DIRECTORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

We have pleasure in presenting the Seventy Fourth Annual Report with Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

FINANCIAL RESULTS **(₹ in Lakh)**

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Turnover (Gross)	30,321.07	25,271.39
Profit/(Loss) before Depreciation, Exceptional Items & Tax	(1,146.87)	512.01
Gain/(Loss) from Exceptional items	-	(880.95)
	(1,146.87)	(368.94)
Less : Depreciation	184.77	169.38
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(1,331.64)	(538.32)
Provision for :		
(i) Current Income Tax	72.02	(1.45)
(ii) Tax / MAT Charge / (Credit) for earlier years	-	-
(iii) Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)	(390.41)	(450.27)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,013.25)	(86.60)

IND AS - IFRS CONVERGED STANDARDS

Your Company has already adopted Indian Accounting Standards ("IND-AS") with effect from 1st April, 2017. Your Company has accordingly prepared IND-AS financials for the year ended 31st March, 2020 along with comparable figures as on 31st March, 2019.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

The sales turnover for the current year is Rs. 30,321.07 Lakh against Rs. 25,271.39 Lakh in the previous year. The total gross profit / (loss) for the year ended 31st March, 2020 comes to Rs. (1,013.25 Lakh) (Previous Year Rs. (86.60 Lakh). Your company in Transformer manufacturing has created additional facilities for higher voltage class (220 KV) upto 160 MVA. Huge investment in shed area with latest plant & machinery had been done through internal accruals. By using Vapour Phase Drying method, the consumption of energy is being substantially brought down. In the case of High Voltage windings of transformers, with a view to get ideal impulse distribution, fully interleaved windings has been introduced enhancing the surge with stand characteristics.

In Elevator manufacturing, your company has introduced Gearless lifts with Permanent Magnet motors and the response of the market is very positive with almost 60% of our supply is with gearless machines. Your company is aggressively working on the introduction of Smart Controllers with Smart self-dignostics which will provide benefits to our end customers and users. Your company is working to provide Touchless calling to the existing elevator base.

In view of the current order booking position in hand, the Company is expecting increased revenue as well as the improved profitability in current fiscal.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss and other documents of M/s Kumar Metals Pvt. Ltd. which has become subsidiary company of your company w.e.f. 15th December, 2019 are not being attached with the Balance Sheet of the company. Pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 , a statement containing salient features of the Financial Statements of subsidiary company is given in Form AOC-1 and forms an integral part of the Annual Report.

DIVIDEND

We recommend payment of Dividend for the year 2019-20 @ Rs. 1.00 per share (10%), which will be paid after obtaining your approval in the Annual General Meeting.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, there is no change in the issued and subscribed share capital of your Company. The number of equity shares outstanding as on 31st March, 2020 is 72,88,645 of Rs.10/- each.

COVID-19 IMPACT AND ANALYSIS

Your company took COVID-19 impact as a challenge and started its operations more vigorously to mitigate the production loss and improve quality standards for higher realization. The company adopted stringent social distancing, safety measures and guidelines issued in this regard.

VOLUNTARY DELISTING

Your Company had applied earlier to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) for voluntary delisting of its equity shares in terms of SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 after providing an exit opportunity to the public shareholders. The NSE vide its letter dated April 24, 2019 had approved the delisting and the equity shares of the Company were delisted from NSE w.e.f. May 17, 2019. The offer to remaining equity shareholders who had not tendered their holding in the open offer to tender their shares to the promoters upto a period of one year from the date of delisting was also closed on May 17, 2020.

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

During the Financial Year 2019-20, your company has filed for a Scheme of Arrangement for amalgamation of M/s Kumar Metals Pvt. Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of the company) along with re-organization of capital on voluntary basis with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) to attain operational synergies. The scheme is pending for approval before the Hon'ble NCLT as on the date of approval of Financial Statements by the Board of Directors.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Particulars in respect of conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo, as required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are set out in a separate statement attached hereto and forming part of the report. (Annexure-I)

TRANSFER TO THE INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("The Rules"), all unpaid or unclaimed dividends are required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) established by the Central Government, after completion of seven years. Further, according to the Rules, the shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the Members for seven consecutive years or more shall also be transferred to the demat account created by the IEPF Authority. The Company had sent individual notices and also advertised in the newspapers seeking action from the Members who have not claimed their dividends for seven consecutive years or more. Accordingly, the Company has transferred/being transferred such unpaid or unclaimed dividends and corresponding shares upto the financial year 2012-13.

Members/claimants whose shares, unclaimed dividend, have been transferred to the IEPF Demat Account or the Fund, as the case may be, may claim the shares or apply for refund by making an application to the IEPF Authority in Form IEPF-5 (available on http://www.iepf.gov.in) along with requisite fee as decided by the IEPF Authority from time to time. The Member/claimant can file only one consolidated claim in a Financial Year as per the IEPF Rules.

Members are requested to ensure that they claim the dividends and shares referred above, before they are transferred to the said Fund. Due dates for Transfer of Unclaimed Dividend to IEPF are provided in the Notes to the Notice.

Details of shares/shareholders in respect of which dividend has not been claimed, are provided on our website. The shareholders are therefore requested to verify their records and claim their dividends of all the last seven years, if not claimed.

POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

(including criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes, independence of a Director, policy relating to remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees)

- **Policy on Directors' Appointment**

  Policy on Directors' appointment is to follow the criteria as laid down under the Companies Act, 2013 and good corporate practices. Emphasis is given to persons from diverse fields and professions.

- **Policy on Remuneration**

  Guiding Policy on remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and employees of the Company is that -

  - Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Executives, Managers, Staff and Workmen is industry driven in which it is operating taking into account the performance leverage and factors such as to attract and retain quality talent.
  - For Directors, it is based on the shareholders resolutions, provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed therein, circulars and guidelines issued by Central Government and other authorities from time to time.

ANNUAL EVALUATION BY THE BOARD OF ITS OWN PERFORMANCE, ITS COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company has initiated and put in place evaluation of its own performance, its committees and individual directors. The result of the evaluation is satisfactory and adequate and meets the requirement of the Company.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Independent Directors of the Company have made a declaration confirming the compliance of the conditions of the independence stipulated in the aforesaid section.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of your company state that :

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are 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 and loss of the company for that period;

(c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

(e) the directors, in the case of a listed company, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.

(f) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

DIRECTORS

Mr. Shiban Ganju, Independent Director of the company has put resignation due to his personal health. The Board placed on record his valuable contribution.

Upon recommendation of Nomination & Remuneration Committee, your Board of Directors on 10th June, 2020 had appointed Mr. Anant Suresh Jatia (DIN : 02655500) as the additional director who shall hold office upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offer himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment.

Mrs. Maulashree Gani (DIN : 02496033), Director of the Company is retiring by rotation and being eligible offer herself for re-appointment. The Board recommends her re-appointment.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

There were Seven meetings of the Board of Directors and One meeting of the Independent Directors held during the year ended on 31st March, 2020.

DETAILS OF COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS

The Company has duly constituted the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship/Grievance Committee of Directors in terms of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. During the financial year 2019-20, the desired no. of meeting of the Committee(s) were held and attended by each member of the Committee as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

The recommendation by the Audit Committee as and when made to Board has been accepted by it.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Your Company has designated Mr. Prakash Kumar Mohta, the Managing Director and Mr. Rajat Sharma, CFO as the Key Managerial Personnel.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACT OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RELATED PARTY

All the related party transactions for the year under review are entered on arm's length basis and are in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013. There is no transaction with Related Party which requires disclosure under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The details of the transactions with related party is given in the Standalone / Consolidated Financial Statements forming part of Annual Report.

LOANS, INVESTMENT AND GUARANTEES BY THE COMPANY

There is no loan given, guarantee given or security provided by the Company to any entity during the year ended 31st March, 2020. Further, the investments made by the Company are within the limits and in conformity with the provisions as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any fixed deposits from the public as well as employees during the financial year ended 31st March, 2020.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Directors periodically discuss and monitors the risk management plans as well as evaluated various risks and that there is no element of risk identified that may threaten the existence of the Company. There is an adequate risk management infrastructure in place capable of addressing those risks.

CONSTITUTION OF INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Your Company has constituted a Centralized Internal Complaints Committee in terms of the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

During the year, the Company does not fall in the ambit of the provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 relating to applicability of Corporate Social Responsibility.

ANALYSIS OF REMUNERATION

Pursuant to Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) Rules, 2014, a disclosure on remuneration related information of employees, Key Managerial Personnel and Directors is annexed herewith and forming part of the report. (Annexure - II)

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

As per the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, the details of employees are enclosed as Annexure- III

STATUTORY AUDITORS

The auditors M/s VSD & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No.008723N), were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office upto the conclusion of 78th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board. No ratification of their appointment is required as per notification dated May 7, 2018 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

COST AUDITORS

Your Company has appointed M/s. K.L. Jaisingh & Co., Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors for conducting the audit of cost account records for the products Power Transformers and Elevators for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

A Secretarial Audit Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020 in prescribed form duly audited by the Practicing Company Secretary, M/s. MT & Co. is annexed herewith and forming part of the report. (Annexure-IV).

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Company continued to engage reputed firms of Chartered Accountants as the internal auditors at its units. Their scope of work and plan for audit is discussed and reviewed by the Audit Committee. The report submitted by them is regularly reviewed and suitable corrective action taken on an ongoing basis to improve efficiency in operations.

INSURANCE

Adequate insurance cover has been taken for properties of the company including buildings, plant and machineries and stocks against fire, earthquake and other risks as considered necessary.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules 2014, the extract of annual return is annexed herewith and forming part of the report. (Annexure - V)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors place on record their thanks for the dedicated services rendered by all the employees of the company in its factories and offices and also acknowledge the co-operation, assistance and support extended by the Company's bankers and stakeholders.

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : New Delhi	**(Prakash Kumar Mohta)**	**(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)**
Dated : 31st October, 2020	Managing Director	Director
	DIN: 00191299	DIN: 00006504

ANNEXURE TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

(Annexure - I)

Information on Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo pursuant to Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

A. Conservation of Energy

In Transformer manufacturing, by using Vapour Phase Drying method with latest technology process, the consumption of energy is being substantially brought down. Energy conservation has been further improved by refurbishing of existing vacuum pumps and crane motors. Power factor of electricity supply also has been kept high by suitably rearranging the load which helps energy conservation

The Company is continuously engaged in the process of energy conservation in manufacturing process and in development of energy efficient Gearless elevators. This results in considerable energy reduction at job sites. With the use of this technology oil usage is eliminated and a greener product is made available.

B. Technology Absorption

Efforts made in technology absorption as per Form-B are furnished below:

Form-B

(Form for disclosure of Particulars with respect of Technology Absorption)

1. Research and Development (R&D)

In the case of High Voltage windings of Transformers, with a view to get ideal impulse distribution, fully interleaved windings has been introduced enhancing the surge withstand characteristics. Moreover, the windings are designed to mount the Fibre Optic sensors which indicate the Hot Spot temperature of the windings continuously, protecting the transformer from damage due to abnormal temperature rise. Further, the design of transformers has been made suitable for mounting the state of the art components like maintenance free breather, on line Dissolved Gas Analyser, On line Drying equipment etc..

In elevator manufacturing, the company is aggressively working on the introduction of IoT based Smart Controllers with smart self-diagnostics. The new Smart Controller series will enable the company to offer best in class Service to the end customers.

The company is working to provide Touchless calling to the existing elevator base and with the introduction of New Smart Controllers, a QR Base Touchless SMART Calling will be introduced soon for the new elevators too.

2. Technology Absorption, Adaptation & Renovation

In Transformer manufacturing, the Company has installed Vapour Phase Drying system which is the most advanced drying technology for Power Transformers. By this method, a clean and dust free transformer with a high degree of dryness enhancing the reliability and service life of the transformers is manufactured. The substantial reduction in drying time in this method helps to increase rate of production of transformers. The company has created additional facilities for higher voltage class (220 KV) transformers and have commenced manufacture of these transformers. Also the company is installing new Impulse Generator for conducting special tests viz. EHV impulse Test, Surge Test and Chopped Wave Test as per international standards. We have already received NABL Accreditation for our test lab. The company has added heavy lift 100 tonnes OHT Crane and High Capacity Winding Machines and have substantially increased Copper Conductor Plant capacity for achieving increased production of Power Transformers meeting the higher demand of Power Sector.

In elevators, entire field operations have been integrated through an ERP system that has enabled us to analyze and act upon all data on real time. Toll free customer care call center has been strengthened and integrated with the ERP system.

The focus is now shifting to using the power of digital to bring speed and productivity benefits to the field operations. The company will shortly release CUSTOMER APP for our customers wherein the customer can lodge his complaint on touch of a button on his mobile, monitor online the status of trouble tickets, enable him to monitor his service contract, due date for renewal/ no of complaints registered in a during the pendency of service contract, bringing further transparency.

Modernization package for our legacy door systems / controller / Fixtures, have been developed and released that will allow modernization of our very old lifts.

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo

During the year under review, foreign exchange earnings was Nil and foreign exchange outgo was Rs. 681.60 lakh.

ANNEXURE TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

(Annexure - II)

DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014.

(i) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director and Chief Financial Officer during the financial year 2019-20 and the ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2019-20 are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Director/KMP and Designation	Remuneration of Director/KMP for Financial Year 2019-20 (Rs. in Lakh)	% increase in Remuneration in the Financial Year 2019-20	Ratio of remuneration of each Director/KMP to median remuneration of employee
1	Mr. Prakash Kumar Mohta (Managing Director)	256.41	6.11	81.14:1
2	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Jajoo (Director)	0.39	-	0.12:1
3	Mr. Sakate Khaitan (Director)	0.10	100	0.03:1
4	Mrs. Maulashree Gani (Director)	0.05	-	0.02:1
5	Mr. Shiban Ganju (Director)	0.29	-	0.09:1
6	Mr. Yogesh D. Korani (Director)	0.42	110	0.13:1
7	Mr. Rajat Sharma (Chief Financial Officer)	45.79	2.12	14.49:1
8	Mr. Piyush Agarwal (Company Secretary) Upto 11.09.2019	4.58	N.A.	N.A.

(ii) The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year was Rs. 3.16 lacs.

(iii) In the financial year, there was an increase of 1.61% in the median remuneration of employees, calculated after induction of new appointments also.

(iv) There were 522 permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on March 31, 2020.

(v) Average percentage increase made in the salaries of employees other than the key managerial personnel in the financial year i.e. 2019-20 was (1.49%) (calculated after induction of new appointments also) whereas the increase in the key managerial remuneration for the same financial year was 5.49%.

(vi) The ratio of the remuneration of the highest paid director to that of the employees who are not directors but receive remuneration in excess of the highest paid director during the year - Not Applicable; and

(vii) It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Employees is paid as per Remuneration Policy of the Company.

ANNEXURE TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

(Annexure - III)

STATEMENT CONTAINING INFORMATION AS PER SECTION 197(12) READ WITH RULES 5(2) AND 5(3) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014.

Name, Designation, Remuneration Received (Rs. In lakh), Nature of Employment, Qualification, Experience (Years), Date of Commencement of Employment, Age (Years), Last Employment held, Equity Share held in the Company (Percentage).

(a) Employed throughout the financial year and was in receipt of remuneration for the year in aggregate of not less than Rs.1,02,00,000.

  1. Mr. Manish Sikka, President (Elevator Division), Rs.120.00 lakh, Non-Contractual, B.E. (Electronics) & PGDBM, 27 years, 01/07/2015, 49 years, Matrix Management Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Nil.

(b) Employed for a part of the financial year and was in receipt of remuneration at a rate in aggregate not less than Rs. 8,50,000/- per month.

NIL

(c) Employed throughout the financial year or part thereof, was in receipt of remuneration in the year which, in the aggregate or at a rate which in the aggregate was in excess of that drawn by the Whole-time Director / Managing Director and holds by himself or alongwith his spouse and dependent children, not less than 2% of the equity shares of the company.

NIL

NOTES:

1. Remuneration includes salaries, house rent allowance, personal allowance, ex-gratia, performance allowance, leave travel assistance, encashment of leave, medical expenses / allowances, accident insurance premium, Company's Contribution to Provident & Superannuation Funds and the monetary value of perquisites calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act,1961 and the Rules made there under and excludes provision for retiring gratuity for which separate figure is not available.
2. The above employee is not relative of any Director of the Company.

(Annexure - IV)

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
ECE Industries Limited,
ECE House, 28A, K.G. Marg,
New Delhi-110001

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by ECE Industries Limited, (CIN No. L31500DL1945PLC008279) (hereinafter called the Company). I have not done audit of financial statements of the Company. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's 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, I hereby report that in my opinion, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March 2020, the Company has 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:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March 2020 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;

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive 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 as required under the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed note 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.

I further report that 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.

I further report that during the year under report, the shares of the company has been delisted from the stock exchanges w.e.f. 10/05/2019 on account of Voluntary delisting initiated earlier by the Company and during the year, the Company has filed for a Scheme of Arrangement for Amalgamation of its Wholly-owned subsidiary M/s. Kumar Metals Private Limited with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') to attain operational synergies. The scheme is pending for approval before the Hon'ble NCLT as on the date of signing of report and no effect of such scheme has been recorded in the current Financial Statements and the amalgamation might not have a major bearing on the Company's affairs as per explanations given by the management of the company in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

For MT & Co.
Company Secretaries
Sd/-
(Tumul Maheshwari)
Proprietor
C P No.:5554

Place : Delhi
Date : 01.09.2020
UDIN No. A016464B000644731

This report to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure and forms an integral part of this report.

ECE
INDUSTRIES
LIMITED

ANNEXURE - A

To,
The Members,
ECE Industries Limited,
ECE House, 28A, K.G. Marg,
New Delhi-110001

My 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. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and process 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. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, I 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. My 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 has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For MT & Co.
Company Secretaries
Sd/-
(Tumul Maheshwari)
Proprietor

Place : Delhi
Date : 01.09.2020

Note: The COVID-19 outbreak was declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. On March 24, 2020, the Indian government announced a strict 21-day lockdown which was further extended many times for various days across the country to contain the spread of the virus. Due to COVID- 19 pandemic impact, the compliance documents for the period were obtained through electronic mode and verified with requirements.

