00**
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2020	**540.00**
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2021	**540.00**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus			
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**57.99**	**1,318.51**	**(90.89)**	**1,285.61**
Net Income / Loss for the year	-	-	(85.51)	(85.51)
Add: Other comprehensive income *	-	-	5.95	5.95
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**57.99**	**1,318.51**	**(170.45)**	**1,206.05**
Net Income / Loss for the year	-	-	102.87	102.87
Add: Other comprehensive income *	-	-	0.68	0.68
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**57.99**	**1,318.51**	**(66.90)**	**1,309.60**

* Represents Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2A

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financials statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Net Profit Before Tax		(42.70)	(96.54)
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation (Net)		20.01	20.75
Loss/(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment		(1.18)	0.08
Loss/(Profit) on sale of Investment		(2.58)	
Capital work-in-progress written off		-	4.56
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss		-	95.86
Excess liability written back		(0.04)	(0.35)
Balance W/off		2.03	-
Interest Income		(39.19)	(42.06)
Operation Profit Before Working Capital Changes		**(63.65)**	**(17.70)**
Movement In Working Capital:			
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities		998.62	(1.95)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions		1.67	(3.05)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current Assets & Other Bank Balances		5.83	192.03
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets		(1.23)	12.68
Net Cash Generated From Operations		**941.24**	**182.01**
Direct Taxes Paid(Net of Refund Received)		(6.99)	(1.99)
Net Cash Inflow From/(Used In) Operating Activities	**(A)**	**934.25**	**180.02**
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(5.60)	(0.08)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		3.83	0.13
Proceeds From Maturity of Fixed Deposits (net)		-	-
Purchase of Fixed Deposits(Net)		(606.06)	-
Sale of Investment-Gold Coins		3.98	-
Advance for Purchase of Property		(600.00)	
Interest Received		42.10	41.05
Net Cash From/ (Used In) Investing Activities	**(B)**	**(1,161.75)**	**41.10**
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		**-**	**-**
Net cash inflow from/(used in) Financing Activities	**(C)**	**-**	**-**
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**(227.50)**	**221.12**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		234.91	13.78
Total Cash And Cash Equivalent (Note No. 11)		**7.41**	**234.90**
Components Of Cash And Cash Equivalents			
Cash on hand		0.63	0.58
Cheque in hand		-	-
With banks - on current account and deposits with banks		6.79	234.32
Total Cash and Cash equivalent (Note No. 11)		**7.41**	**234.90**

Note: The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS-7-"Statement of cash flow"

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 1 : Corporate Information

Addi Industries limited (the company) is a public limited company incorporated in the year 1980 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The company is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of readymade garments.The Registered office of the company is located at 23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-South Delhi-110065.

The Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors on June 29, 2021.

Note 2 : Statement of Compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost Convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

Basis of preparation and presentation:

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain class of financial assets/liabilities and net liability for defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value, as explained in the relevant accounting policies mentioned. The financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh except otherwise stated.

Going Concern

The Board of Directors are evaluating new business ventures & they are hopeful of acheiving better working results in the future. The Networth of the company is positive. Therefore the accounts of the company have been prepared on Going concern basis.

Note 2A: Significant Accounting Policies

a) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the company’s financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

b) Use of Estimates and Judgements

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

i) Income taxes

The company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Where tax positions are uncertain, accruals are recorded within income tax liabilities for management’s best estimate of the ultimate liability that is expected to arise based on the specific circumstances and the company's historical experience. Factors that may have an impact on current and deferred taxes include changes in tax laws, regulations or rates, changing interpretations of existing tax laws or regulations, future levels of research and development spending and changes in pre-tax earnings.

ii) Contingencies

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

iii) Recoverability of deferred taxes

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

iv) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the gratuity and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the actuary considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

v) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

vi) Leases

Where the company is the lessee, key judgements include assessing whether arrangements contain a lease and determining the lease term. To assess whether a contract contains a lease requires judgement about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset and whether the the company has a right to direct the use of the asset. In order to determine the lease term judgement is required as extension and termination options have to be assessed along with all facts and circumstances that may create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. Estimates include calculating the discount rate which is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. Where the the company is the lessor, the treatment of leasing transactions is mainly determined by whether the lease is considered to be an operating or finance lease. In making this assessment, management looks at the substance of the lease, as well as the legal form, and makes a judgement about whether substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Arrangements which do not take the legal form of a lease but that nevertheless convey the right to use an asset are also covered by such assessments."

c) Current versus non-current classification

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

Assets:

An asset is treated as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities:

A liability is current when:

(a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

(b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

(c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

(d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

d) Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company had applied for the one time transition expemtion of considering the carrying cost of the transition date i.e., April 01, 2016 as the deemed cosg under Ind AS.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

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

Subsequent costs: The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

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

Capital work in progress: Capital work in progress comprises the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under “Other Non-Current Assets”.

Depreciation : Depreciation on PPE are provided to the extent of depreciable amount on straight line basis (SLM). Depreciation is provided at the rates and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold Land and Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the period of lease or useful life of assets whichever is lower. The residual values, useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted appropriately.

Asset costing less than ₹ 5000/- has been depreciated fully in the year of purchase only.

Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement

Software, if any, which are not an integral part of related hardware, is treated as intangible asset and amortized over a period of three years or its licensed period, whichever is less. Leasehold Improvements are amortized over period of lease.

Transition to Ind AS: On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognized as at April 1, 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

e) Investment Property

Investment property are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment Properties are measured intially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to intial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 requirements for cost model.

As investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the porperty (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

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

f) Assets Held for Sale:

Non-current assets are classified as ‘held for sale’ when all the following criteria are met: (i) decision has been made to sell, (ii) the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, (iii) the assets are being actively marketed and (iv) sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the Balance Sheet date.

Subsequently, such non-current assets classified as ‘held for sale’ are measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

g) Borrowing Costs

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

h) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and presentational currency

The Company’s financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹ in lakhs) which is also the Company’s functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a Company operates and is normally the currency in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency using exchange rates at the date the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency using spot rates of exchange at the reporting date, the gain or loss arising from such translations are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Differences arising on settlement of Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currencies are not retranslated.

i) Revenue recognition & Purchase Recognition

Revenue is to be recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to our customers for an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. To recognize revenues, the Company apply the following five step approach:

(1) Identify the contract with a customer

(2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract

(3) Determine the transaction price,

(4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

(5) Recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the goods sold & services rendered:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Purchases are recognized upon receipt of such goods by the company. Purchases of imported goods, if any are to be recognised after completion of custom clearance formalities and upon receipt of such goods by the company at the warehouse. All other Purchases are accounted for on accrual basis.

j) Inventories

Items of inventories are to be measured at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence, wherever considered necessary. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. The cost of various components of inventory is determined as follows;-

Raw Materials, Stores, Spares and Packing Material	Cost includes purchase price, non refundable duties, taxes and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location. Cost is determined on First In First Out (FIFO) basis.
Stocks-in-process and Finished Goods	Cost includes material cost and also includes an appropriate portion of allocable overheads. Cost is determined on First In First Out basis.
Traded Goods	Cost includes purchase cost, duties, taxes and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location. Cost is determined on First In First Out (FIFO) basis.

k) Employee's Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits: All employees' benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits. The benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences etc. and the expected cost of bonus are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related services at undiscounted amount.

Defined Contribution Plan

For Defined Contribution Retirements Benefit Schemes, payments are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a statutory authority and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Schemes are defined contribution scheme and contributions paid / payable are recognised as an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation report using the projected unit credit method as at the year end.

The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the reporting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses including, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable), is reflected immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Long term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains / loss are recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss.

l) Leases

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 a lessee

The company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

company as Lessor

At the inception of the lease, the company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.”

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.”

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of ;

i) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle obligation;

ii) a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed. However, when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognised.

Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of obligation or asset.

n) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets

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

-Financial Asset carried at amortised cost

-Financial Asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

-Financial Asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

- **Financial Asset carried at amortised cost**

  A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

- **Financial Asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

  A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by 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 Asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)**

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

- **Equity investment in Subsidiary**

  Investments in subsidiary are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiary, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

  The company had elected for one time Ind AS 101 exemption and adopted carrying cost of its investment in equity shares of its wholly owned subsidiary as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company’s Balance Sheet) when:

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

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

(b) Financial Liabilities

A Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

-Financial liabilities at amortised cost

-Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

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

(c) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

o) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

p) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

An impairment loss is recognized, if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount and is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

q) Fair Value Measurement

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

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

r) **Taxes on Income :** Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in the year is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as “”MAT Credit Entitlement “”. The company reviews the “”MAT Credit Entitlement”” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. In accordance with Ind AS 12 company is grouping MAT credit entitlement with Deferred Tax Assets / Liability (Net).

s) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash, balance with banks and and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balance on hand, cash balance at banks and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company’s cash management.

t) **Earning per share (EPS)**

In determining earnings per share, the company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra ordinary items.

- Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

- For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earning per share, the number of shares comprises of weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earning per share and also the weighted average number of equity share which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. A transaction is considered to be antidilutive if its effect is to increase the amount of EPS, either by lowering the share count or increasing the earnings.

u) Segment Reporting

The company has the policy of reporting the segments in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Board of Directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings (Factory)	Building (Office)	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Computer System	Office equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Amount :									
As At April 01, 2019	111.98	106.90	59.56	43.23	1.91	4.34	0.11	3.78	331.81
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.21
As At March 31, 2020	**111.98**	**106.90**	**59.56**	**43.02**	**1.91**	**4.34**	**0.11**	**3.86**	**331.68**
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	5.60	-	-	5.60
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	98.24	37.40	-	0.87	0.15	4.34	-	0.31	141.31
As At March 31, 2021	**13.74**	**69.50**	**59.56**	**42.15**	**1.76**	**5.60**	**0.11**	**3.55**	**195.97**
Accumulated Depreciation:									
As At April 01, 2019	5.16	28.12	3.68	35.70	0.07	2.98	-	1.17	76.88
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	1.72	7.98	1.23	1.19	-	-	-	0.45	12.57
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2020	**6.88**	**36.08**	**4.91**	**36.91**	**0.07**	**2.98**	**-**	**1.62**	**89.45**
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	1.61	7.36	1.23	1.04	-	0.33	-	0.27	11.84
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	5.97	15.92	-	-	-	2.98	-	-	24.87
As At March 31, 2021	**2.52**	**27.52**	**6.14**	**37.95**	**0.07**	**0.33**	**-**	**1.89**	**76.42**
Net Carrying Amount :									
Net block as at 31 March 31, 2021	**11.22**	**41.98**	**53.42**	**4.20**	**1.69**	**5.27**	**0.11**	**1.66**	**119.55**
Net block as at 31 March 31, 2020	**105.10**	**70.82**	**54.65**	**6.11**	**1.84**	**1.36**	**0.11**	**2.24**	**242.23**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4 : Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Total
As at March 31, 2019	**4.56**
Additions	-
Written off during the year	(4.56)
Capitalised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-
Additions	-
Written off during the year	-
Capitalised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**

Note: The capital work in progress represent the borrowing cost.

Notes 4 A : Investment Property (Cost)

Particulars	Building*
Gross Amount :	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-
Addition during the year	490.90
Balance as at March 31, 2020	490.90
Addition during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	490.90
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-
Depreciation charge for the year	8.18
Balance as at March 31, 2020	8.18
Depreciation charge for the year	8.18
Balance as at March 31, 2021	16.36
Net carrying amount	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	482.72
Balance as at March 31, 2021	474.54

* Title deed is pending to be transferred in the name of the Company.

Investment Property disclosures under Ind AS 40

(a) The Title deed of above Investment property is pending to be transferred in the name of Company.

(b) Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on account of Investment property

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Rental Income	-	49.86
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Income from investment properties before depreciation	-	49.86
Depreciation	8.18	8.18
Income from investment properties after depreciation	(8.18)	41.68

(c) Fair value

The fair value of the Company's investment properties as at March 31,2021 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by Government approved independent valuer. The input used in fair valuation is the circle rate of the property, prevailing market price of the similar kind of property in that area and other relevant factors.

Information about the fair value of the Company's investment properties and fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Fair value of Building	490.90	490.90
Fair valuation Hierarchy	Level 3	Level 3

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 : Non Current Investments	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Investment At Amortised Cost		
Unquoted Investment		
Investment in Equity Instruments of wholly owned subsidiary		
790,007 (March 31, 2020: 790,007) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Aum Texfab Private Limited	75.24	75.24
	75.24	**75.24**
Quoted Investments		
Investment in Tax Free Bonds		
Investment in Infrastructure 7.51% Bonds of HUDCO	150.00	150.00
15,000 (March 31, 2020: 15,000) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.28% bonds of NTPC	6.25	6.25
625 (March 31, 2020: 625) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.35% Bonds of NHAI	14.28	14.28
1,428 (March 31, 2020: 1,428) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.28% Bonds of IRFC	15.10	15.10
1,510 (March 31, 2020: 1,510) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.28% Bonds of PFC	2.57	2.57
257 (March 31, 2020: 257) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Gold Coins		
13 Nos. of 92 Gram (March 31 2020: 13 Nos of 92 Gram)	-	1.40
	188.20	**189.60**
Investment as Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
Unquoted Investments *		
63,100 (March 31,2020: 63,100) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid of PNR Capital Sevices Ltd.)	0.98	0.98
	0.98	**0.98**
	264.42	**265.82**

Aggregate amount of Quoted investments and market value thereof	222.34	207.45
Aggregate amount of Other investments and market value thereof	-	3.60
Aggregate amount of Unquoted investments	76.22	76.22
Aggregate amount of impairment in Value of investments	-	-

*Investment made in PNR Capital Sevices Ltd is unquoted investment as the company is now delisted from Delhi Stock Exchange. However, fair value taken through profit and loss as on April 1, 2016, as the share was not delisted at that time.

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 : Other Financial Assets	Non-Current As At March 31, 2021	Non-Current As At March 31, 2020	Current As At March 31, 2021	Current As At March 31, 2020
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Security Deposits (Refer Note 'a')	13.44	16.15	6.89	6.89
Balance with Government Authorities	10.81	12.08	-	-
Export Incentive Receivable	24.46	24.46	-	-
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(24.46)	(24.46)	-	-
Rent Receivable	-	-	-	5.61
Interest Accrued on FDR	-	-	11.95	14.71
Interest Accrued on Tax Free Bonds	-	-	3.21	3.22
Interest Accrued Capital Advances (Refer Note 'b')	-	-	95.86	95.86
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	(95.86)	(95.86)
Interest Accrued others	-	0.14	-	-
	24.25	**28.37**	**22.05**	**30.43**

Note

a) The company has determined its security deposits are not in the nature of loans and accordingly have been classified as part of other financial assets.

b) The company has not recognised Interest on capital advance of ₹ 491 lakh (March 31, 2020 ₹ 491 lakh), as there is uncertainty of its recoverability.

Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	222.07	95.85
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	3.35	22.48
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	-	-
	218.72	**73.37**

Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	As At March 31, 2019	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	As At March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets relates to the following:				
Provision for employee benefits	6.90	(0.38)	(2.00)	4.52
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2.24	(0.07)	-	2.16
Provision for doubtful Export Incentive	6.36	(0.20)	-	6.16
Loss on Fair valuation of Investment	57.04	1.84	-	58.88
Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	24.13		24.13
	72.54	**25.32**	**(2.00)**	**95.85**
Deferred tax liability relates to the following:				
Property, plant and equipment	12.46	(0.28)	-	12.18
Investment Property	-	10.30	-	10.30
	12.46	**10.02**	**-**	**22.48**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	4.50	(4.50)	-	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabiities) (Net)	**64.58**	**10.80**	**(2.00)**	**73.37**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	As At March 31, 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Statement of Other Comprehen-sive Income	As At March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets relates to the following:				
Provision for employee benefits	4.52	0.44	(0.23)	4.73
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2.16	-	-	2.16
Provision for doubtful Export Incentive	6.16	-	-	6.16
Loss on Fair valuation of Investment	58.88	8.59	-	67.47
Land	-	117.41	-	117.42
Provision for doubtful advances	24.13	-	-	24.13
	95.85	**126.44**	**(0.23)**	**222.07**
Deferred tax liability relates to the following:				
Property, plant and equipment	12.18	(5.09)	-	7.09
Investment Property	10.30	(14.04)	-	(3.74)
	22.48	**(19.13)**	**-**	**3.35**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabiities) (Net)	**73.37**	**145.57**	**(0.23)**	**218.72**

The Government of India has issued the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, which provides domestic companies an option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective April 1, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The company intends to opt for lower tax regime from assessment year 2020-21 and accordingly the impact has been considered in computing deferred tax. During the year, company has written of balance MAT Credit Entitlement of ₹ 4.50 Lakh as the benefit of MAT credit is not available to Companies which opts for lower corporate tax rate.

Note 8 : Non-Current Tax Assets	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Advance Tax (including TDS) {net of provision of ₹ 15.67 lakh (March 31,2020 ₹ 15.67 lakh)}	24.59	17.60
	24.59	**17.60**

	Non-Current		Current	
Note 9 : Other Assets	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Capital Advances	805.08	205.08	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-		-	-
Balance with government authorities	3.52	0.20	-	-
Advance to Employee	-	-	0.39	0.64
Advance to Supplier	-	-	0.03	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	0.09	0.09
Others	-	-	-	-
	808.60	**205.28**	**0.51**	**0.73**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 : Trade Receivables	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
- Credit Impaired	8.60	8.60
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	8.60	8.60
	-	-

(a) The company has no trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk.
(b) Refer note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

Note 11 : Cash and Cash Equivalents	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Balances With Scheduled Banks :		
- Current Accounts	6.79	6.17
- Cheques in hand	-	-
- Deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	228.15
Cash on hand	0.63	0.58
	7.41	**234.91**

Note 12 : Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	797.27	191.21
	797.27	**191.21**

Note 13 : Equity Share Capital	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Authorised:		
15,000,000 (March 31,2020: 15,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 5 each*	750.00	750.00
	750.00	**750.00**
Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up:		
10,796,574 (March 31,2020: 10,796,574) equity shares of ₹ 5 each*	539.83	539.83
Add: Amount paid up on shares forfeited		
3,400 (March 31,2020: 3,400) equity shares of ₹ 5 each*	0.17	0.17
	540.00	**540.00**

a) Reconciliation of Share Capital:

Reconciliation of Issued and Subscribed Share Capital as at Year End :

	As At March 31, 2021		As At March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the Beginning of the Year	107.97	539.83	107.97	539.83
Add: Increase/(Decrease) During The Year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End Of The Year	**107.97**	**539.83**	**107.97**	**539.83**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

b) Terms/rights Attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 5 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. No dividend is proposed by Board of Directors of the company.

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

	As At March 31, 2021		As At March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
- Mr. Hari B.Bansal	9.96	9.23%	9.96	9.23%
- Mr.Abhishek Bansal	10.01	9.27%	10.01	9.27%
- Mr. Chaman Lal Jain	16.90	15.65%	16.90	15.65%
- Mrs. Urmila Jain	37.14	34.40%	37.14	34.40%

d) The company has not issued any shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash or as fully paid up by way of bonus shares. The company has not bought back any shares.

* Number of Shares are given in absolute numbers.

