

# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of PICL (India) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
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India

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1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PICL (India) Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. 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 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

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

### Emphasis of Matter – COVID-19

4. We draw attention to Note 44(2)(D) to the accompanying financial statements, which describes the effects of uncertainties relating to the outbreak of COVID - 19 pandemic and management's evaluation of the impact on the Company's operations and the accompanying financial statements of the Company as at the balance sheet date, the extent of which is significantly dependent on future developments.

Our opinion is not modified/qualified in respect of this matter.

### Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, 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.



Chartered Accountants

Offices in Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and its registered office at L-41 Connaught Circus, New Delhi, 110001, India

## Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of PICL (India) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 (contd.)

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

The Director's Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

6. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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.
7. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;



## Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of PICL (India) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 (contd.)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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;
10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
  - 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account ;
  - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
  - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
  - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 21 May 2021 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified opinion; and



# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

## Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of PICL (India) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 (contd.)

- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2021;
  - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2021; and
  - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



**Sandeep Mehta**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 099410  
UDIN: 21099410AAAACF9461



Place: Chandigarh  
Date: 21 May 2021

# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

## Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of PICL (India) Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and no material discrepancies were noticed on the aforesaid verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

### Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (INR in lakh)	Amount paid under Protest (INR in lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
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# Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of PICL (India) Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.79	Nil	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Delhi	
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- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings to government, or debentures during the year.
- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid and provided by the company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



**Sandeep Mehta**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 099410  
UDIN: 21099410AAAACF9461



Place: Chandigarh  
Date: 21 May 2021

## Annexure II

### Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of PICL (India) Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

### Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the '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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that



# Walker Chandniok & Co LLP

## Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of PICL (India) Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

- (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 with Reference to Financial Statements

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

### Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandniok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Sandeep Mehta**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 099410  
UDIN: 21099410AAAACF9461



**Place:** Chandigarh  
**Date:** 21 May 2021



PICL (India) Private Limited  
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021  
(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,595.44	3,710.77
Capital work-in-progress	5	919.20	55.11
Intangible assets	6	620.53	570.59
Intangible assets under development	7	710.47	627.53
Financial assets			
Loans	8	26.93	23.29
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	68.56	82.36
Deferred tax assets (net)	22	33.80	-
Other non-current assets	10	168.09	59.04
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>7,143.02</b>	<b>5,128.69</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	11	1,829.69	1,714.26
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	12	3,085.48	2,043.14
Cash and cash equivalents	13	497.45	90.76
Other bank balances	14	372.95	150.30
Loans	15	24.07	28.92
Other financial assets	16	21.90	10.29
Other current assets	17	433.35	453.74
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>6,264.89</b>	<b>4,491.41</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>13,407.91</b>	<b>9,620.10</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity share capital	18	364.21	364.21
Other equity	19	1,520.22	2,211.39
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,884.43</b>	<b>2,575.60</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	5,095.00	244.31
Provisions	21	106.89	91.93
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	-	111.08
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>5,201.89</b>	<b>447.32</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	23	166.25	805.16
Trade payables	24		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,459.72	4,814.48
Other financial liabilities	25	1,618.59	418.77
Other current liabilities	26	67.10	553.74
Provisions	27	9.93	5.03
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,321.59</b>	<b>6,597.18</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>11,523.48</b>	<b>7,044.50</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>13,407.91</b>	<b>9,620.10</b>

Summary of Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013)

Sandeep Mehta

Partner

(Membership No. 099410)



Place: Chandigarh

Date: 21 May 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
PICL (India) Private Limited

Daljit Singh

Managing Director

(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2021

Jasbir Singh

Director

(DIN: 00259632)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2021


PICL (India) Private Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021  
(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	28	13,062.39	18,501.79
Other income	29	66.73	78.14
<b>Total income</b>		<b>13,129.12</b>	<b>18,579.93</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	30	10,196.65	14,055.93
Changes in inventories of finished goods and intermediate products	31	(108.82)	266.12
Employee benefits expense	32	624.53	644.16
Finance costs	33	366.43	423.99
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	579.69	557.32
Other expenses	35	2,309.38	2,498.63
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>13,967.86</b>	<b>18,446.15</b>
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax</b>		<b>(838.74)</b>	<b>133.78</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	39	-	(104.31)
Deferred tax (credit)/expense		(145.56)	32.18
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year</b>		<b>(693.18)</b>	<b>205.91</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligations		2.70	(1.48)
Income tax relating to these items		(0.68)	0.38
<b>Other comprehensive gain/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>2.02</b>	<b>(1.10)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		<b>(691.16)</b>	<b>204.81</b>
<b>Earning/(loss) per equity share</b> (Nominal value of equity share ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (₹)	36	(19.03)	5.65
<b>Summary of Significant accounting policies</b>			
2			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013)