(Annexure - V)

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
Form No. MGT-9
As on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020
[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS

i	CIN	U31500DL1945PLC008279
ii	Registration Date	13th June, 1945
iii	Name of the Company	ECE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
iv	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company Limited By Shares / Indian Non-Government Company
v	Address of the Registered office & contact details	ECE House, 28-A, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001, Ph : 011-23314237-39 Email : ecehodelhi@gmail.com Website : www.eceindustriesltd.com
vi	Whether listed company	No
vii	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	MAS Services Limited T-34, 2nd Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi - 110020, Ph : 011-26387281-83 Email : info@masserv.com

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 & Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the product / service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Power Transformers & Equipment	2610	70.99
2	Elevators	28161	29.01

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding Subsidiary/ Associate	% of Shares Held	Applicable Section
1	M/s Kumar Metals Pvt. Ltd.	U36911WB1973PTC028719	Subsidiary	100	Section 129 of the Companies Act,2013

IV. SHAREHOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share capital Break up as % to total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Shareholding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2019)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (as on 31.03.2020)				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	2414315	-	2414315	33.12	3431608	-	3431608	47.08	13.96
b) Central Govt. or State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corporates	4162585	-	4162585	57.11	3244851	-	3244851	44.52	(12.59)
d) Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB Total:(A)(1)	**6576900**	**-**	**6576900**	**90.23**	**6676459**	**-**	**6676459**	**91.60**	**1.37**
2) Foreign									
a) NRI-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL:(A)(2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Shareholding of Promoter(A)=(A)(1)+(A)(2)	**6576900**	**-**	**6576900**	**90.23**	**6676459**	**-**	**6676459**	**91.60**	**1.37**
B. Public Shareholding									
1) Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks/FI	909	-	909	0.01	913	-	913	0.01	-
c) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (B) (1)	**909**	**-**	**909**	**0.01**	**913**	**-**	**913**	**0.01**	**-**
2) Non Institutions									
a) Bodies Corporates	123364	2136	125500	1.72	119735	2132	121867	1.67	(0.05)
b) Individuals :									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 2 lakhs	380257	87925	468182	6.43	294023	79147	373170	5.12	(1.31)
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 2 lakhs	46180	-	46180	0.63	46180	-	46180	0.63	-
c) Others :									
NRI/OCB	13792	-	13792	0.18	13640	-	13640	0.19	0.01
Clearing Member	4608	-	4608	0.06	313	-	313	-	(0.06)
Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed/Suspense Escrow Account	52574	-	52574	0.72	56103	-	56103	0.77	0.05
SUB TOTAL(B)(2)	**620775**	**90061**	**710836**	**9.74**	**529994**	**81279**	**611273**	**8.39**	**(1.35)**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**621684**	**90061**	**711745**	**9.75**	**530907**	**81279**	**612186**	**8.40**	**(1.35)**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**7198584**	**90061**	**7288645**	**100**	**7207366**	**81279**	**7288645**	**100**	**-**

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2019)			Shareholding at the end of the year (as on 31.03.2020)			% change in shareholding during 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	
1	Kumar Mangalam Birla	6750	0.09	-	6750	0.09	-	-
2	Jayashree Mohta	11688	0.16	-	11688	0.16	-	-
3	Sakate Khaitan	200	-	-	200	-	-	-
4	Prakash Kumar Mohta	1524182	20.92	-	1695175	23.26	-	2.34
5	Essel Mining & Industries Limited	85730	1.18	-	85730	1.18	-	-
6	Bhiragacha Finance Company Private Limited	917734	(12.59)	-	-	-	-	(12.59)
7	Jayashree Finvest Private Limited	449124	6.16	-	449124	6.16	-	-
8	Jayantika Investment & Finance Ltd. (Formerly Parvati Tea Company Private Limited)	2709997	37.18	-	2709997	37.18	-	-
9	Maoulashree Gani	174379	2.39	-	343638	4.71	-	2.32
10	Prakash Kumar Mohta HUF	174279	2.39	-	343540	4.72	-	2.33
11	Maitreyi Kandoi	174279	2.39	-	343538	4.71	-	2.32
12	Pratibha Khaitan	174279	2.39	-	343540	4.72	-	2.33
13	Jayantika Jatia	174279	2.39	-	343539	4.71	-	2.32
	Total	**6576700**	**90.23**	**-**	**6676459**	**91.60**	**-**	**1.37**

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (Please specify, if there is no change) : No Change

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2019)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020)	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	6576900	90.23	6576900	90.23
2	Purchase/ Sale during the year	-	-	99559	1.37
3	At the end of the year	6576900	90.23	6676459	91.60

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

Sl. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2019)		Increase / (Decrease) in shareholding during the year & (Date)	Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020)		Shareholding at the end of the year (As on 31.03.2020)	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Globe Capital market Limited	104313	1.43	(1079) (31.03.2020)	103234	1.42	103234	1.42
2	Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (IEPF Authority)	52125	0.72	3501 (31.03.2020)	55626	0.76	55626	0.76
3	Veena K Jagwani	25380	0.35	-	25380	0.35	25380	0.35
4	Shew Bhagwan Saboo	20800	0.29	-	20800	0.29	20800	0.29
5	Ingit Oberoi	-	-	15968 (31.03.2020)	15968	0.22	15968	0.22
6	Ravi Janwahar Kalro	9701	0.13	-	9701	0.13	9701	0.13
7	Jawahar Kishindas Kalro	9700	0.13	-	9700	0.13	9700	0.13
8	N. R. Uma	-	-	8175 (31.03.2020)	8175	0.11	8175	0.11
9	Mahendra Girdharilal	6822	0.09	-	6822	0.09	6822	0.09
10	Ritu Maheshwari	7000	0.10	(2000) (31.03.2020)	5000	0.07	5000	0.07

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sl. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on 01.04.2019)		Date wise Increase / (Decrease) in shareholding during the year	Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020)		Shareholding at the end of the year (As on 31.03.2020)	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Prakash Kumar Mohta	1524182	20.92	170993 (31.03.2020)	1695175	23.26	1695175	23.26
2	Sakate Khaitan	200	0.00	-	200	0.00	200	0.00
3	Mahendra Kumar Jajoo	200	0.00	-	200	0.00	200	0.00
4	Moulishree Gani	174379	2.39	169259 (31.03.2020)	343638	4.71	343638	4.71
5	Shiban Ganju	100	0.00	-	100	0.00	100	0.00
6	Rajat Sharma	250	0.00	-	250	0.00	250	0.00

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding / accrued but not due for payment **(Rs. in Lakh)**

	Secured Loans excluding Deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	4644.01	280.53	-	4924.54
(ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	39.10	-	-	39.10
Total (i+ii+iii)	**4683.11**	**280.53**	**-**	**4963.64**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition	4922.99	-	-	4922.99
• Reduction	-	(280.53)	-	(280.53)
Net Change	**4922.99**	**(280.53)**	**-**	**4712.46**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	9522.48	-	-	9522.48
(ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	153.62	-	-	153.62
Total (i+ii+iii)	**9676.10**	**-**	**-**	**9676.10**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director Mr. Prakash Kumar Mohta **(Rs. in Lakh)**

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Total Amount
1	Gross Salary	
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.	228.94
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-
	c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-
2	Stock Option	-
3	Sweat Equity	-
4	Commission	
	- As % of profit	-
	- Others, specify...	-
5	Others, please specify	
	Provident Fund (Co's Contribution),	27.47
	Superannuation (Exempted Portion),	-
	Medical Reimbursement (Exempted)	-
	Total Remuneration	**256.41**
	Ceiling as per the Act	256.41

B. Remuneration to other Directors **(Amount in Rupees)**

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors					Total Amount
		Mr. Sakate Khaitan	Mr. M.K. Jajoo	Mrs. Maulashree Gani	Mr. Shiban Ganju	Mr. Yogesh D. Korani	
1	**Non-executive Directors**						
	• Fee for attending Board/ Committee Meetings	10000	39000	5000	29000	42000	125000
	• Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
	• Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	**10000**	**39000**	**5000**	**29000**	**42000**	**125000**

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than Managing Director/Manager/Whole-time Director

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel Mr. Rajat Sharma Chief Financial Officer
1	Gross Salary	
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.	41.28
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.	-
	c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.	-
2	Stock Option	-
3	Sweat Equity	-
4	Commision	
	- As % of profit	-
	- Others, specify...	-
5	Others, please specify :	
	Provident Fund (Co's Contribution),	3.01
	Superannuation (Exempted Portion),	1.50
	Total Remuneration	**45.79**

VII. PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

There have been no significant and material orders passed by the Courts or Authorities impacting the going concern status and company's performance. Your attention is drawn to the Contingent Liabilities in the notes to Financial Statements forming part of this Annual Report.

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

1.	Sl. No.	:	1
2.	Name of the subsidiary	:	Kumar Metals Private Limited
3.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	:	15th December,2019 to 31st March, 2020
4.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	:	N.A.
5.	Share capital	:	Rs.1.00 lakh
6.	Other Equity	:	Rs.74.33 lakh
7.	Total assets	:	Rs. 268.15 lakh
8.	Total Liabilities	:	Rs.192.82 lakh
9.	Investments	:	Rs. 1.55 lakh
10.	Turnover	:	Rs. 687.90 lakh
11.	Profit /(Loss) before taxation	:	Rs.(1.12) lakh
12.	Provision for taxation	:	Rs. (0.24) lakh
13.	Profit after taxation	:	Rs.(0.88) lakh
14.	Proposed Dividend	:	Nil
15.	% of shareholding	:	100%

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

__________ Not Applicable _____________

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 31st October, 20020

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN: 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN: 00006504

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members,
ECE Industries Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **ECE Industries Limited, ('the Company'),** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards specified 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 state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March 2020, its Statement of Profit & loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
A) Valuation of Investments Refer Note 2 to the Financial Statements The Company's investment portfolio represents a significant portion of the Company's total assets, which primarily consists of: i. Non-convertible debentures; ii. Equity Shares; iii. Preference Shares; iv. Venture Capital Funds; and v. Alternate Investments Funds The aforementioned instruments are valued at amortized cost or fair value through Other Compressive	**Our key procedures included, but not limited to, the following :** a) Assessed the appropriateness of the relevant accounting policies of the Company, including those relating to recognition and measurement of financial instrument by comparing with the applicable accounting standards; b) For instrument valued at fair value: i. Assessed the availability of quoted prices in liquid markets; ii. Assessed whether the valuation process is appropriately designed and captures relevant valuation inputs;

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Income (FVOCI) or fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) depending upon the nature as summarized below : 1. Instrument valued at amortized cost: a) Non-convertible debentures; and b) Preference Shares 2. Instrument valued at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI'): a) Equity Shares 3. Instrument valued at fair value through Profit & Loss ('FVTPL') : a) Venture Capital Funds; and b) Alternate Investments Funds This is considered to be a significant area in view of the materiality of amounts involved, judgements involved in determining of impairment/ recoverability of instruments measured at amortized cost which includes assessment of market data/conditions and financial indicators of the investee and judgements in selecting the valuation basis and the complexities involved in the valuation of instruments carried at FVTPL and FVOCI which includes assessment of the available trading yield of relevant instruments.	iii. Performed testing of the inputs/assumptions used in the valuation; and iv. Assessed pricing model methodologies and assumptions against industry practice and valuation guidelines c) For instrument valued at amortized cost: Assessed the instrument for impairment by evaluating if there is any significant increase in credit risk, which mainly involves : i. Evaluating the regularity of the interest payment and principal repayment as per agreed plan/term of issuance of instrument, where applicable; and ii. Obtained the valuations of instruments, where required; d) Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's description of the accounting policy and disclosures related to investments and whether these are adequately presented in the financial statements.
B) Litigations and claims- Provisions and Contingent Liabilities Refer note 23.1 and 39.1 to the Financial Statements The Company has ongoing litigations with various authorities and third parties which could have a significant impact on the results, if the potential exposures were to materialise. The amounts involved are significant, and the application of accounting standards to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective. The level of management judgement associated with determining the need for, and the quantum of, provisions for any liabilities arising from these litigations is considered to be high. This judgement is dependent on a number of significant assumptions and assessments which involves interpreting the various applicable rules, regulations, practices and considering precedents in the various jurisdictions. This matter is considered as a key audit matter, in view of the uncertainty regarding the outcome of these litigations, the significance of the amounts involved and the subjectivity involved in management's judgement as to whether the amount should be recognized as a provision or only disclosed as contingent liability in the financial statements.	**Our key procedures included, but not limited to, the following:** a) Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies relating to provisions and contingent liability by comparing with the applicable accounting standards; b) Assessed the Company's process and the underlying controls for identification of the pending litigations and completeness for financial reporting and also for monitoring of significant developments in relation to such pending litigations; c) Assessed the Company's assumptions and estimates in respect of litigations, including the liabilities or provisions recognized or contingent liabilities disclosed in the financial statements. This involved assessing the probability of an unfavourable outcome of a given proceeding and the reliability of estimates of related amounts; d) Performed substantive procedures on the underlying calculations supporting the provisions recorded; e) Assessed the management's conclusions through understanding relevant judicial precedents in similar cases and the applicable rules and regulations; and f) Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's description of the accounting policy, disclosures related to litigations and whether these are adequately presented in the financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 identified 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 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 the **"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, 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 and Statement of Cash Flow and the statement in changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operation effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure- B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

(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 statements as detailed in Note 23 and 40 to the 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

3. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2020 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 008726N

Place : New Delhi
Dated: 31/10/2020
UDIN : 20086666AAAAAS9212

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
M.No.086666

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020, we report that :

i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant & Equipment.

b) The company has planned program to physically verify assets in alternative years, which in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size of the company and the nature of the assets. In accordance with the said program, certain property plant & equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

ii) As per the explanations given to us, inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancy was noticed on such verification.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from public.

vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is maintaining its cost records as per the form prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for the activities of the company. We have broadly reviewed the cost records made and maintained by the company and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed records have been made and maintained. We however not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii) 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 services tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at 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, there are no dues outstanding of Income tax, Sales tax, Wealth tax, Service tax, Custom duty, Excise duty, VAT and Cess on account of any dispute other than the following: -

Name of The Statute	Nature of Dues	Year	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)*	Forum where dispute is Pending
Delhi Works Contract Act, 1999	Demand Towards Work Contract Tax	2002-03	12.00	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals), Delhi
Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957(Central)	Demand towards Works Contract Tax	2001-02, 2003-04	10.94	Commercial Tax Officer, Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat State Sales Tax Act, 1969	Demand towards work contract tax	1993-94	2.78	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals), Gujarat
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand towards Excise Duty	1998-99	5.82	Andhra Pradesh High Court
U P Municipal Laws (Cess Act)	Demand towards Water Cess	1992-93	0.60	Tehsildar, Gaziabad, (U.P.)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand towards Excise Duty	2007-08	1.17	Additional Commissioner (Excise), Rohtak

* Net of payments

viii) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or Government. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues outstanding in respect of any debenture during the current financial year or any previous year.

ix) During the year the Company has not raised any funds through Initial/Further Public offer (including debt instruments) and the term loans were applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid or provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 008726N

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
M.No.086666

Place : New Delhi
Dated: 31/10/2020
UDIN : 20086666AAAAAS9212

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of ***ECE Industries Limited*** as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud 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 over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 008726N

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
M.No.086666

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 31/10/2020
UDIN : 20086666AAAAAS9212

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1A	**2,570.74**	1,548.27
(b) Capital work in progress		**65.04**	-
(c) Other Intangible assets	1B	**5.95**	10.18
(d) Intangible Assets under development		**33.68**	26.39
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2	**21,379.15**	22,139.30
(ii) Loans	3	**43.68**	33.37
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4	**5,248.27**	4,713.46
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	**891.81**	501.40
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	6	**150.06**	57.10
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	**7,405.89**	4,915.12
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2	**53.95**	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	**10,558.71**	10,517.63
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9A	**1,363.52**	225.05
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	9B	**70.99**	5.07
(v) Loans	10	**71.17**	56.80
(vi) Other Financial Assets	11	**944.93**	339.14
(c) Current Tax Assets	12	**1,075.22**	859.61
(d) Other Current Assets	13	**777.03**	562.34
Total Assets		**52,709.83**	46,510.23
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	**729.03**	729.03
(b) Other Equity	15	**23,889.85**	25,883.61
(2) Liabilities			
(A) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	**27.75**	36.81
(ii) Others	17	**416.14**	26.55
(b) Provisions	18	**262.74**	242.40
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	**2,756.16**	1,911.17
(B) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	**9,485.66**	4,879.43
(ii) Trade Payables	21	**9,804.36**	7,659.89
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	**2,135.59**	1,698.94
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	**2,754.14**	3,085.12
(c) Provisions	24	**448.41**	357.27
Total Liabilities		**52,709.83**	46,510.23
Summary of significant Accounting Policies	39		
Other Notes on Accounts	34 to 38 & 40 to 43		

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020	1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	25	**30,321.07**	25,271.39
Other Income	26	**1,966.05**	1,944.40
Total Income		**32,287.12**	27,215.79
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed		**24,478.19**	20,801.32
Purchases of Traded Goods		**-**	38.26
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	27	**(1,860.53)**	(1,801.69)
Employees Benefit Expense	28	**3,123.89**	3,056.59
Finance Cost	29	**848.68**	528.81
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	30	**184.77**	169.38
Other Expenses	31	**6,843.76**	4,080.49
Total Expenses		**33,618.76**	26,873.16
Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and tax		**(1,331.64)**	342.63
(Less) / Add : Exceptional Items	32	**-**	(880.95)
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(1,331.64)**	(538.32)
Tax Expense/(Income)			
(1) Current tax		**72.02**	(1.45)
(2) Deferred tax Charge / (Credit)	5	**(390.41)**	(450.27)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year		**(1,013.25)**	(86.60)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit & Loss		**(771.31)**	(542.55)
(ii) Income -tax relating to items that will not be reclassifield to profit & Loss		**10.46**	(1.45)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	33	**(760.85)**	(544.00)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(1,774.10)**	(630.60)
Earning per Equity Share:			
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each			
Basic & Diluted	40.3	**(13.90)**	(1.19)