Note 14 : Other Equity	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Capital Reserve	57.99	57.99
Securities Premium	1,318.51	1,318.51
Retained Earnings	(66.90)	(170.45)
Total	**1309.59**	**1,206.05**

Note:

i) For Movement during the period in Other Equity, refer “Statement of Change in Equity”.

ii) Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Capital Reserve:

During 2000-01, specific reserves such as investment allowance reserve, investment allowance utilization reserve, generator subsidy and capital subsidy were transferred into capital reserve.

b) Securities Premium:

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. The reserve will utilised in accordance with provisions of the companies Act 2013.

c) Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 15 : Provisions	**Non-Current**		**Current**	
	As At March 31, 2021	**As At March 31, 2020**	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Provision for Compensated Absences	5.50	5.22	0.76	0.65
Provision for Gratuity **(Refer Note No. 25)**	8.78	8.41	3.41	3.29
	14.28	13.63	4.17	3.94

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16 : Trade Payables	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
- Outstanding Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Total Outstanding Dues to Parties Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	7.04	5.91
	7.04	**5.91**

(a) Disclosure as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

	As At March 31, 2021	**As At March 31, 2020**
The Principal Amount & Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at end of the year		
- Principal amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year,until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

(b) ‘Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006” is based on the information available with the company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act and as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date except disclosed above.

(c) The amount does not include any amount due to be transferred to Investor Protection and Education fund.

Note 17 : Other Current Liabilities	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Advance against Property	993.05	-
Statutory dues payable	7.55	3.14
	1,000.59	**3.14**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18: Other Income	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest on		
- Fixed Deposits	25.14	28.00
- Tax Free Bonds	14.05	14.06
- Others	0.18	0.26
Miscelleneous Income	0.03	0.05
Excess liability written back	0.04	0.35
Rental Income	-	49.86
	39.44	**92.57**

Company as a Lessor

The company has given its building space on cancellable operating lease through operating lease arrangements Income from operating leases is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease income of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 49.86 Lakh) has been recognised and included under revenue from operations.

Note 19 : Employee Benefits Expense	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Salary, Wages & Bonus	19.80	27.02
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	1.64	1.83
Gratuity **(Refer Note No. 25)**	1.40	2.22
Compensated Absences	0.39	1.17
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.17	0.23
	23.40	**32.47**

Note 20 : Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on Tangible Assets **(Refer Note 3)**	11.83	12.57
Depreciation on Investment Property **(Refer Note 4A)**	8.18	8.18
	20.01	**20.75**

Note 21 : Other Expenses	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Electricity & Water Expenses	11.39	2.84
Rent	0.00	0.61
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	0.59	0.44
Insurance	0.21	0.26
Legal & Professional Charges	7.67	7.93
Rates and taxes	3.00	3.17
Payment to Auditors **(Refer Note below)**	2.75	2.54
Travelling & conveyance expenses	0.22	0.85
Vehicle Running Expenses	1.29	2.05
Security Service	6.58	7.46
Capital work-in-progress written off	0.00	4.56
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	0.00	95.86
Balance W/off	2.84	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	5.95	7.24
	42.49	**135.81**

Details of Payments to Auditors

As Auditor:		
- Statutory audit	1.60	1.60
- Tax audit	0.25	-
- Limited Review	0.90	0.90
In other capacity		
- Taxation & Other Matters	-	-
- Out of pocket expenses	-	0.04
	2.75	**2.54**

Note 22 : Exceptional Item	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	1.18	(0.08)
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Investment	2.58	-
	3.76	**(0.08)**

Note 23: Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are:

23.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Tax Expense:		
a) Current tax	-	-
b) Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	(0.23)
c) Mat Credit Entitlement written off (Refer Note 7)	-	4.50
d) Deferred tax	(145.57)	(15.30)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(145.57)**	**(11.03)**

23.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Income-tax on Re-measuresemnt of Defined Benefit Plans	0.23	2.00
	0.23	**2.00**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(42.70)	(96.54)
Accounting profit before income tax	**(42.70)**	**(96.54)**
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2020: 25.168%)	(10.75)	(24.30)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	(0.23)
Mat Credit Entitlement written off	-	4.50
Exempt income	(3.54)	(3.54)
Non-deductible/Taxable expenses for tax purposes:		
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	-	11.94
Deferred Tax Expesnes on Investment Property	(12.93)	-
Deferred Tax Assets charged Investment in shares	8.59	1.84
Deferred Tax Assets created on Assets held for Sale	(117.42)	-
Effect on change in income tax rates	-	(0.48)
Tax impact on losses of current year	(9.53)	(0.77)
At the effective income tax rate	(145.57)	(11.03)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(145.57)	(11.03)
Variance	-	-

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

The tax rate used for the current year reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2020: 25.168%) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Note 24 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Earning per share (EPS) is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholder before other comprehensive Income. Basic earning per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year whereas Diluted Earning per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive equivalent shares except for the case where the result becomes anti- dilutive.

	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to the equity holders	102.87	(85.51)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (in absolute numbers)	1,07,96,574	1,07,96,574
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹) (face value ₹ 5 per share)	**0.95**	**(0.79)**

Note 25 : Gratuity And Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

a) Defined Contribution Plans

The company makes contribution towards provident fund/ pension fund. Under the scheme, the company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to the defined contribution scheme.The company during the year recognised the following amount in the Standalone Statement of profit and loss account under company’s contribution to defined contribution plan.

	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Provident Fund	1.40	1.56
Other funds	0.24	0.27
Total	**1.64**	**1.83**

b) Defined benefit plans

In accordance with Ind AS 19 “Employee benefits”, an actuarial valuation on the basis of “Projected Unit Credit Method” was carried out, through which the company is able to determine the present value of obligations. “Projected Unit Credit Method” recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employees benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to built up the final obligation.

Gratuity scheme

The company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service, or retirement, or death, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

c) The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Standalone Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the defined benefit plan viz. gratuity. These have been provided on accrual basis, based on year end actuarial valuation.

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
		Gratuity	Gratuity
		(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Change in benefit obligation			
1	Opening defined benefit obligation	11.71	20.57
2	Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
3	Add: Interest cost	0.79	1.56
4	Add: Current service cost	0.61	0.66
5	Add: Past service cost	-	-
6	Less: Benefits paid	-	(3.13)
7	Add: Actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.90)	(7.95)
	Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**12.20**	**11.71**

d) The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Standalone Statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Cost for the year included under employee benefit		
Add: Current service cost	0.61	0.66
Add: Past service cost	-	-
Add: Interest cost	0.79	1.56
Less: Return on plan assets	-	-
Add: Actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.90)	(7.95)
Net cost	**0.50**	**(5.72)**

c) Detail of actuarial gain/loss recognised in OCI is as follows:

		As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
		Gratuity	Gratuity
		(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
1	Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year – obligation	(0.90)	(7.95)
2	Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year - plan assets	-	-
3	**Total gain / (loss) for the year**	**(0.90)**	**(7.95)**
4	Actuarial gain / (loss) recognised in the year	(0.90)	(7.95)
5	Unrecognised actuarial gains / (losses) at the end of year	-	-

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

d) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Economic assumptions		
1 Discount rate	6.70%	6.78%
2 Rate of increase in compensation levels	8.00%	8.00%
Demographic assumptions		
1 Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)		
2 Retirement Age (years)	60	60
3 Mortality Rate		
		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (modified) ultimate
Withdrawal Rate		
1 Ages up to 30 Years	3.00%	3.00%
2 Ages from 31-44 Years	2.00%	2.00%
3 Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

h) Net (assets) / liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet and experience adjustments on actuarial gain / (loss) for benefit obligation and plan assets.

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Present value of obligation	(12.20)	(11.71)
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (assets) / liability	**(12.20)**	**(11.71)**

i) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as is as shown below:

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
A. Discount rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(0.28)	(0.30)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	0.29	0.32
B. Salary escalation rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	0.29	0.31
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(0.28)	(0.30)

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

j) The expected contributions to the defined benefit plan for the next financial year is ₹ 1.61 lakh (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1.58 lakh)

k) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Years	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
0 to 1 years	3,41,476	3,29,194
1 to 2 years	16,309	15,323
2 to 3 years	16,542	15,276
3 to 4 years	16,026	15,495
4 to 5 years	5,82,437	15,193
5 to 6 years	3,944	5,58,335
6 year onwards	2,42,816	2,21,116

Note 26 : Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for) and Commitments

I) Commitments

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and which have not been provided for in the standalone financial statements, amounts to ₹ 3,245.23 Lakh (March 31, 2020: ₹ 45.23 Lakh). The company does not have any other long term commitments or material non-cancellable Contractual Commitments, which may have a material impact on the standalone financial statements.

II) Contingent Liabilities

The company has reviewed all its pending claims, litigations and other proceedings and has adequately provided for wherever required. However, wherever it is difficult for the company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the below as it is determinable only on receipt of judgement/decisions pending with various forums/authorities, the company has disclosed the same as Contingent Liabilities (pending resolution of the respective proceedings).

The company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material or adverse effect on financial position of the company. Also, the company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the below contingent liabilities.

(i)	Claims against the company, not accepted and not provided	77.42	77.42

Note 27 : Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Wholly Owned Subsidary Company	Aum Texfab Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr.C.L.Jain,Chairman and Managing Director
	Mr.Hari Bansal - Director
	Mrs.Urmila Jain - Director
	Mr. Atul Jain, Chief Financial Officer
	Mrs. Nishi Aisha Baig, Company Secretary (utpo November 01, 2019)
	Mrs. Twinkle Bhardwaj, Company Secretary (w.e.f November 02, 2019 and Upto March 4, 2021)
	Mrs. Taranjeet Kaur, Company Secretary (w.e.f March 5, 2021)

b) Transactions with related parties (Including bifurcation of material transaction)

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
Mr. Hari Bansal	Director	Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on our behalf	1.72	-
Mrs. Urmila Jain	Director	Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on our behalf	0.56	-
Mr. Atul Jain	Chief Financial Officer	Salary	6.30	6.30
		Other Employement Benefit		
		Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on our behalf	0.51	0.02
Mrs. Nishi Aisha Baig	Company Secretary	Salary	-	1.03
Mrs. Twinkle Bhardwaj	Company Secretary	Salary	2.65	0.75
Mrs. Taranjeet Kaur	Company Secretary	Salary	0.12	-
Aum Texfab Private Limited	Subsidiary	Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on their behalf	0.77	0.64

c) Year end balances of related parties

Name of Related Party	Nature of Balance	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
Mr. Atul Jain	Salary payable	0.49	0.49
Mrs. Twinkle Bhardwaj	Salary payable	-	0.15
Mrs. Taranjeet Kaur	Salary payable	0.12	-

d) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All the transaction with the related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and carried no interest. No expenses has been recognized in the current year in respect of bad or doubtful debts/advances and further no specific provision for doubtful debts/advances has been made in respect of outstanding balances.