  
**Sandeep Mehta**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 099410)



Place: Chandigarh  
Date: 21 May 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**PICL (India) Private Limited**

  
**Daljit Singh**  
Managing Director  
(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 21 May 2021

  
**Jasbir Singh**  
Director  
(DIN: 00259632)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 21 May 2021

PICL (India) Private Limited  
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021  
(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
(Loss)/profit before tax	(838.74)	133.78
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	579.69	557.32
Interest income	(11.48)	(10.88)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(11.68)	(23.89)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	92.38	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	416.62	2.06
Loss on account of unapproved product development	113.99	253.91
Impairment of trade receivables	9.64	21.21
Bad debts	16.55	-
Advances and other balances written off	2.59	3.87
Liabilities no longer required written back	(24.01)	-
Finance costs	365.80	423.99
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>711.35</b>	<b>1,361.37</b>
<b>Adjusted for movement in:</b>		
Trade receivables	(1,060.55)	1,512.21
Inventories	(115.43)	686.46
Financial and other assets	4.11	262.63
Trade payables	(327.06)	(279.99)
Provisions	22.55	24.15
Financial and other liabilities	593.24	477.19
<b>Cash (used in)/generated from operations</b>	<b>(171.79)</b>	<b>4,044.04</b>
Income tax refunded/(paid) (net)	13.80	(24.70)
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(157.99)</b>	<b>4,019.33</b>
	<b>A</b>	
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, intangibles, intangible assets under development including capital advances and creditors for capital expenditure	(3,422.20)	(693.02)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	390.87	22.71
Movement in bank deposits	(223.13)	(8.47)
Movement in security deposits	1.21	(1.12)
Interest received on bank deposits	10.89	10.76
<b>Net cash used in from investing activities</b>	<b>(3,242.36)</b>	<b>(669.13)</b>
	<b>B</b>	
<b>C Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Movement in short-term borrowings (net)	(638.91)	(2,547.01)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	5,002.35	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	(226.49)	(303.83)
Finance costs paid	(329.91)	(420.39)
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>	<b>3,807.04</b>	<b>(3,271.22)</b>
	<b>C</b>	
<b>D Net increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)</b>	<b>406.69</b>	<b>78.99</b>
<b>E Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>90.76</b>	<b>11.77</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year (D+E) {refer note 13}</b>	<b>497.45</b>	<b>90.76</b>

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PICL (India) Private Limited  
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021  
(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Notes to Cash Flow Statement

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents include:

Balances with banks:

- in current accounts

Cash in hand

**Cash and bank balances**

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
	494.94	88.25
	2.51	2.51
	<b>497.45</b>	<b>90.76</b>

The carrying values are a reasonable approximate of their fair values.

b. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 (Ind-AS 7) on "Statements of Cash Flows"

c. Negative figures have been shown in brackets

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013)



**Sandeep Mehta**

Partner

(Membership No. 099410)



Place: Chandigarh

Date: 21 May 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

**PICL (India) Private Limited**



**Daljit Singh**

Managing Director

(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2021



**Jasbir Singh**

Director

(DIN: 00259632)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 21 May 2021

PICL (India) Private Limited  
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021  
(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

**A Equity share capital**

	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2019	364.21
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>364.21</b>
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>364.21</b>

**B Other equity**

Particulars	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2019	0.05	54.48	1,952.04	2,006.57
Profit for the year	-	-	205.91	205.91
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1.10)	(1.10)
- Remeasurement loss of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>54.48</b>	<b>2,156.85</b>	<b>2,211.39</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	(693.18)	(693.18)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	2.02	2.02
- Remeasurement gain of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>54.48</b>	<b>1,465.69</b>	<b>1,520.22</b>

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013)

  
**Sandeep Mehta**

Partner  
(Membership No. 099410)

Place: Chandigarh  
Date: 21 May 2021



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**PICL (India) Private Limited**

  
**Daljit Singh**

Managing Director  
(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 21 May 2021

  
**Jasbir Singh**

Director  
(DIN: 00259632)

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 21 May 2021

## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1. Corporate information and statement of compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

PICL (India) Private Limited (the “Company”) a deemed public limited company domiciled in India and having its registered office at Second Floor, Khasra No. 367, 100 Foote Road, Village Ghitorni, south west, south Delhi, New Delhi-110030 was incorporated in September 1994, under the Companies Act 1956, is engaged in the production of electric motors. The Company is currently operating through its factories situated at Faridabad in Haryana.

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”), as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 May 2021. The revisions to the financial statements are permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

#### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

##### a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and plan assets, which are measured at fair values. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

The significant accounting policies and measurement bases have been summarised below.

##### Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and as per terms of agreements wherever applicable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

##### b. Revenue recognition

###### Sale of goods

Revenue arises mainly from the sale of goods. To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

- (i) Identifying the contract with a customer
- (ii) Identifying the performance obligations
- (iii) Determining the transaction price
- (iv) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- (v) Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed consideration, variable consideration (if reversal is less likely in future), or both. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates.



## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the case of point in time recognition where consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required.

The Company recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognizes either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

#### **Interest income**

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable. For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) i.e. the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial assets. The future cash flows include all other transaction costs paid or received, premiums or discounts if any, etc.

#### **Insurance claims**

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

#### **c. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Finished goods and intermediate products: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Stores and spares, consumables and packing materials cost includes direct expenses and is determined on the basis of first in first out method.

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

#### **d. Income taxes**

Tax expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. Current tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (i.e. in OCI or equity depending upon the treatment of underlying item).



## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (in OCI or equity depending upon the treatment of underlying item).

#### e. Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### f. Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR' or 'Rs.') which is also the functional currency of the Company.

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

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income/expenses, as the case maybe.

#### g. Financial instruments

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below:

##### **Non-derivative financial assets**

##### *Subsequent measurement*

- i. **Financial assets carried at amortized cost** – a financial asset is measured at the amortized cost, if both the following conditions are met:
  - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and





## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets. ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

**Trade receivables:** In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

**Other financial assets:** In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

#### *De-recognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

### **Non-derivative financial liabilities**

#### *Subsequent measurement*

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### *De-recognition of financial liabilities*

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

#### **h. Fair value of financial instruments**

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

#### **i. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')**

##### *Recognition and initial measurement*

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and definition of asset is met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

In case an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired on deferred payment basis, interest expenses included in deferred payment is recognized as interest expense and not included in cost of asset.

##### *Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)*

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight line method based on life prescribed as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

##### *De-recognition*

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



## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### j. Intangible assets

##### *Recognition, initial measurement and subsequent measurement*

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

##### **Research and development costs**

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

##### *Amortisation methods and periods*

The Company amortizes intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

	Useful life (in years)
Computer software	6
Development costs	7

#### k. Capital work-in-progress

Cost of material consumed and erection charges thereon along with other direct cost incurred by the Company for the projects are shown as capital work-in-progress until capitalization.

#### l. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For this purpose, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units). If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance



## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

sheet date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is re-assessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **m. Right of use assets and lease liabilities**

For all existing and new contract on or after 01 April 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

#### **The Company as a lessee**

##### *Classification of leases*

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

##### *Recognition and initial measurement*

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

##### *Subsequent measurement*

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **The Company as a lessor**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

## **PICL (India) Private Limited**

### **Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### **n. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisitions, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which the active development is delayed due to, other than temporary, interruption.

#### **o. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions are recognized when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises when there is a presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when inflow of economic benefits is probable, related asset is disclosed.

#### **p. Employee benefits**

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19- Employee Benefits.

#### **Defined benefit plans (gratuity)**

The Company operates one defined benefit plan for its employees, viz. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gain and loss for the defined benefit plan is recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income.



## **PICL (India) Private Limited**

### **Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

#### **Other long-term benefits**

Accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, is treated as long term employee benefit. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit.

Liability under continuity linked key resource and deferred salary schemes is provided for on actuarial valuation basis, which is done as per the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial period.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

##### **Provident Fund**

The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The plan is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which services are rendered by the employee.

##### **Short-term employee benefits**

Expense in respect of other short-term benefits is recognized on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

#### **q. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

#### **r. Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting done to the chief operating decision maker. The Company operates in a single operating segment and geographical segment

### **3. Recent accounting pronouncement**

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), notified amendments in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 1 April 2021. Following are key amended provisions which may have impact on the presentation of standalone financial statement of the Company:

#### **Balance sheet:**

- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.



## PICL (India) Private Limited

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Reconciliation of quarterly statement of current assets submitted to bank/FI for secured borrowings with books of account and disclosure of material discrepancy, if any.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, promoters shareholding, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

#### Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to undisclosed income, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes to the standalone financial statements.
- Disclosure of specified financial ratios such as current ratio, debt equity ratio, DSCR, ROE, Turnover ratios, Net profit ratio, ROCE, ROI etc.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendment on its financial statements.

#### 3A. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

When preparing the financial statements management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual results are likely to differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

Information about significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below:

##### *Significant judgements:*

##### (i) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of non-financial assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of non-financial assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

##### (ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. The recognition of deferred tax assets and reversal thereof is based on estimates of future taxable profits.

##### (iii) Contingent liabilities

The Company is the subject of certain legal proceedings which are pending in various jurisdictions. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is difficult to predict the final outcome of such matters. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, which are subject to many uncertainties, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable



**PICL (India) Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

law. In the normal course of business, management consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigation and taxes. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

*Sources of estimation uncertainty:*

**(i) Provisions**

At each balance sheet date, based on the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However, the actual future outcome may be different from management's estimates.