Summary of significant Accounting Policies	39
Other Notes on Accounts	34 to 38 & 40 to 43

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

(A) Equity Share Capital (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting period	Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting period
Equity Share Capital	728.86	-	728.86	728.86	-	728.86
Add: Forfeited Shares (Amount paid up)	0.17	-	0.17	0.17	-	0.17
Total	729.03	-	729.03	729.03	-	729.03

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Share Buy Back Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments	
As at March 31, 2018	**2,150.19**	**283.26**	**6,143.89**	**13,284.38**	**4,872.17**	**26,733.89**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	(86.60)	-	(86.60)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	2.74	(546.74)	(544.00)
Total Comprehensive Income	**2,150.19**	**283.26**	**6,143.89**	**13,200.52**	**4,325.43**	**26,103.29**
Dividend	-	-	-	(182.22)	-	(182.22)
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	(37.46)	-	(37.46)
As at March 31, 2019	**2,150.19**	**283.26**	**6,143.89**	**12,980.84**	**4,325.43**	**25,883.61**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	(1,013.25)	-	(1,013.25)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(19.76)	(741.09)	(760.85)
Total Comprehensive Income	**2,150.19**	**283.26**	**6,143.89**	**11,947.82**	**3,584.34**	**24,109.51**
Dividend	-	-	-	(182.22)	-	(182.22)
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	(37.46)	-	(37.46)
As at March 31, 2020	**2,150.19**	**283.26**	**6,143.89**	**11,728.15**	**3,584.34**	**23,889.85**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020	1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax	**(1,331.64)**	(538.32)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	**184.77**	169.38
Fair Value change in Financial Instruments	**2,100.10**	749.17
Acturial Loss Transferred to OCI	**-**	4.19
(Profit)/ Loss on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment (Net)	**(30.73)**	-
Dividend income on non-current Investments (other than Trade)	**(55.43)**	(23.13)
Sundry Balance Written off	**(20.41)**	-
Reversal of Provisions	**(143.73)**	-
Debt, Advance & other debit Balance Written off	**64.17**	-
Finance Costs	**848.68**	528.81
Interest Income	**(888.64)**	(727.44)
Interest Expense/(Income) on Financial Assets carried at fair value through Amortised cost (Net)	**(476.99)**	(430.43)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	**14.16**	-
Inter Corporate Deposits earlier written off, now recovered	**-**	(28.85)
Provision For Doubtful Debts	**22.52**	(10.02)
Loss / (Profit) on Derivatives	**(70.01)**	-
Loss / (Profit) on sale of Investments	**-**	(5.43)
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	**216.82**	(312.07)
Movement in Working Capital :		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	**(12.74)**	111.91
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	**(2,490.77)**	(2,044.13)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Receivables	**(303.17)**	(286.22)
Increase /(Decrease) in Trade Payables, Other Liabilities & Provisions	**2,999.67**	2,208.07
Cash generated from/ (Used in) operations	**409.81**	(322.44)
Direct Tax Paid (Net)	**(289.08)**	(92.09)
Net cash from/ (used in) Operating Activities	**120.72**	(414.53)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	**(840.47)**	(151.90)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment including Advance Received	**34.50**	11.04
Proceeds from sale of Investments	**8,811.09**	3,107.02
Purchases of Investments	**(11,041.20)**	(3,798.55)
Payment for acquisition of Subsidiary	**(155.00)**	-
Inter Corporate Deposits earlier written off, now recovered	**-**	28.85
Interest Received	**596.90**	749.12
Dividend Received	**55.43**	23.13
Net cash from/ (used in) Investing Activities	**(2,538.75)**	(31.29)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowings	**4,597.94**	915.98
Payment of Lease Liabilties	**(25.38)**	-
Finance Costs	**(731.81)**	(528.81)
Dividend Paid	(219.00)	(219.67)
Net cash from/ (used in) Financing Activities	**3,621.75**	167.50
Net Increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents(A+B+C)	**1,203.73**	(278.32)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**225.05**	503.37
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,428.78**	225.05
Cash on Hand	**8.87**	9.40
Balances with Banks :		
In Current Accounts	**658.32**	215.40
In Cash Credit Accounts	**671.33**	0.25
Balance with Bank in Margin Money	**65.25**	-
Bank Deposits	**25.00**	-
Earmarked Balance		
In Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	**5.74**	5.07
	1,434.52	230.11
Less :- Unclaimed Dividend lying with Bank	**5.74**	5.07
	1,428.78	225.05

As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

STANDALONE NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

Note 1A - Property, Plant & Equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment are as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Own Assets								Right-of use Asset	
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Building Road & Culverts	Plant & Machinery	Electric and Gas Installation	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Motor & Other Vehicles	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount										
As at April 01, 2018	233.13	0.97	448.48	988.50	15.28	51.17	123.93	72.84	-	1,934.30
Additions	-	-	-	21.50	-	0.41	15.23	50.07	-	87.21
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	0.83
As at April 01, 2019	**233.13**	**0.97**	**448.48**	**1,010.00**	**15.28**	**51.58**	**139.16**	**122.08**	**-**	**2,020.68**
Additions	-	-	119.85	575.19	-	1.12	19.01	-	495.76	1,210.93
Disposal	-	-	-	69.39	-	-	-	-	-	69.39
At 31 March 2020	**233.13**	**0.97**	**568.33**	**1,515.80**	**15.28**	**52.70**	**158.17**	**122.08**	**495.76**	**3,162.22**
Accumulated depreciation										
At 31 March 2018	**-**	**0.01**	**18.45**	**102.66**	**3.84**	**5.25**	**18.21**	**10.17**	**-**	**158.59**
Depreciation for the year	-	0.01	19.32	104.17	3.91	5.15	25.75	11.51	-	169.82
Deductions	-	-	8.06	-	-	-	-	10.73	-	18.79
At 31 March 2019	**-**	**0.04**	**49.55**	**301.24**	**11.59**	**16.61**	**69.31**	**24.07**	**-**	**472.41**
Depreciation for the year	-	-	18.89	90.14	0.86	7.56	20.54	17.76	24.79	180.54
Deductions	-	-	-	61.47	-	-	-	-	-	61.47
At 31 March 2020	**-**	**0.04**	**68.44**	**329.91**	**12.45**	**24.17**	**89.85**	**41.83**	**24.79**	**591.48**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	233.13	0.93	398.93	708.76	3.69	34.97	69.85	98.01	-	1,548.27
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	**233.13**	**0.93**	**499.89**	**1,185.89**	**2.83**	**28.53**	**68.32**	**80.25**	**470.97**	**2,570.74**

NOTES:-

1. Out of the above Land, Building, Electric Installation and Air Conditioning Plant aggregate value of Rs. 0.49 lakh (Previous Year Rs. 0.49 lakh) are owned with other co-owners.

Note 1B - Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets are as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Drawings & Development	Total
Gross Carrying Amount		
At 01 April 2019	**31.72**	**31.72**
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At 31 March 2020	**31.72**	**31.72**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 01 April 2019	**21.54**	**21.54**
Depreciation for the year	4.23	4.23
Deductions	-	-
At 31 March 2020	**25.77**	**25.77**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	**10.18**	**10.18**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	**5.95**	**5.95**

2 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Face Value (in ₹)	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
(A) NON CURRENT INVESTMENT					
(I) Investment Measured at Amortised Cost					
In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies					
Unquoted, Fully Paid					
Kumar Metals Pvt. Ltd.	100	1,000	155.00	-	-
In Equity Shares of Other Companies					
Unquoted, Fully Paid					
Kesoram Textile Mills Ltd. (Refer Note 2.1)	2	2,25,800	4.52	2,25,800	4.52
Kesoram Insurance Broking Service Ltd.	10	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
In Debenture/Bonds of Other Companies					
Unquoted, Fully Paid					
Shambhavi Realty Pvt. Ltd. 18% NCD	1,00,000	360	160.92	480	160.92
Manipal Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Series A 15.75% NCD (Refer Note 2.2)	10,00,000	167	1,680.11	-	-
Preference Shares of Other Companies					
Unquoted, Fully Paid					
IL&FS Transportation Network Ltd.	10	25,00,000	500.00	25,00,000	500.00
Total Investment at Amortised Cost (I)			**2,505.55**		670.43
(II) Investment Measured at Fair Value Through OCI					
In Equity Shares of Other Companies					
Quoted, Fully Paid					
Aditya Birla Capital Ltd. (Refer Note. 2.4)	10	4,71,931	199.15	4,71,931	460.84
Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Ltd. (Refer Note 2.3)	10	-	-	6,19,647	1,369.11
Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.	5	4,45,600	136.80	4,45,600	288.75
Grasim Industries Ltd. (Refer Note 2.3 & 2.5)	2	-	-	3,37,094	2,892.94
Total Investment at Fair Value Through OCI (II)			**335.95**		5,011.64
(III) Investment at Fair Value Through PL					
In Mutual Funds					
Aditya Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund (Refer Note 2.6)		42,82,288	500.06	-	-
In Venture Capital Fund/Alternative Fund (Refer 2.7)					
ICICI Venture Capital Fund Real Estate Scheme I (Refer Note 2.6)	10	85,57,111	657.97	91,01,069	956.64
IIFL Special Opp. Fund Series IV Class A5 (Refer Note 2.2)	10	3,89,61,859	3,284.21	3,75,77,108	3,771.80
IIFL Special Oppor. Fund Class A5 (Nazara) (Refer Note 2.2)	10	47,41,523	356.85	47,41,523	467.25
ICICI Prudential Real Estate AIF-I	100	8,32,050	878.23	9,55,833	1,020.64
ICICI Prudential Real Estate AIF-II	100	1,82,266	155.56	3,69,059	370.20
IIFL Income Oppor.Fund Spl.Situation (Piramal)(Refer Note 2.2)	10	4,04,34,847	883.74	4,04,34,847	1,780.47
IIFL Income Oppor. Fund Series-II (Refer Note 2.2)	10	38,34,088	416.70	38,34,089	388.09
IIFL Real Estate Fund (Domestic) Series-II (Refer Note 2.2)	10	2,15,31,488	1,277.66	2,36,30,358	1,892.37
IIFL Real Estate Fund (Domestic) Series-III (Refer Note 2.2)	10	61,30,000	203.47	61,30,000	280.88
IIFL Re Organize India Eq Fund CAT-III AIF(Kotak)TF (Refer Note 2.2)	10	27,40,371	135.17	27,40,371	210.60
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund CAT-II AIF (Pre-Ipo) (Refer Note 2.2)	10	92,98,231	842.62	92,98,231	1,081.09
Indiareit Apartment Fund (Piramal)(Refer Note 2.2)	1,00,000	703	1,302.28	805	1,263.57
Sundaram Alt. Opport. Nano Cap CAT-III TF (Refer Note 2.2)	1,00,000	230	97.88	230	215.13
India Realty Excelence Fund-III	100	9,51,342	1,125.75	8,56,913	953.54
India Housing Fund Series II Class B (2 Crore Unit) (Refer Note 2.2)	10	3,00,00,000	3,067.38	1,49,66,475	1,559.04
India Reality Excellence Fund-IV	100	16,07,327	1,714.22	2,22,810	213.90

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Face Value (in ₹)	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
In Non-Convertible Debentures of Other Companies					
Edelweiss Finvest Private Ltd NCD	1,00,000	25	35.65	25	32.01
Reddy Veeranna Investments Pvt. Ltd. NCD	1,00,000	158	1,602.25	-	-
Total Investment at Fair Value Through PL (III)			**18,537.65**		16,457.23
Total Non-Current Investments (A=I+II+III)			**21,379.15**		**22,139.30**
(B) Current Investments					
Investment at Fair Value Through PL					
In Equity Shares of Other Companies					
Quoted, Fully Paid					
Tata Motors Limited- DVR	2	80,000	24.80	-	-
National Aluminium Company Limited	5	1,00,000	29.15	-	-
Total Current Investment(B)			**53.95**		-
Total Investment(A+B)			**21,433.10**		22,139.30

	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investment	335.95	53.95	5,011.64	-
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investment	21,043.20	-	17,127.66	-

2.1 Received on account of transfer of textile division by Kesoram Industries Ltd. to Kesoram Textile Mills Ltd. during the year 1999-2000.

2.2 Lien is created on the said investments towards allocation of demand loan upto maximum limit of Rs 7500 Lakh by IIFL wealth finance Ltd. Refer No. 19.3

2.3 "Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement in FY 2017-18 among Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited, Grasim Industries Limited and Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited:

i) 1,78,744 equity shares of Grasim Industries Limited were allotted against the 1,19,163 equity shares of Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited.

ii) 4,71,931 equity shares of Aditya Birla Capital Limited (formerly Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited) were allotted against the 3,37,094 equity shares of Grasim Industries Limited.

2.4 During the year 2015-16, under the scheme for the transfer/ vesting by way of demerger of the "Madura Undertaking" an undertaking of Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited (ABNL), on a going concern basis, to Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited (ABFRL), 6,19,647 equity shares of ABFRL were allotted against 1,19,163 equity shares of Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited (ABNL). As such, cost of acquisition of equity shares to be issued by ABFRL for every one equity share held in ABNL is 0.87% of the total cost of acquisition of shares held in ABNL prior to the scheme.

2.5 Received pursuant to the scheme of arrangement between Grasim Industries Ltd. and Indian Rayon & Industries Ltd during the year 1999-2000.

2.6 Lien has been created in accordance with the terms of Bill Discounting Facility sanctioned by Aditya Birla Finance Limited referred to in Note No. 20.2.

2.7 All the above funds have been valued on the basis of latest data available with the management.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
3	**NON-CURRENT LOANS**			
	Security Deposits		**43.68**	33.37
			43.68	33.37
4	**OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS**			
	Earnest Money Deposits		**241.56**	183.74
	Receivable against sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		**5,006.71**	4,529.72
			5,248.27	4,713.46
5	**DEFERRED TAX ASSETS**			
	Deferred Tax Assets			
	Provision and Liabilities		555.83	669.88
	Mat Credit Entitlement		156.29	156.29
	Fair Value of Investments (Net)		543.94	-
	Gross Deferred Tax Asset		**1,256.06**	826.17
	Less : Deferred Tax Liabilities			
	Timing Difference on Depreciable Assets		**364.25**	249.38
	Fair Value of Investment (net)		**-**	75.39
	Gross Deferred Tax Liability		**364.25**	324.77
	Net Deferred Tax Assets		**891.81**	501.40
6	**OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**			
	Capital Advances		**110.06**	57.10
	Sub-Judicial Matter		**40.00**	-
			150.06	57.10

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
7	**INVENTORIES**			
	(Valued at Lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)			
	Raw Materials		**2,439.27**	1,609.96
	Work in Progress		**4,870.24**	3,029.63
	Finished Goods		**83.43**	65.06
	Stores and Spares		**11.32**	210.39
	Scrap at realizable value		**1.63**	0.08
			7,405.89	4,915.12
8	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**			
	Unsecured	8.1		
	Considered Good		**10,558.71**	10,517.63
	Considered Doubtful		**186.76**	192.58
	Less: Allowance for Credit Losses		**(186.76)**	(192.58)
			10,558.71	10,517.63

8.1 Balance with customers are subject to confirmations and reconciliations.

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
9A	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**			
	Balances with Banks:			
	-in Current Accounts		658.32	215.40
	-in Cash Credit Accounts		671.33	0.25
	Bank Deposits		25.00	-
	Cash on Hand		8.87	9.40
			1,363.52	225.05
9B	**BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN ABOVE**			
	Earmarked Balances with Bank			
	-in Unclaimed Dividend Accounts		5.74	5.07
	Deposit with Banks held as margin money		65.25	-
			70.99	5.07
10	**CURRENT LOANS**			
	Loan to Staff		**71.17**	56.80
			71.17	56.80
11	**OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS**			
	Unbilled Revenue		62.31	37.34
	Deposit with Others		135.03	72.17
	Accrued Interest Receivable		323.05	31.31
	Other Receivables		424.55	198.32
			944.93	339.14

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019

12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS

Income Tax Assets (Net)		**1,075.22**	859.61
		1,075.22	859.61

13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Advance to Suppliers		**269.03**	212.86
Balance with Revenue Authorities		**480.10**	324.58
Prepaid Expenses		**12.69**	11.23
Others		**15.21**	13.67
		777.03	562.34

14 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	**Amount**	**Nos.**	**Amount**
(a) Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each	1,45,00,000	1,450.00	1,45,00,000	1,450.00
Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	50,000	50.00	50,000	50.00
	1,45,50,000	**1,500.00**	1,45,50,000	1,500.00
(b) Issued				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	73,33,875	733.39	73,33,875	733.39
	73,33,875	**733.39**	73,33,875	733.39
(c) Subscribed and Paid - up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	72,88,645	**728.86**	72,88,645	728.86
Add: Forfeited Shares (Amount originally Paid-up)		**0.17**		0.17
	72,88,645	**729.03**	72,88,645	729.03

14.1 Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning	72,88,645	728.86	72,88,645	728.86
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
(Less) : Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end	**72,88,645**	**728.86**	72,88,645	728.86

14.2 Total number of 4,37,280 Equity Shares were bought back in the last five years.

14.3 Details of the Shareholders holding more than 5% shares alongwith number of shares held

Shareholder's Name	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Equity Shares	No. of Shares held	% of Equity Shares
Jayantika Investment & Finance Ltd.	27,09,997	37.18	27,09,997	37.18
Prakash Kumar Mohta	15,24,182	20.91	15,24,182	20.91
Jayshree Finvest Pvt. Ltd.	4,49,124	6.16	4,49,124	6.16
Bhiragacha Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	9,17,734	12.59	9,17,734	12.59

14.4 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached with Shares

Equity Shares : The company has issued one class of Equity Share having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
15 OTHER EQUITY			
Securities Premium Account			
As per last Balance Sheet		2,150.19	2,150.19
	(A)	**2,150.19**	2,150.19
Share Buy Back Reserve			
As per last Balance Sheet		283.26	283.26
	(B)	**283.26**	283.26
General Reserve			
As per last Balance Sheet		6,143.89	6,143.89
	(C)	**6,143.89**	6,143.89
Retained Earnings			
Balance Brought Forward from Previous Year		12,980.86	13,284.38
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period		(1,013.25)	(86.60)
		11,967.60	13,197.78
Less :			
Acturial Loss on defined benefits Obligations (Net of Tax)		19.76	(2.74)
Proposed Dividend		182.22	182.22
Tax on Dividend		37.46	37.46
Balance Carried to Next Year	(D)	**11,728.16**	12,980.86
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Balance Brought Forward from Previous Year		4,325.43	4,872.17
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year		(741.09)	(546.74)
Less: Transfer to Retained Earnings		-	-
	(E)	**3,584.34**	4,325.43
Total Other Equity (A+B+C+D+E)		**23,889.85**	25,883.61

(A) The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium and shall be utilized in accordance with Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

(B) The amount equal to the nominal value of the shares purchased by the Company has been classified as Share Buy Back Reserve and shall be utilized in accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(C) This amount represents retained earnings of a company which are kept aside out of company's profits to meet future (known or unknown) obligations.