Note 28 : Segment Information

The company is engaged in the business of Export of Garments and operates within India. The company has determined single reporting segments based on the information reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') and hence there is no other reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

Major Customer: No single customers contributed 10% or more to the company's revenue for both March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Note 29: Capital Management

The company's objective for managing capital is to

- Ensure ability to continue as a going concern, so that the company can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

- maintain optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The company monitors capital structure using Gearing Ratio, which is calculated as under:

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balance	-	-
Adjusted Net debt (A)	**-**	**-**
Equity Share Capital	540.00	540.00
Other Equity	1,309.59	1,206.05
Total Capital (B)	**1,849.59**	**1,746.05**
Net Debt and Capital (C= A+B)	**1,849.59**	**1,746.05**
Gearing ratio	**0.00**	**0.00**

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

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company.

Note 30 : Fair Values Disclosure

a) Financial Instruments by category

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the company's financial instruments. Here the disclosure is made for non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities, carrying value of current financial assets and current financial liabilities including trade receivable, cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables, current borrowing, other current financial liabilities etc. which represent the best estimate of fair value.

The Management assessed that fair value of these short term financial assets and liabilities significantly approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturities of these instruments and are measured at amortised cost."

a) Fair value of Financial Assets:

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the standalone financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

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

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

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

As at March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Carrying Amount: Other financial assets - cost amortised cost	Carrying Amount: Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Carrying Amount: Total carrying amount	Fair Values: Level 1	Fair Values: Level 2	Fair Values: Level 3	Fair Values: Total
Financial assets Measured At Amortised Cost							
Investment in Equity Share of PNR Capital Services	76.22	-	76.22	-	-	-	-
Investment Others	188.20	-	188.20	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits	13.44	-	13.44	-	-	-	-
Others	32.86	-	32.86	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7.41	-	7.41	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalent	797.27	-	797.27	-	-	-	-
	1,115.40	**-**	**1,115.40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost							
Trade payables	-	7.04	7.04	-	-	-	-
	-	**7.04**	**7.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Carrying Amount: Other financial assets - cost amortised cost	Carrying Amount: Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Carrying Amount: Total carrying amount	Fair Values: Level 1	Fair Values: Level 2	Fair Values: Level 3	Fair Values: Total
Financial assets Measured At Amortised Cost							
Investment in Equity Share of PNR Capital Services	76.22	-	76.22	-	-	-	-
Investment Others	189.60	-	189.60	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits	16.15	-	16.15	-	-	-	-
Others	42.65	-	42.65	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	234.91	-	234.91	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalent	191.21	-	191.21	-	-	-	-
	750.74	**-**	**750.74**	**-**			
Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost							
Trade payables	-	5.91	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**5.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

c) Discount Rate Used in Determining Fair Value

The interest rate used to discount estimated future cash flows, where applicable, are based on the incremental borrowing rate of borrower which in case of financial liabilities is average market cost of borrowings of the company and in case of financial asset is the average market rate of similar credit rated instrument. The company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

The company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance and accounts team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and reports directly to the board of directors. The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Significant valuation issues are reported to the company's board of directors.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

a) Fair value for security deposits (other than perpetual security deposits) has been presented based on the discounting factor as at the reporting date. Fair value for all other non-current assets and liabilities is equivalent to the amortised cost, interest rate on them is equivalent to the market rate of interest.

b) For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note 31: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The company's principal financial assets includes loans, security deposits, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with bank, interest accrued in deposits, receivables from related and other parties and interest accrued thereon.

The company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

A. Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. However, the company doesn't have any interest rate risk.

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency)

company is not exposed to foreign currency sensitivity because company does not have any outstanding foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

B. Credit risk

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

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Neither past due nor	Less than 30 days	30 to 90 days	90 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial instruments is managed by the company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the company's finance committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

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

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	-	7.04	-	-	-	7.04
Total	**-**	**7.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.04**

As at March 31, 2020	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	5.91	-	-	-	5.91
Total	**-**	**5.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.91**

Note 32 : Subsequent Event

Subsequent to the reporting date, the company has sold its certain immovable properties for a total consideration of ₹ 3,481 lakh against which advances of ₹ 993.05 lakh has been received during the year. In the standalone financial statements, these are disclosed as ”Non Current Assets held for Sale” in accordance with Ind AS 105 ”Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued”

Note 33 : The outbreak of COVID-19 in India does not have or likely to have a significant adverse impact on the company's operations. The management does not see any risks in the company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due for payment.

Note 34 : In view of the Management, the current assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021.

Note 35 : The Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on June 29, 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
(C.L. Jain)	**(V.B. Aggarwal)**
Managing Director	**Independent Director**
DIN 00022903	**DIN 00022967**
Sd/-	**Sd/-**
(Taranjeet Kaur)	**(Atul Jain)**
Company Secretary	**Chief Financial Officer**
ICSI M. No. 008991	

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Addi Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Addi Industries Limited** ("the Holding Company") and its Subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, of the consolidated profit (consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the Consolidated financial statements, which specify that the Holding Company is in process of exploring the modalities to start new business venture, however the Holding Company has not yet implemented the same. This situation indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Holding Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, in view of future business opportunities, the Management is of the view that going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each key audit 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. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements' section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

S. No.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1.	**Judgment in valuation of deferred income tax positions** (Refer to the accompanying Note 7 forming integral part of the consolidated financial statements) The Company's deferred income tax assets are netted with deferred income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2021. Under Ind AS, the Company is required to annually determine the valuation of deferred tax positions. This area was significant to our audit because of the subjectivity of the components forming part of deferred income tax assets/ liabilities including assumptions that are affected by expected future market or economic conditions and the estimates/ actual position which effects the reversal of deferred taxes.	Our procedure in relation to the appropriateness of judgements in valuation and accounting of deferred income tax include: a) **Substantive testing:** o Evaluated computation of deferred income tax and challenged the key estimates such as, tax rates. o Evaluated the assumptions and methodologies used by the Company for the purpose of calculation of deferred taxes; o Assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets of the Company by reviewing their profitability, management's forecasts and local fiscal developments; o Projections were assessed using a number of scenarios to cover reasonable changes in the assumptions underlying the projections. These changes mainly relate to variations in revenue growth percentages and operating margin percentages. The deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is considered probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these deferred tax assets can be utilized; o Assessed and tested the adequacy of the Company's disclosures on deferred income tax positions and assumptions used; o Involved our tax professionals with specialized skills to evaluate the correctness and reasonableness of the calculations, judgements and estimates applied in determining deferred income tax; o Assessed Company's disclosures in respect of deferred income tax. b) **Controls testing:** Wherever appropriate, our substantive work was supplemented by controls testing work which encompassed understanding, evaluating and testing key controls in respect of judgement, estimates, calculation and presentation of deferred income tax. Our procedures as mentioned above did not identify any findings that are significant for the consolidated financial statements as whole in respect of judgement, estimates, calculation and presentation of deferred income tax as per Ind AS 12.

Information other than Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Reports thereon

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing their financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 controls 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 Companies included in the Group has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely

responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of one subsidiary, whose financial statement reflects total assets (before eliminating inter-company balances ₹ Nil) of ₹ 189.53 lakh as at March 31, 2021, total revenue (before eliminating inter-company transaction ₹ Nil) of ₹ 12.99 lakh and net cash flow amounting (before eliminating inter-company balances ₹ Nil) to ₹ 0.76 lakh for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors.

   c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including (including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group Companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**.

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

      i. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group - Refer Note No. 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India.

2. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' report under Section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiary incorporated in India, the Holding Company and its subsidiary incorporated in India has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration to any director during the year.

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696
UDIN: 21073696AAAABO8512

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statement of Addi Industries Limited

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Addi Industries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both 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 with reference to 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 system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 with reference to 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Holding 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.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143 (3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to one subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditor of such subsidiary company, incorporated in India.