(D) This amount represents the accumulated earnings of the Company.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
16	**NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS**			
	Term Loans (Secured)			
	- From Banks			
	Yes Bank	16.1	25.66	33.84
	Bank of Baroda	16.2	2.09	2.97
			27.75	36.81

16.1 The loan is sanctioned for ₹ 43.72 lakh repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments and is secured by way of Hypothecation of the respective Vehicle.

16.2 The loan is sanctioned for ₹ 4.50 lakh repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments and is secured by way of Hypothecation of the respective Vehicle.

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
17	**OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**			
	Lease Liabilities		389.59	-
	Security Deposits		26.55	26.55
			416.14	26.55
18	**NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS**			
	Provision for Employee Benefits		118.68	112.73
	Provision for Warranty	24.1	144.06	129.67
			262.74	242.40
19	**OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	Sub Judicial Matter	40.5 to 40.7	1,818.67	1,818.67
	Advance against sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		937.49	92.50
	Total Other Non-Current Liabilities		**2,756.16**	1,911.17
20	**CURRENT BORROWINGS**			
	Secured Loans			
	Repayable on Demand			
	Cash Credit Facility from Banks	20.1	445.55	921.46
	Bill Discounting Facility from NBFC	20.2	1,581.05	1,700.00
	Loan against Securities from NBFC	20.3	7,459.06	1,977.44
			9,485.66	4,598.90
	Unsecured Loans			
	Repayable on Demand			
	Bill Discounting Facility from NBFC	20.2	-	280.53
			-	280.53
	Total		**9,485.66**	4,879.43

20.1 First Pari-Passu charge by way of hypothecation on all Current Assets of the company both present & future. Second Pari-Passu charge on Fixed Assets of the company as under :-

- Land & Building of Sonepat unit admeasuring 16.86 acres.
- Plant & Machinery of all units except Ghaziabad unit.
- Pari-Passu charge on other Fixed Assets of all units except Ghaziabad unit

20.2 The Company has entered into Bill Discounting Arrangement with Aditya Birla Finance Ltd. amounting to ₹ 2100 lakh against securities of Bank Guarantees and lien on units of ICICI Venture Capital Funds. (refer Note No. 2.6)

20.3 The Company has taken corporte loan from IIFL Wealth Finance Ltd. amounting to ₹ 7500 lakh against securities & lien on units of Venture Capital Fund and Debentures. (refer Note No. 2.2)

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	**Ref.**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
21	**TRADE PAYABLES**			
	Payables for Goods and Services	21.1 & 21.2	9,804.36	7,659.89
			9,804.36	7,659.89

21.1 The principal amount of INR 278.24 lakh (Previous Year INR 382.48 lakh) remaining unpaid on 31.03.2020 to suppliers as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to the extent such suppliers have been identified on the basis of information provided during the year to the Company. The Company generally makes payments to all its suppliers within the agreed credit period and thus the management is confident that the liability of interest under this Act, if any, would not be material.

21.2 Vendor's balances are subject to confirmations and reconciliations.

22	**OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**			
	Current maturities of non-current borrowings		9.07	8.30
	Interest accrued and not due on borrowings		153.62	39.10
	Lease Liabilities		95.15	-
	Unpaid Dividend		5.74	5.07
	Security Deposits		6.00	7.37
	Contractual Deductions by Customers & Price Variation		1,067.41	920.69
	Dues to Others		640.88	461.69
	Book Overdraft		53.85	-
	Employee's Emoluments		103.87	256.72
			2,135.59	1,698.94
23	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	Statutory Dues		125.15	222.97
	Advance from and Credit Balance of Customers & Others		2,408.34	2,665.04
	Advance against sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		-	4.15
	Unearned Revenue		220.65	192.96
			2,754.14	3,085.12

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
24 CURRENT PROVISIONS			
Provision for Employee Benefits		208.63	159.11
Provision for Warrantees	24.1	214.78	173.16
Provision for Contingency	24.1	25.00	25.00
		448.41	357.27

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref. No.	Balance as at 01.04.2019	During the year Additions	Used & reversed	Balance as at 31.03.2020
24.1 Disclosures as per Ind AS-37					
Provision for Warranty	24.1.1	**302.84**	**129.16**	**(73.16)**	**358.84**
		(264.36)	(95.75)	(57.27)	(302.84)
Provision for Contingency against Sales	24.1.2	**25.00**	-	-	**(25.00)**
		(25.00)	-	-	(25.00)
Current Year		**327.84**	**129.16**	**(73.16)**	**383.84**
Previous Year		(289.36)	(95.75)	(57.27)	(327.84)

Additional Notes :-

24.1.1 Warranty provision covers the estimated expenses to be incurred during warranty period of the products of the company determined on the basis of past experience. The company reviews the warranty provisions at periodical intervals and the same is adjusted to the estimated expenses to be incurred during the balance warranty period of the product. Expenses incurred during the year against warranty are being directly charged to Statement of Profit & Loss.

24.1.2 Refer Note 39.1(a)(ii).

STANDALONE NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020	1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
Sale of Product and Services			
Sale of Finished Goods		21,360.20	18,277.52
Contract Jobs		7,223.80	5,918.05
Maintenance and Services Revenue		1,641.87	977.49
	(A)	**30,225.87**	25,173.06
Other Operating Income			
Sales of Production Scrap	**(B)**	95.20	98.33
	(A)+(B)	**30,321.07**	25,271.39

25.1 Disclosure on Revenue pursuant to Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers

A. "Disaggregation of Revenue

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

i) Revenue from Operations*		
a) Electrical Equipment for Power Transmission and Distribution	21,524.50	18,167.88
b) Elevator	8,796.57	7,103.50
Total revenue covered under Ind AS 115	**30,321.07**	25,271.38

*The Company has disaggregated the revenue from contracts with customers on the basis of nature of products into Electrical Equipment for Power Transmission and Distribution and Elevator (refer note 40.2). The Company believes that the disaggregation of revenue on the basis of nature of products has no impact on the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows.

B. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Contract Liabilities		
Advance from Customers	2,408.34	2,665.04
Total (A)	**2,408.34**	2,665.04
Receivables		
Trade Receivables	10,558.71	10,517.63
Total (B)	**10,558.71**	10,517.63
Net Receivables (B-A)	**8,150.37**	7,852.59

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance.

C. Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

Opening Balance	**2,665.04**	1,568.23
Addition during the year	2,408.34	2,665.04
Revenue recognized during the year	2,665.04	1,568.23
Closing Balance	**2,408.34**	2,665.04

D. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 prospectively from 01st April, 2018 and the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020	1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
26 OTHER INCOME			
Interest Income		888.64	727.44
Rent & Licence Fees		166.14	161.85
Royalty Received		33.00	30.00
Dividend Income from Non-Current Investments (Other than Trade)		55.43	23.13
Sundry Balances Written Back		20.41	147.35
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		30.73	-
Reversal of Provisions		143.73	74.13
Net Gain/Loss arising on Financial Assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL		-	207.43
Net Gain/Loss on Derivatives		70.01	16.57
Interest Income on Financial Assets carried at fair value through Amortised cost		476.99	430.43
Inter Corporate Deposits earlier written off, now recovered		-	28.85
Bad-debts Recovered		68.04	97.07
Misc. Income		12.93	0.15
		1,966.05	1,944.40
27 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Closing Stock			
Finished Goods		84.93	65.06
Work-in-Progress		4,870.38	3,029.72
Stock-in-Trade		-	11.71
		4,955.31	3,094.78
Less:			
Opening Stock			
Finished Goods		65.06	30.56
Work-in-Progress		3,029.72	1,250.82
Stock-in-Trade		-	11.71
		3,094.78	1,293.09
Decrease / (Increase) in Stock		**(1,860.53)**	(1,801.69)
28 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES			
Salaries and Wages		2,760.57	2,778.40
Contribution to Provident and Others Funds		243.73	161.54
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses		119.59	116.65
		3,123.89	3,056.59
29 FINANCE COSTS			
Interest Expense		831.51	497.69
Interest on Lease Liabilities		2.35	-
Other Borrowing Cost		14.82	31.12
		848.68	528.81
30 DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION EXPENSE			
Depreciation & Amortization Expense		184.77	169.38
		184.77	169.38

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020	1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
31	**OTHER EXPENSES**			
	Stores and Spare Parts Consumed		107.28	92.09
	Processing & Material Handling Expenses		1,493.90	1,269.99
	Freight outwards, Transport and Octroi Expenses		390.79	173.52
	Power & Fuel Expenses		294.16	287.41
	Rent		107.57	100.57
	Rates and Taxes		128.19	22.86
	Auditor's Remuneration	31.1	6.28	5.76
	Repair and Maintenance :			
	- Buildings		38.55	48.84
	- Plant and Machinery		23.81	15.51
	- Others		61.75	54.45
	Commission on Sales		149.09	323.56
	Net Loss on Investments carried at fair value through Profit & Loss		2,100.10	-
	Insurance		41.34	33.03
	Legal & Professional Charges		338.41	304.72
	Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	31.2	418.42	414.71
	Bank Charges		249.38	181.72
	After Sales Services		96.89	116.17
	Impulse & Short Circuit Charges		114.51	138.04
	Debt, Advance & other debit balance Written off		64.17	10.02
	Provision For Doubtful Debts		22.52	-
	Contractual Deductions / Recoveries by Customers		78.95	-
	Directors Sitting Fees		1.25	1.36
	Miscellaneous Expenses		516.45	486.16
			6,843.76	4,080.49

31.1 Payment to Statutory Auditors

i) Audit Fee	2.50	2.00
ii) Quarterly review of accounts	2.25	2.25
iii) Reimbursement of Expenses	0.79	1.17
iv) Certification	0.23	0.21

31.2 Includes Directors' Travelling ₹ 47.15 Lakh (Previous Year ₹ 64.28 Lakh).

32 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

32.1 Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Non Current Investments (other than Trade)	-	(880.95)
	-	(880.95)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020	1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
33 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
1. Actuarial gain/(loss) on Defined Benefit Obligations		(30.22)	4.19
Income Tax Effect		10.46	(1.45)
2. Net gain/(loss) on FVTOCI Equity securities		(741.09)	(546.74)
Income Tax Effect		-	-
B. Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
		(760.85)	(544.01)

34 CATEGORY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

PARTICULARS	NON- CURRENT		CURRENT	
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Measured at Amortised Cost				
Investments	2,505.55	670.43	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	10,558.71	10,517.63
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	1,363.52	225.05
Other Bank balances	-	-	70.99	5.07
Loans	43.68	33.37	71.17	56.80
Other Financial Assets	5,248.27	4,713.46	944.93	339.14
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Investments	18,537.65	16,457.23	53.95	-
Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investments	335.95	5,011.64	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**26,671.12**	**26,886.13**	**13,063.28**	**11,143.69**
Financial Liabilities				
Measured at Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	27.75	36.81	9,485.66	4,879.43
Trade Payables	-	-	9,804.36	7,659.89
Other Financial Liabilities	416.14	26.55	2,135.59	1,698.94
Total Financial Liabilities	**443.89**	**63.36**	**21,425.62**	**14,238.26**

35 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides Fair Value mearsurement hierarchy of company's financial asset and financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Fair Value Hierarchy (Level)	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Financial Assets			
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Investments	3	2,505.55	670.43
Other Financial Assets	3	5,006.71	4,529.72
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Investments	1	18,591.60	16,457.23
Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Investments	2	335.95	5,011.64
Total Financial Assets		**26,439.82**	26,669.02

The financial instruments are categorised into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

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

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs are based on unobservable market data.

36 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables, other financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets include investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and loans. The Company is exposed to market risk and credit risk.

The Company has a Risk management policy. The Board of Directors provides assurance that the Company's risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(i) Market Risk

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

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a foreign currency 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 which is minimal. The Company monitors the foreign exchange fluctuations on continuous basis and advises the management of any material adverse effect on the Company and for taking risk mitigation measures. Since the Company's foreign currency risk exposure is limited, therefore detailed dislcosure of the same has not been provided.

(b) Equity Price Risks

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments/mutual funds. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the Company's management on a regular basis.

Equity Price Sensitivity

The following table shows the effect of price changes in quoted and unquoted equity shares , quoted and unquoted equity mutual funds/fixed maturity plan.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	31st March, 2020		31st March, 2019	
Investment	399.42		5021.16	
Price Change	+5%	-5%	+5%	-5.00%
Effect on Profit before Tax	19.97	(19.97)	251.06	(251.06)

Credit Risks

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).

Trade Receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all the customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous group and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on credit losses of historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed as the Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company has evaluated the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial asset and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analysis financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity Companyings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	Total	Carrying Value
As at 31st March, 2020				
Borrowings (Refer Note No.16,20,22)	9,494.73	27.75	9,522.48	9,522.48
Trade Payables (Refer Note No. 21)	9,804.36	-	9,804.36	9,804.36
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note No. 17,22)	2,126.52	416.14	2,542.66	2,542.66
As at 31st March, 2019				
Borrowings (Refer Note No.16,20,22)	4,887.73	36.81	4,924.54	4,924.54
Trade Payables (Refer Note No. 21)	7,659.89	-	7,659.89	7,659.89
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note No. 17,22)	1,690.65	26.55	1,717.19	1,717.19

37 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Net Debts*	8,312.58	4,738.59
Total equity	24,643.67	26,612.65
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.34**	**0.18**

* Net debt = non-current borrowings + current borrowings + current maturities of non-current borrowings + interest accrued – cash and cash equivalents.

38 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

(i) Judgements

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

(a) Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI

The company has exercised the option to measure investment in equity instruments, not held for trading at FVTOCI in accordance with Ind AS 109. It has exercised this irrevocable option for its class of quoted equity shares. The option renders the equity instruments elected to be measured at FVTOCI non-recyclabe to Profit & Loss.

(b) Business Model for Investment of Debt Instruments

For the purpose of measuring investments in debt instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109, the company has evaluated and determined that the business model for investments in quoted debentures and bonds is to collect the contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset . Such financial assets have been accordingly classified and measured at FVTOCI. For the purpose of measuring investments in debt instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109, the company has evaluated and determined that the business model for investments in unquoted debentures and bonds is only to collect the contractual cash flows . Such financial assets have been accordingly classified and measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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 refiected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Further details about gratuiy obligations are given in Note No. 40.4.

(b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer Note No 34.

(c) Depreciation / amortization and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(d) Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Determination of the recoverable amount involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters, such as commodity prices and their impact on markets and prices for upgraded products, development in demand, inflation, operating expenses and tax and legal systems. The Company uses internal business plans, quoted market prices and the Company's best estimate of commodity prices, currency rates, discount rates and other relevant information. A detailed forecast is developed for a period of three to five years with projections thereafter. The Company does not include a general growth factor to volumes or cash flows for the purpose of impairment tests, however, cash flows are generally increased by expected inflation and market recovery towards previously observed volumes is considered.

(e) Taxes

The Company calculates income tax expense based on reported income. Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax basis that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned tax optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

NOTES TO STANDALONE ACCOUNTS

39 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of Compliance

"These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 (as amended) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013(the Act) and other relevant provision of the Act. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company adopted IND AS from 01st April, 2017.

With effect from 1st April, 2019, Ind AS 116 – "Leases" (IndAS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – "Leases". The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted into recognition of 'Right-of-Use' asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance Sheet."

b. Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared following accrual basis of accounting on a historical cost basis, except for the following which are measured at fair value :

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities

(ii) Defined benefit plans

(ii) Property, Plant & Equipment

d. Fair Value Measurement

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurement for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

(i) Level I - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(ii) Level II - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

(iii) Level III - 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, 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 minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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

e. Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

An asset or liability is treated as current if it satisfies any of the following condition :

(i) the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled in normal operating cycle;

(ii) the asset is intended for sale or consumption;

(iii) the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iv) the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(v) the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;

(vi) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

f. Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The revisions in accounting estimates and assumptions are recognised prospectively. Detailed information about estimates and judgements is included in Note 38.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

g. Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates on the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Exchange difference arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on net basis.

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

h. Property, Plant & Equipment

(i) Recognition & Measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost of an item of PPE includes its purchase cost, non refundable taxes and duties, directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and borrowing cost if the recognition criteria is met.

Subsequent costs are included in an item of PPE's carrying value or recognised as a separate item, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.

An item of PPE or any significant part thereof is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of PPE is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS the Company has elected to measure all items of PPE at fair value and use that as the deemed cost of such PPE.

(iii) Depreciation methods, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Value

Depreciation on all items of PPE is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual value, over their estimated useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

Depreciation on an item of PPE purchased/sold during the year is provided on pro-rata basis. Freehold land is not depreciated. The residual values are not more than 5% of the cost of an item of PPE. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

i. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

On transition to Ind As the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as at April 01, 2016, measured as per previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

Intangible assets such as Softwares, Design & Devlopement, Patents etc. are amortized based upon their estimated useful lives of 5-6 years.

j. Lease Accounting

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.

"The cost of the right-of-use asset 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 plus any initial direct costs incurred. 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 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 short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leasehold land with perpetual right has been included in property plant & equipment.

k. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows :-

Raw materials, stores, spares, other materials and traded goods	Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on first in first out basis.
Finished goods and Work-in- progress (own manufactured)	Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.
Work in Progress (Long Term Contracts)	Work in Progress i.e. jobs under execution (including materials supplied to clients under the contract) to the extent of work done but not billed is valued at the lower of actual cost incurred upto the completion on reporting date and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and proportionate overheads.
Scrap	Net Realizable Value

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

Provision for obsolete/old inventories is made, wherever required, as per the consistently followed system.

l. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement :

The Company recognizes a financial asset in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement :

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria :

a. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

b. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories :

a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met :

(i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and

(ii) 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.

This category applies to certain investments in debt instruments (Refer Note 33 for further details). Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI :

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met :

(i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(ii) 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.

This category applies to certain investments in equity instruments (Refer Note 34 for further details). Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Refer Note 34 for further details). The Company has made such election on an instrument by instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On Derecognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is not reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

C. Financial assets measured at FVTPL :

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company (Refer Note 34 for further details). Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs :

(i) The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;

(ii) The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;

(iii) The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);

(iv) The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On Derecognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in ii above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets :

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following :

(i) Trade receivables

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)

(iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement :

The Company recognizes a financial liabilities in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All Financial Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value.

Subsequent measurement :

"All financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments."

Derecognition :

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the Derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Impairment

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortisation expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

n. Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity as the case may be.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax asset is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred Tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, carried forward tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred Tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

o. Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met for main revenue streams of the company for its recognition :

(i) Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and includes excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

(ii) Sale of Contract Jobs

Revenue on long term contracts is recognized on the basis of percentage of completion method which is based on specified milestone or in proportionate to the work completed against each contract which are fixed price contract. Provisions are made for the entire loss on a contract irrespective of the amount of work done. Claims on account of price variation receivable / payable from / to the customers are accounted for on the basis of contractual terms. Final adjustments towards estimated claims for extra work are made in the year of settlement.

(iii) Income from Services

Revenues from maintenance contracts are recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.

(iv) Interest

Revenue is recognized using effective interest method.

(v) Dividend

Revenue is recognized when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date.

(vi) Royalties

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement.

(vii) Income Distributed by Venture Capital Fund

Revenue received from Investments made in Venture Capital Funds is recognized on actual receipt basis and are shown in respective heads of Income in Statement of Profit and Loss.

p. Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the relative service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g. towards bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is a post employment benefit plan under which the Company pays contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company recognises the contributions payable towards the provident fund as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

(iii) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company has funded Gratuity liability towards this which is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation made by an external valuer at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method and is contributed to the Gratuity Fund formed by the company.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are immediately recognised in the balance sheet with corresponding debit or credit to Other Equity through OCI. Remeasurements are not classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest and changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

(iv) Other long term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave are measured and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation made by an external valuer at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

q. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consists of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowings costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Transaction costs in respect of long-term borrowings are amortised over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

r. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Net Profit or Loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the post tax effect of finance costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the issue of all dilutive potential equity shares.

s. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with remaining maturity of 12 months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

t. Cash Dividend to Equity Shareholders

The Company recognises a liability to make distribution of cash dividend to equity shareholders of the Company when the distribution is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

u. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are measured at present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to liability. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

v. Segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM).

Identification of segments :

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing strategic business unit/units that/those offer/offers different products and serve/serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

Inter Segment Transfer :

The Company generally accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers as if the sales or transfers were to third parties at current market prices.

Allocation of common costs :

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items :

Unallocated items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

w. Events after Reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(₹ in Lakh)

	2019 – 2020	2018 – 2019

40 OTHER NOTES ON STANDALONE ACCOUNTS

40.1 COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENT LIABILITIES :

(a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of :

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, are as given below :

	2019 – 2020	2018 – 2019
(i) Excise Duty & Service Tax	**6.99**	6.99
(ii) Sales Tax / VAT / Work Contract Tax etc.	**25.72**	25.72
Provision of Rs. 25 lakh (Previous year Rs. 25 lakh) made in an earlier year is being carried forward under the head Provision for contingencies.		
(iii) Cess & Others	**0.60**	0.60

(b) Other Claims :

Other claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, are as given below :**

	2019 – 2020	2018 – 2019
Labour Cases	**2.00*** **	2.00***
Demands raised by Provident Fund / Employee State Insurance department	**1.55*** **	1.55***
Other Claims	**26.40*** **	26.40***

**The Management feels that the Company has a good chance of success in above mentioned cases hence no provision there against is considered necessary.

***In view of large number of cases pending at various Forums / Courts, it is not practicable to give the details of each case. List also includes certain labour matters for which amount of liability is not ascertainable at this stage.

40.2 SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Business Segments :

As of 31st March, 2020, there are two business segments i.e. Electrical Equipments for Power Transmission and Distribution (comprising of Transformer and Switchgear) and Elevator. A description of the types of products and services provided by each reportable segment is as follows:

(i) Electrical Equipments for Power Transmission and Distribution – the Company deals in manufactures and supplies power and distributes transformers and switchgear.

(ii) Elevator Division manufactures equipments/ components of elevators for execution of jobs for erection and installation and also for supplies to other parties in the market.

(b) Geographical Segments :

Since the Company does not exports and operates in the domestic market which is governed by the same risks and returns, no geographical information is provided.

(c) Primary segment information (by Business segments)

The following table presents revenue and profit information regarding business segments for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 and certain assets and liability information regarding business segments at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

(d) Segment Information Disclosure :

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Electrical Equipment for Power Transmission and Distribution		Elevator		Total	
	2019-20	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Revenue						
Revenue form operation	21,524.50	18,167.88	8,796.57	7,103.50	30,321.08	25,271.38
Other Income	277.03	288.22	43.63	35.86	320.67	324.09
Total income	**21,801.53**	18,456.10	**8,840.21**	**7,139.37**	**30,641.74**	**25,595.47**
Results						
Segment results Profit/(Loss)	1,369.32	775.28	(503.32)	(847.34)	866.01	(72.06)
Finance Cost					(848.68)	(528.81)
Unallocated Corporate Income (Net)					(1,348.97)	943.50
Exceptional Income/(Expense)					-	(880.95)
Profit before Tax					(1,331.64)	(538.32)
Tax Expense					(318.38)	(451.72)
Net Profit					**(1,013.25)**	(86.60)
Other Information						
Segment Assets	16,887.10	12,234.60	5,709.67	5,637.06	22,596.77	17,871.67
Unallocated Corporate Assets	-	-	-	-	30,113.06	28,638.55
Total Assets					**52,709.83**	46,510.23
Segment Liabilities	12,707.48	9,255.82	4,937.10	5,231.84	17,644.58	14,487.67
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities	-	-	-	-	10,446.37	5,409.88
Total Liabilities					**28,090.95**	19,897.56
Capital Expenditure	695.27	26.43	18.32	10.38	713.59	36.81
Corporate Office Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	497.34	20.08
Total Capital Expenditure					**1,210.93**	56.89
Depreciation & Amortisation	108.24	108.44	37.53	49.16	145.77	157.60
Unallocated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	39.00	11.78
Total Depreciation					**184.77**	169.38
Other Non Cash Expenses						
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-	186.76	192.58	186.76	192.58
Provision for Impairment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-

40.3 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE

		2019-20	2018-19
Profit/(Loss) for the year	₹ in lakh	**(1,013.25)**	(86.60)
Equity Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Numbers	**72,88,645**	72,88,645
Equity Shares Outstanding at the year end	Numbers	**72,88,645**	72,88,645
Weighted Average Number of equity shares	Numbers	**72,88,645**	72,88,645
Earnings Per Share	**(₹)**	**(13.90)**	(1.19)

40.4 DISCLOSURE UNDER INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 19 (EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan and leave encashment plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service and every employee who discontinues his services to the company gets leave encashment (last drawn salary).

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan (based on Actuarial Valuation) :-

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Gratuity		Leave	
		2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
(a)	**Statement of Profit and Loss :**				
	Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee Cost)				
	Current service cost	**63.76**	55.86	**49.62**	51.64
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	**38.22**	33.93	**19.05**	18.22
	Expected return on Plan Assets	**(38.99)**	(35.82)	**-**	-
	Net actuarial(gain) / loss recognised in the year	**-**	-	**(40.89)**	(46.71)
	Net benefit expense	**62.99**	53.97	**27.78**	23.15
(b)	**Balance Sheet :**				
	Defined benefit obligation	(611.13)	(517.47)	(269.75)	(256.17)
	Fair value of plan assets	553.59	501.79	-	-
	Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**(57.55)**	(15.68)	**(269.75)**	(256.17)
(c)	**Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :**				
	Opening defined benefit obligation	**517.47**	453.05	**256.16**	243.41
	Interest cost	**38.22**	33.93	**19.05**	18.22
	Current service cost	**63.76**	55.86	**49.62**	51.64
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience variance	**6.58**	2.99	**-**	-
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from change in financial assumption	**20.77**	(9.38)	**-**	-
	Benefits paid	**(35.68)**	(18.98)	**(14.19)**	(10.40)
	Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	**-**	-	**(40.89)**	(46.71)
	Closing defined benefit obligation	**611.13**	517.47	**269.75**	256.16
(d)	**Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows :**				
	Opening fair value of plan assets	**501.79**	468.17	**-**	-
	Expected return on plan assets	**38.99**	35.82	**-**	-
	Contributions by employer	**15.68**	0.00	**-**	-
	Withdraw	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on return plan assets	**(2.87)**	(2.20)	**-**	-
	Closing fair value of plan assets	**553.59**	501.79	**-**	-
(e)	**Other Comprehensive Income are as follows :**				
	Return on plan assets(excluding amounts included in net interest Expense	**(2.87)**	(2.20)	**-**	-
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience adjustment	**6.58**	2.99	**-**	-
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from change in financial assumption	**20.77**	(9.38)	**-**	-
		30.22	(4.19)	**-**	-

(f) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows :

	2019-20	2018-19
	%	%
Investments with insurer	**100**	100

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(g) The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below :

Attrition Rate	**10.00%**	10.00%
Imputed Rate of Interest(D)	**6.80%**	7.65%
Imputed Rate of Interest(IC)	**7.65%**	7.65%
Salary Rise	**8.00%**	8.00%
Return on Plan Assets	**7.65%**	7.65%
Remaining Working Life	**21.58**	21.57
Mortality Rate(Table)	**IAL 2012-14 Ultimate**	IAL 2012-14 Ultimate

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.

The Principal assumptions used in determining leave obligations for the Company's plans are shown below :

Attrition Rate	**10.00%**	10.00%
Imputed Rate of Interest(D)	**6.80%**	7.65%
Imputed Rate of Interest(IC)	**7.65%**	7.65%
Salary Rise	**8.00%**	8.00%
Return on Plan Assets	**N.A**	N.A
Remaining Working Life	**21.58**	21.57
Mortality Rate(Table)	**IAL 2012-14 Ultimate**	IAL 2012-14 Ultimate

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) Disclosure

The amounts for the Non-Current and Current in respect of gratuity and Leave are as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

	Gratuity		Leave	
	2019-20	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Current Portion of defined benefit obligation	**203.40**	166.60	**151.08**	143.44
Non-Current Portion of defined benefit obligation	**407.73**	350.87	**118.68**	112.73

(i) The Impact of sensitivity analysis on defined benefit plan is given below :-

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Attrition rate increase by 1%	**(2.03)**	(1.59)	**(0.47)**	(0.13)
Attrition rate decrease by 1%	**2.49**	1.66	**0.54**	0.15
Salary growth rate increase by 1%	**26.29**	22.71	**7.58**	7.00
Salary growth rate decrease by 1%	**(24.21)**	(20.93)	**(6.92)**	(6.40)
Imputed rate of return rate increase by 1%	**(24.26)**	(20.81)	**(6.94)**	(6.36)
Imputed rate of return rate decrease by 1%	**26.86**	23.01	**7.74**	7.09

40.5 The Company had made claims against Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVN) for refund of liquidated damages deducted by the Electricity Board as well as interest on delayed payment of bills/due instalments by the Electricity Board. The arbitrator, appointed by the chairman, UHBVN, had given award in favour of the Company which was subsequently confirmed by the Additional Distt. Judge, Panchkula (Haryana). The Electricity Board has, however, filed an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court, Punjab & Haryana. While admitting the appeal, the Hon'ble High Court passed an interim order dated 25.08.2009, directing the Electricity Board to pay to the company a sum of Rs. 608.08 lakh against bank guarantee of the same amount as security to the Electricity Board. The Electricity Board has made payment against bank guarantee given to them as security. As the matter is still sub-judice, the amount is lying in Other Current Liabilities.

40.6 During the F.Y 2016-17, a suit in the court of Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) Sealdah, West Bengal for recovery of possession of land and structure thereon which was taken on rent by the company was filed by the Lessor on expiration of lease by efflux of time. The court order was passed to hand over the possession of the suit property and the company to pay mesne profit and occupational charges till hand over of the possession to the lessor. In the year 2014, the property was handed over to the lessor by the company. The matter went upto High Court at Calcutta and is still pending in the Civil court. A sum of Rs. 881.33 lakh has been provided in books of account towards such charges.

40.7 During the F.Y 2016-17, the company on the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad has provided Rs. 266.11 lakh. The amount was charged towards any unexpected outcome of the challenge testing ordered by the Court to be conducted at Central Power Research Institute to establish that the transformers which were supplied to The Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited were within technical parameters as mentioned in the purchase order.

40.8 During the F.Y 2016-17, in terms of SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009, an exit opportunity to the public shareholders was offered by the Promoters and also to delist the company from National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE). The shareholding of promoter group has been reached to 90.23% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the company. The final application filed with NSE for delisting has been approved and the company has been delisted w.e.f 17th May 2019. The exit window provided to the remaining shareholders to tender their shares was also closed on 16th May, 2020.

40.9 Related Party Disclosure :

Related party Disclosure as identified by the management in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard -24 issued under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

I. Names of Related Parties

A Key Management Personnel

Mr. Prakash Kumar Mohta — Chairman & Managing Director

B The entity and the Company are of the same group

Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd — Wholly-owned Subsidiary Company

II. Transactions with Key Management Personnel are as under :

(₹ in Lakh)

Nature of Transactions	2019-20	2018-19
Salary/Perquisites	**228.94**	215.75*
Provident/Superannuation Fund	**27.47**	25.89
Dividend Paid during the year	**50.48**	38.10

* Excluding Gratuity and Leave Encashment provision on actuarial basis.

41. Previous year figures have been reclassified/regrouped to confirm current year figures.

42. The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic led the company to a pause, to certain extent, to run its manufacturing activities at its fullest and for restrictive supplies. However, due to business profile of the Company, the impact of pandemic on the Company is expected to be minimal.

43. During the FY 2019-20, the Company has filed for a Scheme of Arrangement for Amalgamation of Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd (Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') to attain operational synergies. The scheme is pending for approval before the Hon'ble NCLT as on the date of approval of Financial Statements by the Board of Directors. Consequently, no effect of such scheme has been recorded in these Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members,
ECE Industries Limited

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **ECE Industries Limited, ('the Company')** and its subsidiary,(the company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group") which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, 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 then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Consolidated financial statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on the financial statement of the subsidiary as noted below, the consolidated financial statements give true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, the consolidated loss, consolidated total 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 (SAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter**
A) Valuation of Investments Refer Note 2 to the Financial Statements The Company's investment portfolio represents a significant portion of the Company's total assets, which primarily consists of: i. Non-convertible debentures; ii. Equity Shares; iii. Preference Shares; iv. Venture Capital Funds; and v. Alternate Investments Funds The aforementioned instruments are valued at amortized cost or fair value through Other Compressive	**Our key procedures included, but not limited to, the following :** a) Assessed the appropriateness of the relevant accounting policies of the Company, including those relating to recognition and measurement of financial instrument by comparing with the applicable accounting standards; b) For instrument valued at fair value: i. Assessed the availability of quoted prices in liquid markets; ii. Assessed whether the valuation process is appropriately designed and captures relevant valuation inputs;

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Income (FVOCI) or fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) depending upon the nature as summarized below : 1. Instrument valued at amortized cost: a) Non-convertible debentures; and b) Preference Shares 2. Instrument valued at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI'): a) Equity Shares 3. Instrument valued at fair value through Profit & Loss ('FVTPL') : a) Venture Capital Funds; and b) Alternate Investments Funds This is considered to be a significant area in view of the materiality of amounts involved, judgements involved in determining of impairment/ recoverability of instruments measured at amortized cost which includes assessment of market data/conditions and financial indicators of the investee and judgements in selecting the valuation basis and the complexities involved in the valuation of instruments carried at FVTPL and FVOCI which includes assessment of the available trading yield of relevant instruments.	iii. Performed testing of the inputs/assumptions used in the valuation; and iv. Assessed pricing model methodologies and assumptions against industry practice and valuation guidelines c) For instrument valued at amortized cost: Assessed the instrument for impairment by evaluating if there is any significant increase in credit risk, which mainly involves : i. Evaluating the regularity of the interest payment and principal repayment as per agreed plan/term of issuance of instrument, where applicable; and ii. Obtained the valuations of instruments, where required; d) Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's description of the accounting policy and disclosures related to investments and whether these are adequately presented in the financial statements.
B) Litigations and claims- Provisions and Contingent Liabilities Refer note 19, 24.1 and 39.1 to the Financial Statements. The Company has ongoing litigations with various authorities and third parties which could have a significant impact on the results, if the potential exposures were to materialise. The amounts involved are significant, and the application of accounting standards to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective. The level of management judgement associated with determining the need for, and the quantum of, provisions for any liabilities arising from these litigations is considered to be high. This judgement is dependent on a number of significant assumptions and assessments which involves interpreting the various applicable rules, regulations, practices and considering precedents in the various jurisdictions. This matter is considered as a key audit matter, in view of the uncertainty regarding the outcome of these litigations, the significance of the amounts involved and the subjectivity involved in management's judgement as to whether the amount should be recognized as a provision or only disclosed as contingent liability in the financial statements.	**Our key procedures included, but not limited to, the following:** a) Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies relating to provisions and contingent liability by comparing with the applicable accounting standards; b) Assessed the Company's process and the underlying controls for identification of the pending litigations and completeness for financial reporting and also for monitoring of significant developments in relation to such pending litigations; c) Assessed the Company's assumptions and estimates in respect of litigations, including the liabilities or provisions recognized or contingent liabilities disclosed in the financial statements. This involved assessing the probability of an unfavourable outcome of a given proceeding and the reliability of estimates of related amounts; d) Performed substantive procedures on the underlying calculations supporting the provisions recorded; e) Assessed the management's conclusions through understanding relevant judicial precedents in similar cases and the applicable rules and regulations; and f) Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's description of the accounting policy, disclosures related to litigations and whether these are adequately presented in the financial statements.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of the Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd ("the Subsidiary") whose financial statement reflects total assets of ₹ 262.79 lakh as at 31st March 2020, total revenue of ₹ 163.18 lakh and net cash inflow of ₹ 3.94 lakh for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by the 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 the subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.