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696
UDIN: 21073696AAAABO8512

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	119.55	242.23
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	-	-
(c) Investment Property	4A	474.54	482.72
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	297.61	299.01
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	24.25	28.37
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	218.72	73.37
(f) Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	24.69	17.77
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	9	808.60	205.28
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,967.96**	**1,348.75**
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	9.12	235.85
(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	876.56	259.54
(iv) Others Financial Assets	6	22.05	30.43
(b) Other Current Assets	9	0.51	0.73
Total Current Assets		**908.24**	**526.55**
Assets Held For Sale		113.76	-
Total Assets		**2,989.96**	**1,875.30**
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	540.00	540.00
(b) Other Equity	14	1,423.74	1,308.57
Total Equity		**1,963.74**	**1,848.57**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	15	14.28	13.63
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**14.28**	**13.63**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	16		
a) Total Outstanding Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
b) Total Outstanding Dues to Parties Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		7.18	6.02
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	1,000.59	3.14
(c) Provisions	15	4.17	3.94
Total Current Liabilities		**1,011.94**	**13.10**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**2,989.96**	**1,875.30**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2A	0.00	0.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
I.	**Revenue From Operations**		-	-
II.	Other Income	18	52.44	105.32
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**		**52.44**	**105.32**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	(a) Employee Benefits Expense	19	23.40	32.47
	(b) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	20	20.01	20.75
	(c) Other Expenses	21	42.70	136.01
	Total Expenses		**86.11**	**189.23**
V.	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)**		**(33.67)**	**(83.91)**
VI.	**Exceptional Items**	22	3.76	(0.08)
VII.	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax (V-VI)**		**(29.91)**	**(83.99)**
VIII.	**Tax Expense:**	23		
	(a) Current tax		1.04	0.87
	(b) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		0.12	(0.25)
	(c) Deferred tax charge/(release)		(145.57)	(10.80)
	Total Tax Expense		**(144.41)**	**(10.18)**
IX.	**Profit/(Loss) For The Year (VII-VIII)**		**114.50**	**(73.81)**
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans		0.90	7.95
	(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.23)	(2.00)
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**0.67**	**5.95**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax**		**115.17**	**(67.86)**
XII	**Earnings Per Share: (Face Value ₹ 5 Per Share)**	24		
	1) Basic (amount in ₹)		**1.06**	**(0.68)**
	2) Diluted (amount in ₹)		**1.06**	**(0.68)**
	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2A		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Net Profit Before Tax		(29.91)	(83.99)
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation (Net)		20.01	20.75
Loss/(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment		(1.18)	0.08
Loss/(Profit) on sale of Investment		(2.58)	
Capital work-in-progress written off		-	4.56
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss		-	95.86
Excess liability written back		(0.04)	(0.35)
Balance W/off		2.03	-
Interest Income		(52.18)	(54.81)
Operation Profit Before Working Capital Changes		**(63.85)**	**(17.90)**
Movement In Working Capital:			
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities		998.66	(1.94)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions		1.65	(3.03)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current Assets & Other Bank Balances		5.83	170.44
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets		(1.23)	12.69
Net Cash Generated From Operations		**941.06**	**160.26**
Direct Taxes Paid(Net of Refund Received)		(8.08)	(2.98)
Net Cash Inflow From/(Used In) Operating Activities	**(A)**	**932.98**	**157.28**
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(5.60)	(0.08)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		3.83	0.13
Purchase of Fixed Deposits(Net)		(617.02)	-
Sale of Investment-Gold Coins		3.98	-
Advance for Purchase of Property		(600.00)	-
Interest Received		55.10	53.80
Net Cash From/ (Used In) Investing Activities	**(B)**	**(1,159.71)**	**53.85**
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		-	-
Net cash inflow from/(used in) Financing Activities	**(C)**	**-**	**-**
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**(226.73)**	**211.13**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		235.85	24.72
Total Cash And Cash Equivalent (Note No. 11)		**9.12**	**235.85**
Components Of Cash And Cash Equivalents			
Cash on hand		0.73	0.68
Cheque in hand		-	-
With banks - on current account and deposits with banks		8.39	235.17
Total Cash and Cash equivalent (Note No. 11)		**9.12**	**235.85**

Note: The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS-7-""Statement of cash flow

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements
As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N
Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital	**Amount**
Opening Balance as at April 01, 2019	**540.00**
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2020	**540.00**
Changes during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2021	**540.00**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus			
	Capital Reserve	**Securities Premium**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total Equity**
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**61.75**	**1,318.51**	**(3.83)**	**1,376.43**
Net Income / Loss for the year	-	-	(73.81)	(73.81)
Add: Other comprehensive income *	-	-	5.95	5.95
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**61.75**	**1,318.51**	**(71.69)**	**1,308.57**
Net Income / Loss for the year	-	-	114.50	114.50
Add: Other comprehensive income *	-	-	0.67	0.67
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**61.75**	**1,318.51**	**43.48**	**1,423.74**

* Represents Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2A

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financials statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For B.R. Gupta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 008352N

Sd/-
(Deepak Agarwal)
Partner
Membership Number 073696

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: June 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Addi Industries Limited

Sd/-
(C.L. Jain)
Managing Director
DIN 00022903

Sd/-
(V.B. Aggarwal)
Independent Director
DIN 00022967

Sd/-
(Taranjeet Kaur)
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. 008991

Sd/-
(Atul Jain)
Chief Financial Officer

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 1 : Corporate Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements relate to Addi Industries Limited (the holding company) and Aum Texfab Private Limited (its subsidiary Company). The holding company and its subsidiary constitute the group. The holding company is a public limited company incorporated in the year 1980 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Registered office of the holding company is located at 23, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-South Delhi-110065. Its shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The holding company is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of readymade garments.

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors on June 29, 2021

Note 2 : Statement of Compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost Convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of preparation and presentation:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain class of financial assets/liabilities and net liability for defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value, as explained in the relevant accounting policies mentioned. The consolidated financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh except otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of previous year. The financial statements of the holding company and its subsidiaries have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and the unrealised profits/ losses, unless cost/revenue cannot be recovered.

Subsidiaries are entities where the group exercise or controls more than one-half of its total share capital. The net assets and results of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from their respective dates of acquisition, being the date on which the group obtains control

Basis of consolidation:

The company Consolidate the entities which are controlled by it.

The company establishes control when; it has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable return from its involvment with the entity and has the ability to effect the entity's returns by using its power over relevant activities of the entity. Entities controlled by the company are consolidated from the date of control commences until the date of control ceases. Consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of previous year. The consolidated financial statements of the holding company and its subsidiaries have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating all inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh upto two decimal places except otherwise stated.

Going Concern

The Board of Directors are evaluating new business ventures & they are hopeful of acheiving better working results in the future. The Networth of the group is positive. Therefore the accounts of the group have been prepared on Going concern basis.

Note 2A: Significant Accounting Policies

a) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

b) Use of Estimates and Judgements

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

i) Income taxes

The group is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Where tax positions are uncertain, accruals are recorded within income tax liabilities for management's best estimate of the ultimate liability that is expected to arise based on the specific circumstances and the group's historical experience. Factors that may have an impact on current and deferred taxes include changes in tax laws, regulations or rates, changing interpretations of existing tax laws or regulations, future levels of research and development spending and changes in pre-tax earnings.

ii) Contingencies

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

iii) Recoverability of deferred taxes

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management of the group considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. group's Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

iv) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the gratuity and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the actuary considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

v) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The group reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

vi) Leases

Where the group is the lessee, key judgements include assessing whether arrangements contain a lease and determining the lease term. To assess whether a contract contains a lease requires judgement about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset and whether the group has a right to direct the use of the asset. In order to determine the lease term judgement is required as extension and termination options have to be assessed along with all facts and circumstances that may create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. Estimates include calculating the discount rate which is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Where the group is the lessor, the treatment of leasing transactions is mainly determined by whether the lease is considered to be an operating or finance lease. In making this assessment, management looks at the substance of the lease, as well as the legal form, and makes a judgement about whether substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Arrangements which do not take the legal form of a lease but that nevertheless convey the right to use an asset are also covered by such assessments.

c) Current versus non-current classification

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

Assets:

An asset is treated as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. “

Liabilities:

A liability is current when:

(a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

(b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

(c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

(d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

d) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

The group had applied for the one time transition expemtion of considering the carrying cost of the transition date i.e., April 01, 2016 as the deemed cosg under Ind AS .

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use.

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

Subsequent costs: The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the group and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

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

Capital work in progress: Capital work in progress comprises the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under “Other Non-Current Assets”.

Depreciation : Depreciation on PPE are provided to the extent of depreciable amount on straight line basis (SLM). Depreciation is provided at the rates and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold Land and Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the period of lease or useful life of assets whichever is lower. The residual values, useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted appropriately.

Asset costing less than ₹ 5000/- has been depreciated fully in the year of purchase only.

Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement

Software, if any, which are not an integral part of related hardware, is treated as intangible asset and amortized over a period of three years or its licensed period, whichever is less. Leasehold Improvements are amortized over period of lease.

Transition to Ind AS: On transition to Ind AS, the group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognized as at April 1, 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

e) **Investment Property**

Investment property are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment Properties are measured intially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to intial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 requirements for cost model.

As investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the porperty (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

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

f) Assets Held for Sale:

Non-current assets are classified as ‘held for sale’ when all the following criteria are met: (i) decision has been made to sell, (ii) the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, (iii) the assets are being actively marketed and (iv) sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the Balance Sheet date.

Subsequently, such non-current assets classified as ‘held for sale’ are measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

g) Borrowing Costs

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

h) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and presentational currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (` in lakhs) which is also the functional currency of group. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a group operates and is normally the currency in which the group primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the group at the functional currency using exchange rates at the date the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency using spot rates of exchange at the reporting date, the gain or loss arising from such translations are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Differences arising on settlement of Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currencies are not retranslated.

i) Revenue recognition & Purchase Recognition

Revenue is to be recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to our customers for an amount that reflects the consideration the group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. To recognize revenues, the group apply the following five step approach:

(1) Identify the contract with a customer

(2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract

(3) Determine the transaction price,

(4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

(5) Recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the group assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The group applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The group allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the group is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the group uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the group uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the goods sold & services rendered:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Purchases are recognized upon receipt of such goods by the group. Purchases of imported goods, if any are to be recognised after completion of custom clearance formalities and upon receipt of such goods by the group at the warehouse. All other Purchases are accounted for on accrual basis.

j) Inventories

Items of inventories are to be measured at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence, wherever considered necessary. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. The cost of various components of inventory is determined as follows;-

Raw Materials, Stores, Spares and Packing Material	Cost includes purchase price, non refundable duties, taxes and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location. Cost is determined on First In First Out (FIFO) basis.
Stocks-in-process and Finished Goods	Cost includes material cost and also includes an appropriate portion of allocable overheads. Cost is determined on First In First Out basis.
Traded Goods	Cost includes purchase cost, duties, taxes and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location. Cost is determined on First In First Out (FIFO) basis.

k) Employee's Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits: All employees' benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits. The benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences etc. and the expected cost of bonus are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related services at undiscounted amount.