The other auditor has qualified his opinion on the grounds of "Post retirement benefits booked on accrual basis instead of on actuarial valuation basis as required by Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'." However, as per our opinion, such component is not material to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statement 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 during the course of our 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, the consolidated state of affairs (financial position), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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 statement by the Directors of the 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of 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 Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 Company 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 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 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.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the company and its subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statement 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 identified 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.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiary and the reports of the statutory auditor of its subsidiary company, none of the directors of Group company is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting the operation effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure- A". which is based on the auditors' report of the company and its subsidiary company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the companies.

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the auditors' report in accordance with the requirements of the section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act.

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

      i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group.

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

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 008726N

Place : New Delhi
Dated: 31/10/2020
UDIN : 20086666AAAAAR6160

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
M.No.086666

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 report of the consolidated financial statement of the company as of the and for the year ended 31st March 2020, we have audited the internal financial control over financial reporting of the **ECE Industries Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") and its subsidiary company.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company and its Subsidiary company, which are the companies, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and its subsidiary considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and its subsidiary company, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud 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 internal financial control system over financial control of the Company and its subsidiary company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company, has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matter

We do not express an opinion on the the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd ("the Subsidiary"). This opinion has been expressed by the other auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the the internal financial controls over financial reporting, in so far as it relates to the disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary is based solely on the report of the other auditor.

The other auditor has issued a disclaimer of opinion on the grounds of the subsidiary company not establishing its financial control over financial statements on criteria based on or considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note and that such disclaimer does not affect their opinion on the financial statements of the subsidiary company.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 008726N

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 31/10/2020
UDIN : 20086666AAAAAR6160

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
M.No.086666

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020
I. ASSETS		
(1) Non-Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1A	2,604.25
(b) Capital work in progress		65.04
(c) Goodwill		67.25
(d) Other Intangible assets	1B	5.96
(e) Intangible Assets under development		33.68
(f) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	2	21,225.70
(ii) Loans	3	43.68
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4	5,249.76
(g) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	886.92
(h) Other Non-Current Assets	6	150.06
(2) Current Assets		
(a) Inventories	7	7,436.50
(b) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	2	53.95
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	10,725.16
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9A	1,370.46
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	9B	96.99
(v) Loans	10	71.52
(vi) Other Financial Assets	11	945.61
(c) Current Tax Assets	12	1,074.78
(d) Other Current Assets	13	777.60
Total Assets		**52,884.89**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(1) Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	729.03
(b) Other Equity	15	23,877.43
(2) Liabilities		
(A) Non-Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	16	27.75
(ii) Others	17	416.14
(b) Provisions	18	263.72
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	2,756.16
(B) Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	20	9,592.86
(ii) Trade Payables	21	9,858.32
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	2,158.15
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	2,756.91
(c) Provisions	24	448.43
Total Liabilities		**52,884.89**
Summary of significant Accounting Policies	38	
Other Notes on Accounts	33 to 37 & 39 to 42	

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
INCOME		
Revenue from Operations	25	**30,481.59**
Other Income	26	**1,968.73**
Total Income		**32,450.32**
EXPENSES		
Cost of Materials Consumed		**24,605.55**
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	27	**(1,862.15)**
Employee Benefit Expense	28	**3,138.04**
Finance Costs	29	**852.11**
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	30	**189.87**
Other Expenses	31	**6,863.78**
Total Expenses		**33,787.20**
Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and tax		**(1,336.89)**
Tax Expense/(Income)		
(1) Current tax		**73.02**
(2) Deferred tax Charge / (Credit)	5	**(391.64)**
Profit/(Loss) for the Year		**(1,018.27)**
Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & Loss		**(771.80)**
(ii) Income -tax relating to items that will not be reclassifield to profit & Loss		**3.55**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	32	**(768.25)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(1,786.52)**
Earning per Equity Share:		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each		
Basic & Diluted	39.3	**(13.97)**

Summary of significant Accounting Policies	38	
Other Notes on Accounts	33 to 37 & 39 to 42	

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

(A) Equity Share Capital (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		
	Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting period
Equity Share Capital	728.86	-	728.86
Add: Forfeited Shares(Amount paid up)	0.17	-	0.17
Total	729.03	-	729.03

(B) Other Equity (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Share Buy Back Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments	
As at March 31, 2019	2,150.19	283.26	6,143.89	12,980.84	4,325.43	25,883.61
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	(1,018.27)	-	(1,018.27)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(26.61)	(741.64)	(768.25)
Total Comprehensive Income	2,150.19	283.26	6,143.89	11,935.96	3,583.78	24,097.09
Dividend	-	-	-	(182.22)	-	(182.22)
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	(37.46)	-	(37.46)
As at March 2020	2,150.19	283.26	6,143.89	11,716.29	3,583.78	23,877.42

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Profit before tax	**(1,336.89)**
Adjustments for :	
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	189.87
Fair Value change in Financial Instruments	2,100.10
(Profit)/ Loss on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment (Net)	(30.73)
Dividend income on non-current Investments (other than Trade)	(55.43)
Sundry Balances Written off	(20.41)
Reversal of Provisions	(143.73)
Debt, Advance & other debit Balance Written off	64.17
Finance Costs	852.11
Interest Income	(889.13)
Interest Expense/(Income) on Financial Assets Carried at Fair Value through Amortised Cost (Net)	(476.99)
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	14.16
Provision For Doubtful Debts	22.52
Loss / (Profit) on Derivatives	(70.01)
Other Adjustments	13.15
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	**232.74**
Movement in Working Capital :	
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(78.13)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(2,497.14)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Receivables, Other Assets	(300.72)
Increase /(Decrease) in Trade Payables, Other Liabilities & Provisions	2,159.40
Cash generated from/ (Used in) operations	(483.85)
Direct Tax Paid (Net)	(289.66)
Net cash from/ (used in) Operating Activities	**(773.50)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(841.47)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment including Advance Received	880.20
Proceeds from sale of Investments	8,811.09
Purchases of Investments	(11,041.20)
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary	(155.00)
Movement in Fixed & Call Deposits	(2.00)
Interest Received	598.30
Dividend Received	55.43
Net cash from/ (used in) Investing Activities	**(1,694.65)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from Borrowings	4,797.94
Repayment of borrowing	(139.00)
Payment of Lease Liabilties	(25.38)
Finance Costs	(738.73)
Dividend Paid	(219.00)
Net cash from/ (used in) Financing Activities	**3,675.83**
Net Increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents(A+B+C)	**1,207.67**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**228.04**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,435.71**
Cash on Hand	9.02
Cheques on Hand	-
Balances with Banks :	
In Current Accounts	665.01
In Gratuity Accounts	0.12
In Cash Credit Accounts	671.33
Balance with Bank in Margin Money	65.25
Bank Deposits	25.00
Earmarked Balance	
In Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	5.74
	1,441.45
Less :- Unclaimed Dividend lying with Bank	5.74
	1,435.71

As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO

CONSOLIDATED NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

Note 1A - Property, Plant & Equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment are as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Building, Road & Culverts	Plant & Machinery	Electric and Gas Installation	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Motor & Other Vehicles	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount										
As at April 01, 2019	**233.13**	**0.97**	**448.48**	**1,010.00**	**15.28**	**51.58**	**139.16**	**122.08**	**-**	**2,020.68**
Additions	-	-	119.85	575.19	-	1.12	19.01	-	495.76	1,210.93
Additions-Business Combinations	-	-	25.38	9.01	0.06	0.77	1.03	1.29	1.07	38.60
Disposal	-	-	-	69.39	-	-	-	-	-	69.39
At 31 March 2020	**233.13**	**0.97**	**593.71**	**1,524.82**	**15.34**	**53.46**	**159.20**	**123.36**	**496.83**	**3,200.82**
Accumulated depreciation										
At 31 March 2019	**-**	**0.04**	**49.55**	**301.24**	**11.59**	**16.61**	**69.31**	**24.07**	**-**	**472.41**
Depreciation for the year	-	-	21.93	91.44	0.86	7.70	20.94	17.90	24.88	185.64
Deductions	-	-	-	61.47	-	-	-	-	-	61.47
At 31 March 2020	**-**	**0.04**	**71.48**	**331.21**	**12.45**	**24.31**	**90.24**	**41.97**	**24.88**	**596.58**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	**233.13**	**0.93**	**522.23**	**1,193.61**	**2.88**	**29.15**	**68.96**	**81.40**	**471.95**	**2,604.25**

NOTES:-

1. Out of the above Land, Building, Electric Installation and Air Conditioning Plant aggregate value of ₹ 0.49 lakh (Previous Year ₹ 0.49 lakh) are owned with other co-owners.

2. Revaluation of Building (residential flat) at Bhagwani Apartment, Banashankari co.op. hsg. so., Rambaug lane no.5, Kalyan (west), Dist: Thane (Mah.) has been carried out by an independent valuer as on 15th October, 2019. Based on the valuation report, the asset is valued at ₹ 26.57 lakh and the life of the asset is determined as 14 years. Due to revaluation, the carrying value of the asset and amount of other equity has increased by ₹ 26,57 lakh. If the Company carried the asset under cost model of Ind AS 16, its carrying amount would have been ₹ 0.06 lakh.

3. The Company has taken factory on lease from Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd. for twenty one years which expired on September-2004, earlier it was renewed for next 15 years, but it has been extend to 21 years from October-2004 to October-2025 as per supplementary agreement dated 22.09.2016 effective from October 2004. As on 1st April,2019, the same has reclassified to ROU Asset in line with the requirement of Ind AS 116, Leases.

Note 1B - Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets are as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Drawings & Development	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount			
At 01 April 2019	**31.723**	**-**	**31.723**
Additions	-	-	-
Additions-Business Combinations	-	0.01	**0.01**
Disposal	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	**31.723**	**0.01**	**31.729**
Accumulated depreciation			**-**
At 01 April 2019	**21.538**	**-**	**21.538**
Depreciation for the year	4.231	-	4.231
Deductions	-		-
At 31 March 2020	**25.769**	**-**	**25.769**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	**5.954**	**0.01**	**5.960**

2. INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Face Value (in ₹)	As at March 31, 2020	
		Nos.	Amount
(A) Non-Current Investments			
(I) Investment Measured at Amortised Cost			
Unquoted, Fully Paid			
In Equity Shares of Other Companies			
Unquoted, Fully Paid			
Kesoram Textile Mills Ltd. (Refer Note 2.1)	2	2,25,800	4.52
Kesoram Insurance Broking Service Ltd.	10	50,000	5.00
In Debenture/Bonds of Other Companies			
Unquoted, Fully Paid			
Shambhavi Realty Pvt. Ltd. 18% NCD (Refer Note 2.2)	1,00,000	360	160.92
Manipal Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Series A 15.75% NCD	10,00,000	150	1,680.11
Preference Shares of Other Companies			
Unquoted, Fully Paid			
IL&FS Transportation Network Ltd.	10	25,00,000	500.00
Total Investment at Amortised Cost (I)			**2,350.55**
(II) Investment Measured at Fair Value Through OCI			
In Equity Shares of Other Companies			
Quoted, Fully Paid			
Aditya Birla Capital Ltd. (Refer Note. 2.4)	10	4,71,931	199.15
Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Ltd. (Refer Note 2.3)	10	-	-
Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.	5	4,45,600	136.80
Grasim Industries Ltd. (Refer Note 2.3 & 2.5)	2	-	-
Universal Prime Aluminium Ltd.	10	40,150	0.92
Unique Manufacturing & Marketing Ltd.	10	3,200	0.53
Pee Bee Steel Industries Ltd.	10	200	0.04
Universal Enterprises Ltd.	10	10,000	-
Reliance Capital Ltd.	10	1	0.00
Unquoted, Fully Paid			
Banashankari Co-operative Housing Society Ltd.	50	5	0.00
Gallant Sales Pvt. Ltd.	10	100	0.03
Gangadham Merchandise Pvt. Ltd.	10	100	0.03
Total Investment at Fair Value Through OCI (II)			**337.50**
(III) Investment at Fair Value Through PL			
In Mutual Funds			
Aditya Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund (Refer Note 2.6)		42,82,288	500.06
In Venture Capital Fund/Alternative Fund (Refer 2.7)			
ICICI Venture Capital Fund Real Estate Scheme I (Refer Note 2.6)	10	85,57,111	657.97
IIFL Special Opp. Fund Series IV Class A5 (Refer Note 2.2)	10	3,89,61,859	3,284.21
IIFL Special Oppor. Fund Class A5 (Nazara) (Refer Note 2.2)	10	47,41,523	356.85
ICICI Prudential Real Estate AIF-I	100	8,32,050	878.23
ICICI Prudential Real Estate AIF-II	100	1,82,266	155.56
IIFL Income Oppor.Fund Spl.Situation (Piramal)(Refer Note 2.2)	10	4,04,34,847	883.74
IIFL Income Oppor. Fund Series-II (Refer Note 2.2)	10	38,34,088	416.70
IIFL Real Estate Fund (Domestic) Series-II (Refer Note 2.2)	10	2,15,31,488	1,277.66

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Face Value (in ₹)	As at March 31, 2020	
		Nos.	Amount
IIFL Real Estate Fund (Domestic) Series-III (Refer Note 2.2)	10	61,30,000	203.47
IIFL Re Organize India Eq Fund CAT-III AIF(Kotak)TF (Refer Note 2.2)	10	27,40,371	135.17
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund CAT-II AIF (Pre-Ipo) (Refer Note 2.2)	10	92,98,231	842.62
Indiareit Apartment Fund (Piramal)(Refer Note 2.2)	1,00,000	703	1,302.28
Sundaram Alt. Opport. Nano Cap CAT-III TF (Refer Note 2.2)	1,00,000	230	97.88
India Realty Excelence Fund-III	100	9,51,342	1,125.75
India Housing Fund Series II Class B (2 Crore Units) (Refer Note 2.2)	10	3,00,00,000	3,067.38
India Reality Excellence Fund-IV	100	16,07,327	1,714.22
In Non-Convertible Debentures of Other Companies			
Edelweiss Finvest Private Ltd NCD	1,00,000	25	35.65
Reddy Veeranna Investments Pvt. Ltd. NCD	1,00,000	158	1,602.25
Total Investment at Fair Value Through PL (III)			**18,537.65**
Total Non-Current Investments (A=I+II+III)			**21,225.70**
(B) Current Investments			
Investment at Fair Value Through PL			
In Equity Shares of Other Companies			
Quoted, Fully Paid			
Tata Motors Limited- DVR	2	80,000	24.80
National Aluminium Company Limited	5	1,00,000	29.15
Total Current Investment(B)			**53.95**
Total Investment(A+B)			**21,279.65**

	Non-Current	Current
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments	337.50	53.95
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments	20,888.20	-

2.1 Received on account of transfer of textile division by Kesoram Industries Ltd. to Kesoram Textile Mills Ltd. during the year 1999-2000.

2.2 Lien is created on the said investments towards allocation of demand loan upto maximum limit of Rs 7500 Lakh by IIFL wealth finance Ltd. Refer No. 19.3.

2.3 "Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement in FY 2017-18 among Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited, Grasim Industries Limited and Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited :

i) 1,78,744 equity shares of Grasim Industries Limited were alloted against the 1,19,163 equity shares of Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited.

ii) 4,71,931 equity shares of Aditya Birla Capital Limited (formerly Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited) were alloted against the 3,37,094 equity shares of Grasim Industries Limited.

2.4 During the year 2015-16, under the scheme for the transfer/ vesting by way of demerger of the "Madura Undertaking" an undertaking of Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited (ABNL), on a going concern basis, to Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited (ABFRL), 6,19,647 equity shares of ABFRL were allotted against 1,19,163 equity shares of Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited (ABNL). As such, cost of acquisition of equity shares to be issued by ABFRL for every one equity share held in ABNL is 0.87% of the total cost of acquisition of shares held in ABNL prior to the scheme.

2.5 Received pursuant to the scheme of arrangement between Grasim Industries Ltd. and Indian Rayon & Industries Ltd during the year 1999-2000.

2.6 Lien has been created in accordance with the terms of Bill Discounting Facility sanctioned by Aditya Birla Finance Limited referred to in Note No. 20.2.