Defined Contribution Plan

For Defined Contribution Retirements Benefit Schemes, payments are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a statutory authority and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Schemes are defined contribution scheme and contributions paid / payable are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of profit and loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The group has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The group accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation report using the projected unit credit method as at the year end.

The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the reporting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses including, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable), is reflected immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Long term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains / loss are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

l) Leases

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.

group as a lessee

The group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The group recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the group uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the group, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The group recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The group has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as Lessor

At the inception of the lease, the group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of ;

i) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle obligation;

ii) a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed. However, when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognised.

Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of obligation or asset.

n) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset."

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets

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

-Financial Asset carried at amortised cost

-Financial Asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

-Financial Asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

- **Financial Asset carried at amortised cost**

  A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

- **Financial Asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

  A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by 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 Asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)**

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

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the group's Balance Sheet) when:

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

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

(b) Financial Liabilities

A Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

-Financial liabilities at amortised cost

-Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

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

(c) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

o) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

p) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the group's non-financial assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

An impairment loss is recognized, if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount and is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

q) Fair Value Measurement

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

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

r) Taxes on Income : Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in the year is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The group recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which group recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as “MAT Credit Entitlement”. The group reviews the ”MAT Credit Entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. In accordance with Ind AS 12 MAT credit entitlement is grouped with Deferred Tax Assets / Liability (Net).

s) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balance on hand, cash balance at banks and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the group’s cash management.

t) Earning per share (EPS)

In determining earnings per share, the group considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra ordinary items.

- Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
- For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earning per share, the number of shares comprises of weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earning per share and also the weighted average number of equity share which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. A transaction is considered to be antidilutive if its effect is to increase the amount of EPS, either by lowering the share count or increasing the earnings.

u) Segment Reporting

The group has the policy of reporting the segments in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Board of Directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings (Factory)	Building (Office)	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Computer System	Office equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Amount									
As At April 01, 2019	**111.98**	**106.90**	**59.56**	**43.23**	**1.91**	**4.34**	**0.11**	**3.78**	**331.81**
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.21
As At March 31, 2020	**111.98**	**106.90**	**59.56**	**43.02**	**1.91**	**4.34**	**0.11**	**3.86**	**331.68**
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	5.60	-	-	5.60
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	98.24	37.40	-	0.87	0.15	4.34	-	0.31	141.31
As At March 31, 2021	**13.74**	**69.50**	**59.56**	**42.15**	**1.76**	**5.60**	**0.11**	**3.55**	**195.97**
Accumulated Depreciation:									
As At April 01, 2019	**5.16**	**28.12**	**3.68**	**35.70**	**0.07**	**2.98**	**-**	**1.17**	**76.88**
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	1.72	7.98	1.23	1.19	-	-	-	0.45	12.57
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2020	**6.88**	**36.09**	**4.91**	**36.90**	**0.07**	**2.98**	**-**	**1.62**	**89.45**
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	1.61	7.36	1.23	1.04	-	0.33	-	0.27	11.84
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	5.97	15.92	-	-	-	2.98	-	-	24.87
As At March 31, 2021	**2.52**	**27.53**	**6.14**	**37.94**	**0.07**	**0.33**	**-**	**1.89**	**76.42**
Net Carrying Amount :									
Net block as at 31 March 31, 2021	**11.22**	**41.97**	**53.42**	**4.21**	**1.69**	**5.27**	**0.11**	**1.66**	**119.55**
Net block as at 31 March 31, 2020	**105.10**	**70.81**	**54.65**	**6.12**	**1.84**	**1.36**	**0.11**	**2.24**	**242.23**

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4 : Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	**Total**
As at March 31, 2019	**4.56**
Additions	-
Written off during the year	(4.56)
Capitalised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**
Additions	-
Written off during the year	-
Capitalised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**

Note: The capital work in progress represent the borrowing cost.

Notes 4A : Investment Property (Cost)

Particulars	**Building***
Gross Amount :	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-
Addition during the year	490.90
Balance as at March 31, 2020	490.90
Addition during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**490.90**
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year	8.18
Balance as at March 31, 2020	8.18
Depreciation charge for the year	8.18
Balance as at March 31, 2021	16.36
Net carrying amount	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	482.72
Balance as at March 31, 2021	474.54

*** Title deed is pending to be transferred in the name of the Company.**

Investment Property disclosures under Ind AS 40

(a) The Title deed of above Investment property has not been transferred in the name of holding company.
(b) Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on account of Investment property

Particulars	**2020-21**	**2019-20**
Rental Income	-	49.86
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Income from investment properties before depreciation	-	49.86
Depreciation	8.18	8.18
Income from investment properties after depreciation	(8.18)	41.68

(c) Fair value

The fair value of the Company's investment properties as at March 31,2021 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by Government approved independent valuer. The input used in fair valuation is the circle rate of the property, prevailing market price of the similar kind of property in that area and other relevant factors.

Information about the fair value of the Company's investment properties and fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Fair value of Building	490.90	490.90
Fair valuation Hierarchy	Level 3	Level 3

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 : Non Current Investments	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Investment At Amortised Cost		
Quoted Investments		
Investment in Tax Free Bonds		
Investment in Infrastructure 7.51% Bonds of HUDCO	150.00	150.00
15,000 (March 31, 2019: 15,000) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.28% bonds of NTPC	6.25	6.25
625 (March 31, 2020: 625) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.35% Bonds of NHAI	14.28	14.28
1,428 (March 31, 2020: 1,428) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.28% Bonds of IRFC	15.10	15.10
1,510 (March 31, 2020: 1,510) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in infrastructure 7.28% Bonds of PFC	2.57	2.57
257 (March 31, 2020: 257) Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each		
Investment in Government or Trust securities	108.43	108.43
Gold Coins		
13 Nos. of 92 Gram (March 31 2020: 13 Nos of 92 Gram)	-	1.40
	296.63	**298.03**
Investment as Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
Unquoted Investments *		
63,100 (March 31,2020: 63,100) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid of PNR Capital Sevices Ltd.)	0.98	0.98
	0.98	**0.98**
	297.61	**299.01**
Aggregate amount of Quoted investments and market value thereof	222.34	207.45
Aggregate amount of Other investments and market value thereof	-	3.60
Aggregate amount of Unquoted investments	0.98	0.98
Aggregate amount of impairment in Value of investments	-	-

* Investment made in PNR Capital Sevices Ltd is unquoted investment as the Company is now delisted from Delhi Stock Exchange . However, fair value taken through profit and loss as on April 1, 2016, as the share was not delisted at that time.

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 : Other Financial Assets	Non-Current		Current	
	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Security Deposits (Refer Note 'a')	13.44	16.15	6.89	6.89
Balance with Government Authorities	10.81	12.08	-	-
Export Incentive Receivable	24.46	24.46	-	-
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(24.46)	(24.46)	-	-
Rent Receivable	-	-	-	5.61
Interest Accrued on FDR	-	-	11.95	14.71
Interest Accrued on Tax Free Bonds	-	-	3.21	3.22
Interest Accrued Capital Advances (Refer Note 'b')	-	-	95.86	95.86
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	(95.86)	(95.86
Interest Accrued others	-	0.14	-	-
	24.25	**28.37**	**22.05**	**30.43**

Note

a) The group has determined its security deposits are not in the nature of loans and accordingly have been classified as part of other financial assets.

b) The group has not recognised Interest on capital advance of ₹ 491 lakh (March 31, 2020 ₹ 491 lakh), as there is uncertainty of its recoverability.

Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	222.07	95.85
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	3.35	22.48
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	-	-
	218.72	**73.37**

Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

	As At March 31, 2019	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Statement of Other Comp-rehensive Income	As At March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets relates to the following:				
Provision for employee benefits	6.90	(0.38)	(2.00)	4.52
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2.24	(0.07)	-	2.16
Provision for doubtful Export Incentive	6.36	(0.20)	-	6.16
Loss on Fair valuation of Investment	57.04	1.84	-	58.88
Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	24.13		24.13
	72.54	**25.32**	**(2.00)**	**95.85**
Deferred tax liability relates to the following:				
Property, plant and equipment	12.46	(0.28)	-	12.18
Investment Property	-	10.30	-	10.30
	12.46	**10.02**	**-**	**22.48**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	4.50	(4.50)	-	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabiities) (Net)	**64.58**	**10.80**	**(2.00)**	**73.37**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	As At March 31, 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	As At March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets relates to the following:				
Provision for employee benefits	4.52	0.44	(0.23)	4.73
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2.16	-	-	2.16
Provision for doubtful Export Incentive	6.16	-	-	6.16
Loss on Fair valuation of Investment	58.88	8.59	-	67.47
Land	-	117.41	-	117.42
Provision for doubtful advances	24.13	-	-	24.13
	95.85	**126.44**	**(0.23)**	**222.07**
Deferred tax liability relates to the following:				
Property, plant and equipment	12.18	(5.09)	-	7.09
Investment Property	10.30	(14.04)	-	(3.74)
	22.48	**(19.13)**	**-**	**3.35**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabiities) (Net)	**73.37**	**145.57**	**(0.23)**	**218.72**

The Government of India has issued the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, which provides domestic companies an option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective April 1, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The group intends to opt for lower tax regime from assessment year 2020-21 and accordingly the impact has been considered in computing deferred tax. Therefore, group has written of balance MAT Credit Entitlement of ₹ 4.50 Lakh in previous year i.e. year ended as on March 31, 2020 as the benefit of MAT credit is not available to Companies which opts for lower corporate tax rate.

Note 8 : Non-Current Tax Assets	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Advance Tax (including TDS) {net of provision of ₹ 16.71 lakh (March 31,2020 ₹ 16.54 lakh)}	24.69	17.77
	24.69	**17.77**

	Non-Current		Current	
Note 9 : Other Assets	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Capital Advances	805.08	205.08	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-		-	-
Balance with government authorities	3.52	0.20	-	-
Advance to Employee	-	-	0.39	0.64
Advance to Supplier	-	-	0.03	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	0.09	0.09
Others	-	-	-	-
	808.60	**205.28**	**0.51**	**0.73**

Note 10 : Trade Receivables	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
- Credit Impaired	8.60	8.60
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	8.60	8.60
	-	-

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(a) The group has no trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk.
(b) Refer note 32 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

Note 11 : Cash and Cash Equivalents	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Balances With Scheduled Banks :		
- Current Accounts	8.39	7.01
- Cheques in hand	-	-
- Deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	228.15
Cash on hand	0.73	0.68
	9.12	**235.85**

Note 12 : Bank Balances other than Cash	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	876.56	259.54
	876.56	**259.54**

Note 13 : Equity Share Capital	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Authorised:		
15,000,000 (March 31,2020: 15,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 5 each*	750.00	750.00
	750.00	**750.00**
Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up:		
10,796,574 (March 31,2020: 10,796,574) equity shares of ₹ 5 each*	539.83	539.83
Add: Amount paid up on shares forfeited		
3,400 (March 31,2020: 3,400) equity shares of ₹ 5 each*	0.17	0.17
	540.00	**540.00**

a) Reconciliation of Share Capital:
Reconciliation of Issued and Subscribed Share Capital as at Year End :

	As At March 31, 2021		**As At March 31, 2020**	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Outstanding at the Beginning of the Year	107.97	539.83	107.97	539.83
Add: Increase/(Decrease) During The Year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End Of The Year	**107.97**	**539.83**	**107.97**	**539.83**

b) Terms/rights Attached to Equity Shares

The holding company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 5 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the holding Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the holding company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. No dividend is proposed by Board of Directors of the holding company.

c) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

	As At March 31, 2021		As At March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	**% holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% holding**
- Mr. Hari B.Bansal	9.96	9.23%	9.96	9.23%
- Mr.Abhishek Bansal	10.01	9.27%	10.01	9.27%
- Mr. Chaman Lal Jain	16.90	15.65%	16.90	15.65%
- Mrs. Urmila Jain	37.14	34.40%	37.14	34.40%

d) The holding company has not issued any shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash or as fully paid up by way of bonus shares. The holding company has not bought back any shares.

* Number of Shares are given in absolute numbers.

Note 14 : Other Equity	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Capital Reserve	61.75	61.75
Securities Premium	1,318.51	1,318.51
Retained Earnings	43.48	(71.69)
Total	**1,423.74**	**1,308.57**

Note:

i) For Movement during the period in Other Equity, refer “Statement of Change in Equity”.

ii) Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Capital Reserve:

During 2000-01, specific reserves such as investment allowance reserve, investment allowance utilization reserve, generator subsidy and capital subsidy were transferred into capital reserve.

b) Securities Premium:

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. The reserve will utilised in accordance with provisions of the companies Act 2013.

c) Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

	Non-Current		Current	
Note 15 : Provisions	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Provision for Compensated Absences **(Refer Note No. 25)**	5.50	5.22	0.76	0.65
Provision for Gratuity **(Refer Note No. 25)**	8.78	8.41	3.41	3.29
	14.28	**13.63**	**4.17**	**3.94**

Note 16 : Trade Payables	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
- Outstanding Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Total Outstanding Dues to Parties Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	7.18	6.02
	7.18	**6.02**

(a) Disclosure as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
The Principal Amount & Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at end of the year		
- Principal amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accured and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year,until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

(b) 'Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the group regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act and as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the group. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date except disclosed above.

(c) The amount does not include any amount due to be transferred to Investor Protection and Education fund.

Note 17 : Other Current Liabilities	**As At March 31, 2021**	**As At March 31, 2020**
Advance against Property	993.05	-
Statutory dues payable	7.55	3.14
	1,000.59	**3.14**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 : Other Income	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest on		
- Fixed Deposits	29.37	31.99
- Tax Free Bonds	22.82	22.82
- Others	0.18	0.26
Miscelleneous Income	0.03	0.05
Excess liability written back	0.04	0.35
Rental Income	-	49.86
	52.44	**105.32**

Group as a Lessor

The group has given its building space on cancellable operating lease through operating lease arrangements. Income from operating leases is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease income of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 49.86 Lakh) has been recognised and included under revenue from operations.

Note 19: Employee Benefits Expense	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Salary, Wages & Bonus	19.80	27.02
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	1.64	1.83
Gratuity **(Refer Note No. 25)**	1.40	2.22
Compensated Absences **(Refer Note No. 25)**	0.39	1.17
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.17	0.23
	23.40	**32.47**

Note 20 : Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on Tangible Assets **(Refer Note 3)**	11.83	12.57
Depreciation on Investment Property **(Refer Note 4A)**	8.18	8.18
	20.01	**20.75**

Note 21 : Other Expenses	For The Year Ended March 31, 2021	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020
Electricity & Water Expenses	11.39	2.84
Rent	-	0.61
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	0.59	0.44
Insurance	0.21	0.26
Legal & Professional Charges	7.69	7.99
Rates and taxes	3.03	3.19
Payment to Auditors **(Refer Note below)**	2.93	2.66
Travelling & conveyance expenses	0.22	0.85
Vehicle Running Expenses	1.29	2.05
Security Service	6.58	7.46
Capital work-in-progress written off	-	4.56
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	95.86
Balance W/off	2.84	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	5.93	7.24
	42.70	**136.01**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Payments to Auditors		
As Auditor:		
- Statutory audit	1.78	1.72
- Tax audit	0.25	-
- Limited Review	0.90	0.90
In other capacity	**-**	**-**
- Taxation & Other Matters	-	-
- Out of pocket expenses	-	0.04
	2.93	**2.66**

Note 22 : Exceptional Item	**For The Year Ended March 31, 2021**	**For The Year Ended March 31, 2020**
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	1.18	(0.08)
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Investment	2.58	-
	3.76	**(0.08)**

Note 23: Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are:

23.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Tax Expense:		
a) Current tax	1.04	0.87
b) Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	0.12	(0.25)
c) Mat Credit Entitlement written off (Refer Note 7)	-	4.50
d) Deferred tax	(145.57)	(15.30)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(144.41)**	**(10.18)**

23.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Income-tax on Re-measuresemnt of Defined Benefit Plans	0.23	2.00
	0.23	**2.00**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(29.91)	(83.99)
Accounting profit before income tax	**(29.91)**	**(83.99)**
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2020: 25.168%)	(7.53)	(21.14)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	0.12	(0.25)
Mat Credit Entitlement written off	-	4.50
Exempt income	(5.82)	(5.74)
Non-deductible/Taxable expenses for tax purposes:		
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	-	11.94
Deferred Tax Expesnes on Investment Property	(12.93)	
Deferred Tax Assets charged Investment in shares	8.59	1.84
Deferred Tax Assets created on Assets held for Sale	(117.42)	-
Effect on change in income tax rates	0.10	(0.56)
Tax impact on losses of current year	(9.53)	(0.77)
At the effective income tax rate	(144.41)	(10.18)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(144.41)	(10.18)
Variance	-	-

The tax rate used for the current year reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2020: 25.168%) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Note 24 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Earning per share (EPS) is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholder before other comprehensive Income. Basic earning per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year whereas Diluted Earning per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive equivalent shares except for the case where the result becomes anti- dilutive.

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to the equity holders	114.50	(73.81)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (in absolute numbers)	1,07,96,574	1,07,96,574
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹) (face value ₹ 5 per share)	**1.06**	**(0.68)**

Note 25 : Gratuity And Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

a) Defined Contribution Plans

The group makes contribution towards provident fund/ pension fund. Under the scheme, the group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to the defined contribution scheme.The group during the year recognised the following amount in the Consolidated Statement of profit and loss account under group's contribution to defined contribution plan.

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Provident Fund	1.40	1.56
Other funds	0.24	0.27
Total	**1.64**	**1.83**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

b) Defined benefit plans

In accordance with Ind AS 19 “Employee benefits”, an actuarial valuation on the basis of “Projected Unit Credit Method” was carried out, through which the group is able to determine the present value of obligations. “Projected Unit Credit Method” recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employees benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to built up the final obligation.

Gratuity scheme

The group operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service, or retirement, or death, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

c) The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the defined benefit plan viz. gratuity. These have been provided on accrual basis, based on year end actuarial valuation.

		As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
		Gratuity	Gratuity
		(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Change in benefit obligation			
1	Opening defined benefit obligation	11.71	20.57
2	Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
3	Add: Interest cost	0.79	1.56
4	Add: Current service cost	0.61	0.66
5	Add: Past service cost	-	-
6	Less: Benefits paid	-	(3.13)
7	Add: Actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.90)	(7.95)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year		**12.20**	**11.71**

d) The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Cost for the year included under employee benefit		
Add: Current service cost	0.61	0.66
Add: Past service cost	-	-
Add: Interest cost	0.79	1.56
Less: Return on plan assets	-	-
Add: Actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.90)	(7.95)
Net cost	**0.50**	**(5.72)**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

c) Detail of actuarial gain/loss recognised in OCI is as follows:

		As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
		Gratuity	Gratuity
		(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
1	Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year – obligation	(0.90)	(7.95)
2	Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year - plan assets	-	-
3	**Total gain / (loss) for the year**	**(0.90)**	**(7.95)**
4	Actuarial gain / (loss) recognised in the year	(0.90)	(7.95)
5	Unrecognised actuarial gains / (losses) at the end of year	-	-

d) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows:

		As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
		Gratuity	Gratuity
		(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Economic assumptions			
1	Discount rate	6.70%	6.78%
2	Rate of increase in compensation levels	8.00%	8.00%
Demographic assumptions			
1	Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)		
2	Retirement Age (years)	60	60
3	Mortality Rate		
		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) (modified) ultimate	
Withdrawal Rate			
1	Ages up to 30 Years	3.00%	3.00%
2	Ages from 31-44 Years	2.00%	2.00%
3	Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

h) Net (assets) / liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet and experience adjustments on actuarial gain / (loss) for benefit obligation and plan assets.