2.7 All the above funds have been valued on the basis of latest data available with the management.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020
3	**NON-CURRENT LOANS**		
	Security Deposits		43.68
			43.68
4	**OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Earnest Money Deposits		241.56
	Receivable against sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		5,006.71
	Security Deposits		1.49
			5,249.76
5	**DEFERRED TAX ASSETS**		
	Deferred Tax Assets		
	Provision and Liabilities		556.10
	Mat Credit Entitlement		156.29
	Fair Value of Investments (Net)		543.94
	Gross Deferred Tax Asset		**1,256.33**
	Less : Deferred Tax Liabilities		
	Timing Difference on Depreciable Assets		369.42
	Gross Deferred Tax Liability		**369.42**
	Net Deferred Tax Assets		**886.92**
6	**OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**		
	Capital Advances		110.06
	Sub-Judicial Matter		40.00
			150.06

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020
7	**INVENTORIES**		
	(Valued at Lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)		
	Raw Materials		**2,463.22**
	Work in Progress		**4,870.24**
	Finished Goods		**89.39**
	Stores and Spares		**12.02**
	Scrap at realizable value		**1.63**
			7,436.50
8	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	Unsecured	8.1	
	Considered Good		**10,725.16**
	Considered Doubtful		**186.76**
	Less: Allowance for Credit Losses		**(186.76)**
			10,725.16

8.1 Balance with customers are subject to confirmations and reconciliations.

9A	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Balances with Banks:		
	-in Current Accounts		665.01
	-in Cash Credit Accounts		671.33
	-in Gratuity Account		0.12
	Bank Deposits		25.00
	Cash on Hand		9.02
			1,370.46
9B	**BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN ABOVE**		
	Earmarked Balances with Bank		
	-in Unclaimed Dividend Accounts		5.74
	Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months		26.00
	Deposit with Banks held as margin money		65.25
			96.99
10	**CURRENT LOANS**		
	Loan to Staff		**71.52**
			71.52
11	**OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Unbilled Revenue		62.31
	Deposit with Others		135.03
	Accrued Interest Receivable		323.72
	Other Receivables		424.55
			945.61

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020
12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS		
Income Tax Assets (Net)		1,074.78
		1,074.78
13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Advance to Suppliers		269.03
Balance with Revenue Authorities		480.10
Prepaid Expenses		13.15
Others		15.31
		777.60

14 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos.	Amount
(a) Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each	1,45,00,000	1,450.00
Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	50,000	50.00
	1,45,50,000	**1,500.00**
(b) Issued		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	73,33,875	733.39
	73,33,875	**733.39**
(c) Subscribed and Paid - up		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	72,88,645	728.86
Add: Forfeited Shares (Amount originally Paid-up)	-	0.17
	72,88,645	**729.03**

14.1 Reconciliation of the number of Equity shares outstanding

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos.	**Amount**
Number of shares at the beginning	72,88,645	728.86
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Add / (Less) : Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Number of shares at the end	**72,88,645**	**728.86**

14.2 Total number of 4,37,280 Equity Shares were bought back in the last five years.

14.3 Details of the Shareholders holding more than 5% shares alongwith number of shares held

Shareholder's Name	As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares held	**% of Equity Shares**
Jayantika Investment & Finance Ltd. (Formerly Parvati Tea Company Pvt. Ltd.)	27,09,997	37.18
Prakash Kumar Mohta	15,24,182	20.91
Jayshree Finvest Pvt. Ltd.	4,49,124	6.16
Bhiragacha Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	9,17,734	12.59

14.4 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached with Shares

Equity Shares : The company has issued one class of Equity Share having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020
15 OTHER EQUITY		
Securities Premium		
As per last Balance Sheet		2,150.19
	(A)	**2,150.19**
Share Buy Back Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet		283.26
	(B)	**283.26**
General Reserve		
As per last Balance Sheet		6,143.89
	(C)	**6,143.89**
Retained Earnings		
Balance Brought Forward from Previous Year		12,980.86
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period		(1,018.27)
		11,962.58
Less :		
Acturial Loss on defined benefits Obligations (Net of Tax)		19.76
Revaluation of Building(Net of Tax)		6.84
Proposed Dividend		182.22
Tax on Dividend		37.46
Balance Carried to Next Year	(D)	**11,716.30**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Balance Brought Forward from Previous Year		4,325.43
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year		(741.64)
Less: Transfer to Retained Earnings		-
	(E)	**3,583.78**
Total Other Equity (A+B+C+D+E)		**23,877.43**

(A) The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium and shall be utilized in accordance with Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

(B) The amount equal to the nominal value of the shares purchased by the Company has been classified as Share Buy Back Reserve and shall be utilized in accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(C) This amount represents retained earnings of a company which are kept aside out of company's profits to meet future (known or unknown) obligations.

(D) This amount represents the accumulated earnings of the Company.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020
16 NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS		
Term Loans (Secured)		
- From Banks		
Yes Bank	16.1	25.66
Bank of Baroda	16.2	2.09
		27.75

16.1 The loan is sanctioned for ₹ 43.72 lakh repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments and is secured by way of Hypothecation of the respective Vehicle.

16.2 The loan is sanctioned for ₹ 4.50 lakh repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments and is secured by way of Hypothecation of the respective Vehicle.

17 OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Lease Liabilities		389.59
Security Deposits		26.55
		416.14
18 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits		119.65
Provision for Warranty	24.1	144.06
		263.72
19 OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sub Judicial Matter	39.5 to 39.7	1,818.67
Advance against sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		937.49
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities		**2,756.16**
20 CURRENT BORROWINGS		
Secured Loans		
Repayable on Demand		
Cash Credit Facility from Banks	20.1	445.55
Bill Discounting Facility from NBFC	20.2	1,581.05
Loan against Securities from NBFC	20.3	7,459.06
		9,485.66
Unsecured Loans		
Repayable on Demand		
Related Parties		107.20
		107.20
Total		**9,592.86**

20.1 First Pari-Passu charge by way of hypothecation on all Current Assets of the company both present & future. Second Pari-Passu charge on Fixed Assets of the company as under :-

- Land & Building of Sonepat unit admeasuring 16.86 acres.
- Plant & Machinery of all units except Ghaziabad unit.
- Pari-Passu charge on other Fixed Assets of all units except Ghaziabad unit

20.2 The Company has entered into Bill Discounting Arrangement with Aditya Birla Finance Ltd. amounting to ₹ 2100 lakh against securities of Bank Guarantees and lien on units of ICICI Venture Capital Funds. (refer Note No. 2.6)

20.3 The Company has taken corporte loan from IIFL Wealth Finance Ltd. amounting to ₹ 7500 lakh against securities & lien on units of Venture Capital Fund and Debentures. (refer Note No. 2.2)

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	**Ref.**	**As at March 31, 2020**
21	**TRADE PAYABLES**		
	Payable for Goods and Services	21.1 & 21.2	9,858.32
			9,858.32

21.1 The principal amount of INR 278.24 lakh (Previous Year INR 382.60 lakh) remaining unpaid on 31.03.2020 to suppliers as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to the extent such suppliers have been identified on the basis of information provided during the year to the Company. The Company generally makes payments to all its suppliers within the agreed credit period and thus the management is confident that the liability of interest under this Act, if any, would not be material.

21.2 Vendor's balances are subject to confirmations and reconciliations.

22	**OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**	
	Current maturities of non-current borrowings	9.07
	Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	170.69
	Lease Liabilities	95.15
	Unpaid Dividend	5.74
	Security Deposits	6.00
	Contractual Deductions by Customers & Price Variation	1,067.41
	Dues to Others	643.22
	Book Overdraft	53.85
	Employee's Emoluments	107.02
		2,158.15
23	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**	
	Statutory Dues	127.52
	Advance from and Credit Balance of Customers & Others	2,408.74
	Unearned Revenue	220.65
		2,756.91

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	As at March 31, 2020
24 CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits		208.65
Provision for Warrantees	24.1	214.78
Provision for Contingency	24.1	25.00
		448.43

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref. No.	Balance as at 01.04.2019	During the year Additions	Used & reversed	Balance as at 31.03.2020
24.1 Disclosures as per Ind AS-37					
Provision for Warranty	24.1.1	**302.84**	**129.16**	**(73.16)**	**358.84**
		(264.36)	(95.75)	(57.27)	(302.84)
Provision for Contingency against Sales	24.1.2	**25.00**	**-**	**-**	**(25.00)**
		(25.00)	-	-	(25.00)
Current Year		**327.84**	**129.16**	**(73.16)**	**383.84**
Previous Year		(289.36)	(95.75)	(57.27)	(327.84)

Additional Notes :-

24.1.1 Warranty provision covers the estimated expenses to be incurred during warranty period of the products of the company determined on the basis of past experience. The company reviews the warranty provisions at periodical intervals and the same is adjusted to the estimated expenses to be incurred during the balance warranty period of the product. Expenses incurred during the year against warranty are being directly charged to Statement of Profit & Loss.

24.1.2 Refer Note 39.1(a)(ii).

CONSOLIDATED NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of Product and Services		
Sale of Finished Goods		21,520.60
Contract Jobs		7,223.80
Maintenance and Services Revenue		1,641.87
	(A)	**30,386.27**
Other Operating Income		
Sales of Production Scrap		95.20
Miscellaneous Sales		0.11
	(B)	95.32
Total Revenue	**(A)+(B)**	**30,481.59**

25.1 Disclosure on Revenue pursuant to Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers

A. "Disaggregation of Revenue

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

i) Revenue from Operations*

a) Electrical Equipment for Power Transmission and Distribution	21,524.50
b) Elevator	8,796.57
c) Chemical	160.52
Total revenue covered under Ind AS 115	**30,481.59**

** The Company has disaggregated the revenue from contracts with customers on the basis of nature of products into Electrical Equipment for Power Transmission and Distribution, Elevator and Chemicals (refer note 39.5). The Company believes that the disaggregation of revenue on the basis of nature of products has no impact on the nature, amount, timing and uncertainity of revenue and cash flows.

B. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Contract Liabilities	
Advance from Customers	2,408.74
Total (A)	**2,408.74**
Receivables	
Trade Receivables	10,725.16
Total (B)	**10,725.16**
Net Receivables (B-A)	**8,316.42**

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance.

C. Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

Opening Balance	**2,665.04**
Addition during the year	2,408.74
Revenue recognized during the year	2,665.04
Closing Balance	**2,408.74**

D. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 prospectively from 01st April, 2018 and the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
26 OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income		889.13
Rent & Licence Fees		168.32
Royalty Received		33.00
Dividend Income from Non-Current Investments (Other than Trade)		55.43
Sundry Balances Written Back		20.41
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		30.73
Reversal of Provisions		143.73
Net Gain/Loss on Derivatives		70.01
Interest Income on Financial Assets carried at fair value through Amortised cost		476.99
Bad-debts Recovered		68.04
Misc. Income		12.93
		1,968.73
27 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Closing Stock		
Finished Goods		90.89
Work-in-Progress		4,870.38
Stock-in-Trade		-
		4,961.27
Less:		
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods		69.40
Work-in-Progress		3,029.72
Stock-in-Trade		-
		3,099.12
Decrease / (Increase) in Stock		**(1,862.15)**
28 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Salaries and Wages		2,773.88
Contribution to Provident and Others Funds		244.28
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses		119.88
		3,138.04
29 FINANCE COSTS		
Interest Expense		834.88
Interest on Lease Liabilities		2.35
Other Borrowing Cost		14.88
		852.11
30 DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation & Amortization Expense		189.87
		189.87

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
31	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Stores and Spare Parts Consumed		108.94
	Processing & Material Handling Expenses		1,493.90
	Freight outwards, Transport and Octroi Expenses		397.22
	Power & Fuel Expenses		298.89
	Rent		108.51
	Rates and Taxes		128.66
	Auditor's Remuneration	31.1	6.72
	Repair and Maintenance :		
	- Buildings		38.65
	- Plant and Machinery		24.29
	- Others		63.03
	Commission on Sales		149.09
	Net Loss on Investments carried at fair value through Profit & Loss		2,100.10
	Insurance		41.61
	Legal & Professional Charges		339.45
	Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	31.2	418.42
	Bank Charges		249.38
	After Sales Services		96.89
	Impulse & Short Circuit Charges		114.51
	Debt, Advance & other debit balance Written off		64.17
	Provision For Doubtful Debts		22.52
	Contractual Deductions / Recoveries by Customers		78.95
	Directors Sitting Fees		1.25
	Miscellaneous Expenses		518.64
			6,863.78

31.1 Payment to Statutory Auditors

i)	Audit Fee	2.50
ii)	Quarterly review of accounts	2.25
iii)	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.79
iv)	Certification	0.23

31.2 Includes Directors' Travelling ₹ 47.15 Lakh (Previous Year ₹ 64.28 Lakh).

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Ref.	1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
32 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
A. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		
1. Actuarial gain/(loss) on Defined Benefit Obligations		(30.22)
Income Tax Effect		10.46
2. Net gain/(loss) on FVTOCI Equity securities		(741.64)
Income Tax Effect		-
3. Revaluation of Building		0.06
Income Tax Effect		(6.91)
B. Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-
		(768.25)

33 CATEGORY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

PARTICULARS	NON- CURRENT		CURRENT	
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Measured at Amortised Cost				
Investments	2,350.55	670.43	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	10,725.16	10,517.63
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	1,370.46	225.05
Other Bank balances	-	-	96.99	5.07
Loans	43.68	33.37	71.52	56.80
Other Financial Assets	5,249.76	4,713.46	945.61	339.14
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Investments	18,537.65	16,457.23	53.95	-
Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investments	337.50	5,011.64	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**26,519.16**	**26,886.13**	**13,263.70**	**11,143.69**
Financial Liabilities				
Measured at Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	27.75	36.81	9,592.86	4,879.43
Trade Payables	-	-	9,858.32	7,659.89
Other Financial Liabilities	416.14	26.55	2,158.15	1,698.94
Total Financial Liabilities	**443.89**	**63.36**	**21,609.33**	**14,238.26**

34 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides Fair Value mearsurement hierarchy of company's financial asset and financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Fair Value Hierarchy (Level)	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Financial Assets			
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Investments	3	2,350.55	670.43
Other Financial Assets	3	5,006.71	4,529.72
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Investments	1	18,591.60	16,457.23
Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Investments	2	337.50	5,011.64
Total Financial Assets		**26,286.37**	**26,669.02**

The financial instruments are categorised into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

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

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs are based on unobservable market data.

35 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

"The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables, other financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets include investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and loans. The Company is exposed to market risk and credit risk.

The Company has a Risk management policy and its management is supported by a Risk management committee that advises on risks and the appropriate risk governance framework for the Company. The Risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below."

(i) Market Risk

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

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a foreign currency 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 which is minimal. The Company monitors the foreign exchange fluctuations on continuous basis and advises the management of any material adverse effect on the Company and for taking risk mitigation measures. Since the Company's foreign currency risk exposure is limited, therefore, detailed disclosure of the same has not been provided.

(b) Equity Price Risks

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments/mutual funds. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the Company's management on a regular basis.

Equity Price Sensitivity

The following table shows the effect of price changes in quoted and unquoted equity shares , quoted and unquoted equity mutual funds/fixed maturity plan.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	31st March, 2020		31st March, 2019	
Investment	399.42		5021.16	
Price Change	+5%	-5%	+5%	-5.00%
Effect on Profit before Tax	19.97	(19.97)	251.06	(251.06)

Credit Risks

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).

Trade Receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all the customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous group and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on credit losses of historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed as the Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company has evaluated the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial asset and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analysis financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity Companyings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	Total	Carrying Value
As at 31st March, 2020				
Borrowings (Refer Note No.16,20,22)	9,601.93	27.75	9,629.68	9,629.68
Trade Payables (Refer Note No. 21)	9,858.32	-	9,858.32	9,858.32
Other Financial Liabilities (Refer Note No. 17,22)	2,149.08	416.14	2,565.21	2,565.21

36 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Net Debts*	8,429.90	4,738.59
Total equity	24,606.46	26,612.65
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.34**	**0.18**

* Net debt = non-current borrowings + current borrowings + current maturities of non-current borrowings + interest accrued – cash and cash equivalents.

37 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

(i) Judgements

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

(a) Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI

The company has exercised the option to measure investment in equity instruments, not held for trading at FVTOCI in accordance with Ind AS 109. It has exercised this irrevocable option for its class of quoted equity shares. The option renders the equity instruments elected to be measured at FVTOCI non-recyclabe to Profit & Loss.

(b) Business Model for Investment of Debt Instruments

For the purpose of measuring investments in debt instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109, the company has evaluated and determined that the business model for investments in quoted debentures and bonds is to collect the contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset . Such financial assets have been accordingly classified and measured at FVTOCI. For the purpose of measuring investments in debt instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109, the company has evaluated and determined that the business model for investments in unquoted debentures and bonds is only to collect the contractual cash flows . Such financial assets have been accordingly classified and measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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.

(a) Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Further details about gratuiy obligations are given in Note No. 39.4.

(b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer Note No 34.

(c) Depreciation / amortization and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(d) Impairment of non-financial asset

"The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Determination of the recoverable amount involves management estimates on highly uncertain matters, such as commodity prices and their impact on markets and prices for upgraded products, development in demand, inflation, operating expenses and tax and legal systems. The Company uses internal business plans, quoted market prices and the Company's best estimate of commodity prices, currency rates, discount rates and other relevant information. A detailed forecast is developed for a period of three to five years with projections thereafter. The Company does not include a general growth factor to volumes or cash flows for the purpose of impairment tests, however, cash flows are generally increased by expected inflation and market recovery towards previously observed volumes is considered."

(e) Taxes

"The Company calculates income tax expense based on reported income. Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax basis that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned tax optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability."

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

38 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

"These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS), under the historical convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instrument which are measured at fair value , as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 (as amended) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013(the Act) and other relevant provision of the Act. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company adopted IND AS from 01st April, 2017.