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Present value of obligation	(12.20)	(11.71)
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (assets) / liability	**(12.20)**	**(11.71)**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

i) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as is as shown below:

	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
A. Discount rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(0.28)	(0.30)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	0.29	0.32
B. Salary escalation rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	0.29	0.31
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(0.28)	(0.30)

j) The expected contributions to the defined benefit plan for the next financial year is ₹ 1.61 lakh (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1.58 lakh)

k) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Years	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
0 to 1 years	3,41,476	3,29,194
1 to 2 years	16,309	15,323
2 to 3 years	16,542	15,276
3 to 4 years	16,026	15,495
4 to 5 years	5,82,437	15,193
5 to 6 years	3,944	5,58,335
6 year onwards	2,42,816	2,21,116

Note 26 : Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for) and Commitments

I) Commitments

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and which have not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements, amounts to ₹ 3,245.23 Lakh (March 31, 2020: ₹ 45.23 Lakh). The group does not have any other long term commitments or material non-cancellable Contractual Commitments, which may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

II) Contingent Liabilities

The group has reviewed all its pending claims, litigations and other proceedings and has adequately provided for wherever required. However, wherever it is difficult for the group to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the below as it is determinable only on receipt of judgement/decisions pending with various forums/authorities, the group has disclosed the same as Contingent Liabilities (pending resolution of the respective proceedings).

The group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material or adverse effect on financial position of the group. Also, the group does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the below contingent liabilities.

(i) Claims against the group, not accepted and not provided	77.42	77.42

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 27 : Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Name of Related Party	Nature of relationship
Key Management Personnel	Mr.C.L.Jain,Chairman and Managing Director
	Mr.Hari Bansal - Director
	Mrs.Urmila Jain - Director
	Mr. Atul Jain, Chief Financial Officer
	Mrs. Nishi Aisha Baig, Company Secretary (utpo November 01, 2019)
	Mrs. Twinkle Bhardwaj, Company Secretary (w.e.f November 02, 2019 and Upto March 4, 2021)
	Mrs. Taranjeet Kaur, Company Secretary (w.e.f March 5, 2021)

b) Transactions with related parties (Including bifurcation of material transaction)

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
Mr. Hari Bansal	Director	Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on our behalf	1.72	-
Mrs. Urmila Jain	Director	Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on our behalf	0.56	-
Mr. Atul Jain	Chief Financial Officer	Salary	6.30	6.30
		Other Employement Benefit		
		Reimburesement of Expenses Incurred on our behalf	0.51	0.02
Mrs. Nishi Aisha Baig	Company Secretary	Salary	-	1.03
Mrs. Twinkle Bhardwaj	Company Secretary	Salary	2.65	0.75
Mrs. Taranjeet Kaur	Company Secretary	Salary	0.12	-

c) Year end balances of related parties

Name of Related Party	Nature of Balance	For the Year ended March 31, 2021	For the Year ended March 31, 2020
Mr. Atul Jain	Salary payable	0.49	0.49
Mrs. Twinkle Bhardwaj	Salary payable	-	0.15
Mrs. Taranjeet Kaur	Salary payable	0.12	-

d) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All the transaction with the related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and carried no interest. No expenses has been recognized in the current year in respect of bad or doubtful debts/advances and further no specific provision for doubtful debts/advances has been made in respect of outstanding balances.

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 28 : Segment Information

The group is engaged in the business of Export of Garments and operates within India. The group has determined single reporting segments based on the information reviewed by the group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') and hence there is no other reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

Major Customer: No single customers contributed 10% or more to the group's revenue for both March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Note 29: Capital Management

The group's objective for managing capital is to

- Ensure ability to continue as a going concern, so that the group can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

- maintain optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The group monitors capital structure using Gearing Ratio, which is calculated as under:

	As At March 31, 2021	**As At March 31, 2020**
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balance	-	-
Adjusted Net debt (A)	**-**	**-**
Equity Share Capital	540.00	540.00
Other Equity	1,423.74	1,308.57
Total Capital (B)	**1,963.74**	**1,848.57**
Net Debt and Capital (C= A+B)	**1,963.74**	**1,848.57**
Gearing ratio	**0.00**	**0.00**

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

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the group.

Note 30 : Fair Values Disclosure

a) Financial Instruments by category

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the group's financial instruments. Here the disclosure is made for non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities, carrying value of current financial assets and current financial liabilities including trade receivable, cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables, current borrowing, other current financial liabilities etc. which represent the best estimate of fair value.

The Management assessed that fair value of these short term financial assets and liabilities significantly approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturities of these instruments and are measured at amortised cost.

a) Fair value of Financial Assets:

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the standalone financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

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

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

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

As at March 31, 2021:

	Carrying Values			Fair Values			
Particulars	**Other financial assets - cost amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities - amortised cost**	**Total carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets Measured At Amortised Cost							
Investment in Equity Share of PNR Capital Services	0.98	-	0.98	-	-	-	-
Investment Others	296.63	-	296.63	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits	13.44	-	13.44	-	-	-	-
Others	32.86	-	32.86	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.12	-	9.12	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalent	876.56	-	876.56	-	-	-	-
	1,229.59	**-**	**1,229.59**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost							
Trade payables	-	7.18	7.18	-	-	-	-
	-	**7.18**	**7.18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2020:

	Carrying Values			Fair Values			
Particulars	**Other financial assets - cost amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities - amortised cost**	**Total carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets Measured At Amortised Cost							
Investment in Equity Share of PNR Capital Services	0.98	14.71	0.98	-	-	-	-
Investment Others	298.03	(14.71)	298.03	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits	16.15	-	16.15	-	-	-	-
Others	42.65	-	42.65	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	235.85	-	235.85	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalent	259.54	-	259.54	-	-	-	-
	853.20	**-**	**853.20**	**-**			
Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost							
Trade payables	-	6.02	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**6.02**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

c) Discount Rate Used in Determining Fair Value

The interest rate used to discount estimated future cash flows, where applicable, are based on the incremental borrowing rate of borrower which in case of financial liabilities is average market cost of borrowings of the Company and in case of financial asset is the average market rate of similar credit rated instrument. The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance and accounts team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and reports directly to the board of directors. The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's board of directors.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

a) Fair value for security deposits (other than perpetual security deposits) has been presented based on the discounting factor as at the reporting date. Fair value for all other non-current assets and liabilities is equivalent to the amortised cost, interest rate on them is equivalent to the market rate of interest.

b) For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note 32: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The group's principal financial assets includes loans, security deposits, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with bank, interest accrued in deposits, receivables from related and other parties and interest accrued thereon.

The group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

A. Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. However, the group doesn't have any interest rate risk.

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency)

group is not exposed to foreign currency sensitivity because group does not have any outstanding foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

B. Credit risk

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

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Neither past due nor	Less than 30 days	30 to 90 days	90 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables as of March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial instruments is managed by the group's treasury department in accordance with the group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the group's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the group's finance committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The group's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

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

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	-	7.18	-	-	-	7.18
Total	**-**	**7.18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.18**

As at March 31, 2020	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	6.02	-	-	-	6.02
Total	**-**	**6.02**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.02**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 : Disclosure of the Additional Information As Required by the Schedule III

The holding company has investment in the following private limited companies that are not listed on any public stock exchange.

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Proportion (%) of Equity Interest	
			As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
Aum Texfab Private Limited	India	Manufacturing & Marketing of Readymade Garments	100%	100%

a) As at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

Name of entity	Net Assets (i.e. Total Assets - Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit or Loss Share		Share in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company								
Addi Industries Limited	94.78%	1,861.20	89.78%	102.79	100.00%	0.67	89.84%	103.46
Subsidiary- Indian								
Aum Texfab Private Limited	9.05%	177.78	10.22%	11.71	0.00%	-	10.16%	11.71
Inter- Company Elimination	-3.83%	(75.24)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-		-
Total	**100.00%**	**1,963.74**	**100.00%**	**114.50**	**100.00%**	**0.67**	**100.00%**	**115.17**

a) As at and for the year ended March 31, 2020

Name of entity	Net Assets (i.e. Total Assets - Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit or Loss Share		Share in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company								
Addi Industries Limited	94.45%	1,746.03	115.86%	(85.52)	100.00%	5.95	117.25%	(79.57)
Subsidiary- Indian								
Aum Texfab Private Limited	9.62%	177.78	-15.86%	11.71	0.00%	-	-17.25%	11.71
Inter- Company Elimination	-4.07%	(75.24)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	-
Total	**100.00%**	**1,848.57**	**100.00%**	**(73.81)**	**100.00%**	**5.95**	**100.00%**	**(67.86)**

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34 : Subsequent Event

Subsequent to the reporting date, the holding company has sold its certain immovable properties for a total consideration of ₹ 3,481 lakh against which advances of ₹ 993.05 lakh has been received during the year. In the consolidated financial statements, these are disclosed as ”Non Current Assets held for Sale” in accordance with Ind AS 105 ”Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued”

Note 35: The outbreak of COVID-19 in India does not have or likely to have a significant adverse impact on the group’s operations. The management does not see any risks in the group’s ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due for payment.

Note 36 : In view of the Management, the current assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021.

Note 37 : The consolidated financial statements of the holding company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 were approved by its Board of Directors and authorised for issue on June 29, 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Addi Industries Limited

	Sd/- **(C.L. Jain)** **Managing Director** **DIN 00022903**	**Sd/-** **(V.B. Aggarwal)** **Independent Director** **DIN 00022967**
Place of Signature: New Delhi **Date: June 29, 2021**	**Sd/-** **(Taranjeet Kaur)** **Company Secretary** **ICSI M. No. 008991**	**Sd/-** **(Atul Jain)** **Chief Financial Officer**