With effect from 1st April, 2019, Ind AS 116 – "Leases" (IndAS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – "Leases". The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted into recognition of 'Right-of-Use' asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance Sheet."

b. Basis of Consolidation

ECE consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the company and its wholly owned subsidiary (Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd). Control exists when the parent has power over the entity , is exposed , or has rights, to variable return from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those return by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct the relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's return. Subsidiary is consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases. The financial statement of the subsidiary company is consolidated line-by-line basis inter group balances and transactions including unrealised gain/loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. These financial statements are prepared applying uniform accounting policies in use at the company and its subsidiary. Non-controlling interest which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not , directly or indirectly, owned and controlled by the company, are excluded.

c. Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (?), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

d. Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared following accrual basis of accounting on a historical cost basis, except for the following which are measured at fair value :

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities

(ii) Defined benefit plans

(ii) Property, Plant & Equipment

e . Fair Value Measurement

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurement for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

(i) Level I - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(ii) Level II - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

(iii) Level III - 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, 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 minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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

f. Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

An asset or liability is treated as current if it satisfies any of the following condition :

(i) the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled in normal operating cycle;

(ii) the asset is intended for sale or consumption;

(iii) the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iv) the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(v) the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;

(vi) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

g. Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The revisions in accounting estimates and assumptions are recognised prospectively. Detailed information about estimates and judgements is included in Note 37.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

h. Business Combination

Business Combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, except for common control transactions which are accounted using the pooling of interest method that is accounted at carrying values.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities assumed at their acquisition date i.e. the date on which control is acquired. Contingent consideration to be transferred is recognised at fair value and included as part of cost of acquisition. Transaction related costs are expensed in the period in which the costs are incurred.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Goodwill arising on business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses if any.

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

i. Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates on the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Exchange difference arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on net basis.

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

j. Property, Plant & Equipment

(i) Recognition & Measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost of an item of PPE includes its purchase cost, non-refundable taxes and duties, directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and borrowing cost if the recognition criteria is met.

Subsequent costs are included in an item of PPE's carrying value or recognised as a separate item, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.

An item of PPE or any significant part thereof is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of PPE is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS the Company has elected to measure all items of PPE at fair value and use that as the deemed cost of such PPE.

(iii) Depreciation methods, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Value

Depreciation on all items of PPE is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual value, over their estimated useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

Depreciation on an item of PPE purchased/sold during the year is provided on pro-rata basis. Freehold land is not depreciated. The residual values are not more than 5% of the cost of an item of PPE. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

k. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

On transition to Ind As the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as at April 01, 2016, measured as per previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

Intangible assets such as Softwares, Design & Devlopement, Patents etc. are amortized based upon their estimated useful lives of 5-6 years.

l. Lease Accounting

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.
The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.

"The cost of the right-of-use asset 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 plus any initial direct costs incurred. 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 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 short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leasehold land with perpetual right has been included in property plant & equipment.

m. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows :-

Raw materials, stores, spares, other materials and traded goods	Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on first in first out basis.
Finished goods and Work-in- progress (own manufactured)	Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.
Work in Progress (Long Term Contracts)	Work in Progress i.e. jobs under execution (including materials supplied to clients under the contract) to the extent of work done but not billed is valued at the lower of actual cost incurred upto the completion on reporting date and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and proportionate overheads.
Scrap	Net Realizable Value

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

Provision for obsolete/old inventories is made, wherever required, as per the consistently followed system.

n. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement :

The Company recognizes a financial asset in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement :

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria :

a. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

b. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories :

a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met :

(i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and

(ii) 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.

This category applies to certain investments in debt instruments (Refer Note 37 for further details). Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI :

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met :

(i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(ii) 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.

This category applies to certain investments in equity instruments (Refer Note 33 for further details). Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Refer Note 34 for further details). The Company has made such election on an instrument by instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On Derecognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is not reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

C. Financial assets measured at FVTPL :

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company (Refer Note 33 for further details). Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs :

(i) The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;

(ii) The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;

(iii) The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);

(iv) The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On Derecognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in ii above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets :

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following :

(i) Trade receivables

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)

(iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement :

The Company recognizes a financial liabilities in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All Financial Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value.

Subsequent measurement :

"All financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments."

Derecognition :

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the Derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o. Impairment

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortisation expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

p. Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity as the case may be.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

(ii) Deferred Tax

"Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax asset is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred Tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, carried forward tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred Tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company."

q. Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met for main revenue streams of the company for its recognition :

(i) Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and includes excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

(ii) Sale of Contract Jobs

Revenue on long term contracts is recognized on the basis of percentage of completion method which is based on specified milestone or in proportionate to the work completed against each contract which are fixed price contract. Provisions are made for the entire loss on a contract irrespective of the amount of work done. Claims on account of price variation receivable / payable from / to the customers are accounted for on the basis of contractual terms. Final adjustments towards estimated claims for extra work are made in the year of settlement.

(iii) Income from Services

Revenues from maintenance contracts are recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.

(iv) Interest

Revenue is recognized using effective interest method.

(v) Dividend

Revenue is recognized when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date.

(vi) Royalties

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement.

(vii) Income Distributed by Venture Capital Fund

Revenue received from Investments made in Venture Capital Funds is recognized on actual receipt basis and are shown in respective heads of Income in Statement of Profit and Loss.

r. Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the relative service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g. towards bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is a post employment benefit plan under which the Company pays contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company recognises the contributions payable towards the provident fund as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

(iii) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company has funded Gratuity liability towards this which is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation made by an external valuer at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method and is contributed to the Gratuity Fund formed by the company.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are immediately recognised in the balance sheet with corresponding debit or credit to Other Equity through OCI. Remeasurements are not classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest and changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

(iv) Other long term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave are measured and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation made by an external valuer at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

s. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consists of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowings costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Transaction costs in respect of long-term borrowings are amortised over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

t. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Net Profit or Loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the post tax effect of finance costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the issue of all dilutive potential equity shares.

u. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with remaining maturity of 12 months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

v. Cash Dividend to Equity Shareholders

The Company recognises a liability to make distribution of cash dividend to equity shareholders of the Company when the distribution is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

w. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are measured at present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to liability. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

x. Segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM).

Identification of segments :

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing strategic business unit/units that/those offer/offers different products and serve/serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

Inter Segment Transfer :

The Company generally accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers as if the sales or transfers were to third parties at current market prices.

Allocation of common costs :

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items :

Unallocated items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

y. Events after Reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

	(₹ in Lakh)
	2019 – 2020
39 OTHER NOTES ON CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS	
39.1 COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENT LIABILITIES :	
(a) Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of :	
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, are as given below :	
(i) Excise Duty & Service Tax	**6.99**
(ii) Sales Tax / VAT / Work Contract Tax etc.	**25.72**
Provision of Rs. 25 lakh (Previous year Rs. 25 lakh) made in an earlier year is being carried forward under the head Provision for contingencies.	
(iii) Cess & Others	**0.60**
(b) Other Claims :	
Other claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, are as given below :**	
Labour Cases	**2.00*** **
Demands raised by Provident Fund / Employee State Insurance department	**1.55*** **
Other Claims	**26.40*** **

**The Management feels that the Company has a good chance of success in above mentioned cases hence no provision there against is considered necessary.

***In view of large number of cases pending at various Forums / Courts, it is not practicable to give the details of each case. List also includes certain labour matters for which amount of liability is not ascertainable at this stage.

39.2 SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Business Segments :

"As of 31st March, 2020, there are three business segments i.e. Electrical Equipments for Power Transmission and Distribution (comprising of Transformer and Switchgear), Elevator and Chemical. A description of the types of products and services provided by each reportable segment is as follows :

i) Electrical Equipments for Power Transmission and Distribution – the Company deals in manufactures and supplies power and distributes transformers and switchgear.

ii) Elevator Division manufactures equipments/ components of elevators for execution of jobs for erection and installation and also for supplies to other parties in the market.

iii) Chemical Division manufactures Gum Powder for supplies to other parties in the market."

(b) Geographical Segments :

Since the Company does not exports and operates in the domestic market which is governed by the same risks and returns, no geographical information is provided.

(c) Primary segment information (by Business segments)

The following table presents revenue and profit information regarding business segments for the years ended March 31, 2020 and certain assets and liability information regarding business segments at March 31, 2020.

(d) **Segment Information Disclosure :**

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Electrical Equipment for Power Transmission and Distribution 2019-20	Elevator 2019-20	Chemical 2019-20	Total 2019-20
Revenue				
Revenue from operation	21,524.50	8,796.57	160.52	30,481.59
Other Income	277.03	43.63	2.68	323.34
Total income	**21,801.53**	**8,840.21**	**163.19**	**30,804.94**
Results				
Segment results Profit/(Loss)	**1,369.32**	**(503.32)**	**(1.85)**	**864.15**
Finance Cost				(852.11)
Unallocated Corporate Income (Net)				(1,348.94)
Exceptional Income/(Expense)				-
Profit before Tax				(1,336.89)
Tax Expense				(318.62)
Net Profit				**(1,018.27)**
Other Information				
Segment Assets	16,887.10	5,709.67	262.80	22,859.56
Unallocated Corporate Assets	-	-	-	30,025.32
Total Assets				**52,884.89**
Segment Liabilities	11,145.27	4,937.10	187.47	16,269.84
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities	-	-	-	12,008.58
Total Liabilities				**28,278.43**
Capital Expenditure	695.27	18.32	38.60	752.19
Corporate Office Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	497.34
Total Capital Expenditure				**1,249.53**
Depreciation & Amortisation	108.24	37.53	5.10	150.87
Unallocated Depreciation	-	-		39.00
Total Depreciation				**189.87**
Other Non Cash Expenses				
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	186.76	-	186.76
Provision for Impairment of Assets	-	-	-	-

39.3 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE

		2019-20
Profit/(Loss) for the year	₹ in lakh	**(1,018.27)**
Equity Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Numbers	**72,88,645**
Equity Shares Outstanding at the year end	Numbers	**72,88,645**
Weighted Average Number of equity shares	Numbers	**72,88,645**
Earnings Per Share	**(₹)**	**(13.97)**

39.4 DISCLOSURE UNDER INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 19 (EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT)

"The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan and leave encashment plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service and every employee who discontinues his services to the company gets leave encashment (last drawn salary).

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan (based on Actuarial Valuation) : - "

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	Gratuity 2019-20	Leave 2019-20
(a)	**Statement of Profit and Loss :**		
	Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee Cost)		
	Current service cost	63.76	49.62
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	38.22	19.05
	Expected return on Plan Assets	(38.99)	-
	Net actuarial(gain) / loss recognised in the year	-	(40.89)
	Net benefit expense	**62.99**	**27.78**
(b)	**Balance Sheet :**		
	Defined benefit obligation	(611.13)	(269.75)
	Fair value of plan assets	553.59	-
	Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**(57.55)**	**(269.75)**
(c)	**Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :**		
	Opening defined benefit obligation	517.47	256.16
	Interest cost	38.22	19.05
	Current service cost	63.76	49.62
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience variance	6.58	-
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from change in financial assumption	20.77	-
	Benefits paid	(35.68)	(14.19)
	Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	-	(40.89)
	Closing defined benefit obligation	**611.13**	**269.75**
(d)	**Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows :**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	38.99	-
	Contributions by employer	15.68	-
	Withdraw	-	-
	Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on return plan assets	(2.87)	-
	Closing fair value of plan assets	**51.79**	**-**
(e)	**Other Comprehensive Income are as follows :**		
	Return on plan assets(excluding amounts included in net interest Expense	(2.87)	-
	Acturial (gains)/losses arising from experience adjustment	6.58	-
	Acturial (gains)/losses arising from change in financial assumption	20.77	-
		30.22	**-**

(f) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows :

	2019-20
	%
Investments with insurer	100

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(g) The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below :

Attrition Rate	10.00%
Imputed Rate of Interest(D)	6.80%
Imputed Rate of Interest(IC)	7.65%
Salary Rise	8.00%
Return on Plan Assets	7.65%
Remaining Working Life	21.58
Mortality Rate(Table)	IAL 2012-14 Ultimate

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.

The Principal assumptions used in determining leave obligations for the Company's plans are shown below :

Attrition Rate	10.00%
Imputed Rate of Interest(D)	6.80%
Imputed Rate of Interest(IC)	7.65%
Salary Rise	8.00%
Return on Plan Assets	N.A
Remaining Working Life	21.58
Mortality Rate(Table)	IAL 2012-14 Ultimate

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) Disclosure

The amounts for the Non-Current and Current in respect of gratuity and Leave are as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

	Gratuity 2019-20	Leave 2019-20
Current Portion of defined benefit obligation	203.40	151.08
Non-Current Portion of defined benefit obligation	407.73	118.68

(i) The Impact of sensitivity analysis on defined benefit plan is given below :-

(₹ in Lakh)

Particula	Gratuity 2019-20	Leave 2019-20
Attrition rate increase by 1%	(2.03)	(0.47)
Attrition rate decrease by 1%	2.49	0.54
Salary growth rate increase by 1%	26.29	7.58
Salary growth rate decrease by 1%	(24.21)	(6.92)
Imputed rate of return rate increase by 1%	(24.26)	(6.94)
Imputed rate of return rate decrease by 1%	26.86	7.74

39.5 The Company had made claims against Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVN) for refund of liquidated damages deducted by the Electricity Board as well as interest on delayed payment of bills/due instalments by the Electricity Board. The arbitrator, appointed by the chairman, UHBVN, had given award in favour of the Company which was subsequently confirmed by the Additional Distt. Judge, Panchkula (Haryana). The Electricity Board has, however, filed an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court, Punjab & Haryana. While admitting the appeal, the Hon'ble High Court passed an interim order dated 25.08.2009, directing the Electricity Board to pay to the company a sum of Rs. 608.08 lakh against bank guarantee of the same amount as security to the Electricity Board. The Electricity Board has made payment against bank guarantee given to them as security. As the matter is still sub-judice, the amount is lying in Other Current Liabilities.

39.6 During the F.Y 2016-17, a suit in the court of Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) Sealdah, West Bengal for recovery of possession of land and structure thereon which was taken on rent by the company was filed by the Lessor on expiration of lease by efflux of time. The court order was passed to hand over the possession of the suit property and the company to pay mesne profit and occupational charges till hand over of the possession to the lessor. In the year 2014, the property was handed over to the lessor by the company. The matter went upto High Court at Calcutta and is still pending in the Civil court. A sum of Rs. 881.33 lakh has been provided in books of account towards such charges.

39.7 During the F.Y 2016-17, the company on the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad has provided Rs. 266.11 lakh. The amount was charged towards any unexpected outcome of the challenge testing ordered by the Court to be conducted at Central Power Research Institute to establish that the transformers which were supplied to The Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited were within technical parameters as mentioned in the purchase order.

39.8 During the F.Y 2016-17, in terms of SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009, an exit opportunity to the public shareholders was offered by the Promoters and also to delist the company from National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE). The shareholding of promoter group has been reached to 90.23% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the company. The final application filed with NSE for delisting has been approved and the company has been delisted w.e.f 17th May 2019. The exit window provided to the remaing shareholders to tender their shares was also closed on 16th May, 2020.

39.9 Related Party Disclosure :

Related party Disclosure as identified by the management in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard -24 issued under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

I. Names of Related Parties

A Key Management Personnel

Mr. Prakash Kumar Mohta	Chairman & Managing Director

B The entity and the Company are of the same group

Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd	Wholly-owned Subsidiary Company

C Persons having singnificant influence

Mr. Prakash Kumar Mohta has significant influence in the following Companies :

(i) Bhiragacha Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) Diplomat Ltd

(iii) Mudrika Goods Private Limited

"(iv) P P Packagings Pvt Ltd (a 100% subsidiary of Universal Autocraft Pvt. Ltd.)"

(v) Unique Manufacturing & Marketing Ltd

(vi) Universal Autocrafts Private Limited

(vii) Universal Enterprises Ltd

(viii) Universal Prime Aluminium Limited

(₹ in Lakh)

II.	Nature of Transactions	
A	**Transactions with Key Management Personnel are as under :**	**2019-20**
	Salary/Perquisites	**228.94**
	Provident/Superannuation Fund	**27.47**
	Dividend Paid during the year	**50.48**

* Excluding Gratuity and Leave Encashment provision on actuarial basis.

B Transactions with enterprises over which Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence are as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Loan Received	Loan Paid/Refund	Interest Paid	Sale of Goods/Assets	Payment of services & Reimbursement of expenses	Receipt of Services Rendered	Closing Balance
(i) Bhiragacha Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	3.89	Dr. 0.584
(ii) Diplomat Ltd	20.00	135.00	4.87	-	-	-	Cr. 95.21
(iii) Mudrika Goods Private Limited	-	-	1.91	-	-	-	Cr 29.043
(iv) P P Packagings Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	5.44	-	-	-
(v) Unique Manufacturing & Marketing Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	Dr. 1.06
(vi) Universal Autocrafts	-	-	-	15.09	0.15	-	-
(vii) Universal Enterprises Ltd	-	-	-	-	8.16	0.54	-
(viii) Universal Prime Aluminium Limited	-	-	-	-	1.69	-	-

39.10 Additional information pursuant to para 2 of general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

	Net Assets		Share in Profit & Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
Name of Entity	**As % of Consolidated net assets**	**Amount (₹ in lakh)**	**As % of Consolidated profit & loss**	**Amount (₹ in lakh)**	**As % of Consolidated other comprehensive income**	**Amount (₹ in lakh)**	**As % of Consolidated total comprehensive income**	**Amount (₹ in lakh)**
ECE Industries Limited	99.69	24,531.13	99.50	(1,013.23)	99.04	(760.85)	99.30	(1,774.08)
Subsidiary								
Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd	0.31	75.33	0.50	(5.05)	0.96	(7.40)	0.70	(12.45)
Total	**100.00**	**24,606.46**	**100.00**	**(1,018.27)**	**100.00**	**(768.25)**	**100.00**	**(1,786.52)**

40. Previous year figures have been reclassified/regrouped to confirm current year figures.

41. The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic led the company to a pause, to certain extent, to run its manufacturing activities at its fullest and for restrictive supplies. However, due to business profile of the Company, the impact of pandemic on the Company is expected to be minimal.

42. During the FY 2019-20, the Company has filed for a Scheme of Arrangement for Amalgamation of Kumar Metals Pvt Ltd (Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') to attain operational synergies. The scheme is pending for approval before the Hon'ble NCLT as on the date of approval of Financial Statements by the Board of Directors. Consequently, no effect of such scheme has been recorded in these Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date attached.

For VSD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 008726N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Vinod Sahni)
Partner
Membership No. 086666
Dated : 31.10.2020
Place : New Delhi

(Prakash Kumar Mohta)
Managing Director
DIN : 00191299

(Mahendra Kumar Jajoo)
Director
DIN : 00006504

(Rajat Sharma)
President & CFO