**(ii) Fair valuation of financial instruments**

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

**(iii) Recoverability of advances / receivables**

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank).*





## 4. Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>									
As at 01 April 2019	220.67	912.24	54.69	4,272.37	172.65	65.27	145.39	133.30	5,976.58
Additions	-	0.96	-	251.40	7.92	6.20	-	14.74	281.22
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93.65)	-	(93.65)
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>220.67</b>	<b>913.20</b>	<b>54.69</b>	<b>4,523.77</b>	<b>180.57</b>	<b>71.47</b>	<b>51.74</b>	<b>148.04</b>	<b>6,164.15</b>
Additions	1,771.68	-	-	397.07	9.95	0.77	-	24.89	2,204.36
Disposals	(220.67)	(913.20)	(54.69)	(158.80)	-	-	(51.74)	-	(1,399.10)
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>1,771.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,762.04</b>	<b>190.52</b>	<b>72.24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172.93</b>	<b>6,969.41</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
As at 01 April 2019	-	244.14	3.38	1,505.91	112.73	37.03	92.81	114.03	2,110.03
Charge for the year	-	28.20	1.74	348.30	8.10	3.98	11.88	10.04	412.24
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68.88)	-	(68.88)
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>272.34</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>1,854.21</b>	<b>120.83</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>35.81</b>	<b>124.07</b>	<b>2,453.39</b>
Charge for the year	-	26.54	1.73	365.51	8.77	3.91	2.32	11.02	419.80
Disposals	-	(298.88)	(6.85)	(155.36)	-	-	(38.13)	-	(499.22)
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,064.36</b>	<b>129.60</b>	<b>44.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135.09</b>	<b>2,373.97</b>
<b>Net block as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>220.67</b>	<b>640.86</b>	<b>49.57</b>	<b>2,669.56</b>	<b>59.75</b>	<b>30.46</b>	<b>15.92</b>	<b>23.97</b>	<b>3,710.77</b>
<b>Net block as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>1,771.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,697.68</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>27.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37.84</b>	<b>4,595.44</b>

## (i) Contractual obligations

Refer note 37(ii) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for liabilities, for details refer note 40.

(iii) During the year, there was an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment amounting to INR 92.38 lakh

## 5. Capital work-in-progress

Building  
Plant and machinery

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Building	722.62	-
Plant and machinery	196.58	55.11
	<b>919.20</b>	<b>55.11</b>

## Notes:

(i) The borrowing cost capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2021 amounts to ₹ 28.80 lakh (previous year: ₹ 9.10 lakh) on building under construction and plant and machinery under installation.

(ii) Movement in capital work in progress:

Particulars	Amount
<b>Capital work-in-progress as at 01 April 2019</b>	<b>86.03</b>
Add: additions during the year	121.20
Less: capitalisation during the year	(152.12)
<b>Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>55.11</b>
Add: additions during the year	965.45
Less: capitalisation during the year	(101.36)
<b>Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>919.20</b>

(iii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, expenses aggregating to ₹ 13.10 lakh (previous year: ₹ 37.87 lakh), net off scrap income have been capitalised under capital work-in-progress for trial runs. The aforesaid expenses comprises of raw material consumption, personnel costs, power and fuel charges and other related expenses.

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6. Intangible assets

Description	Softwares	Patent and trademark	Development costs	Total intangible assets
<b>Gross block</b>				
As at 01 April 2019	150.54	30.00	922.13	1,102.67
Additions	2.99	-	92.29	95.28
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>153.53</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>1,014.42</b>	<b>1,197.95</b>
Additions	26.93	-	182.90	209.83
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>180.46</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>1,197.32</b>	<b>1,407.78</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
As at 01 April 2019	127.56	30.00	324.72	482.28
Amortisation charge for the year	7.47	-	137.61	145.08
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>135.03</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>462.33</b>	<b>627.36</b>
Amortisation charge for the year	5.68	-	154.21	159.89
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>140.71</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>616.54</b>	<b>787.25</b>
<b>Net block as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>552.09</b>	<b>570.59</b>
<b>Net block as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>39.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>580.78</b>	<b>620.53</b>

Amortisation for the year has been included in line item 'Depreciation and amortisation expense' in statement of profit and loss.

7. Intangible assets under development

Development costs

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Development costs	710.47	627.53
	<b>710.47</b>	<b>627.53</b>

Notes:

(i) Movement in intangible assets under development:

Particulars	Amount
<b>Intangible assets under development as at 01 April 2019</b>	<b>551.39</b>
Add: additions during the year	422.34
Less: capitalisation during the year	(92.29)
Less: loss on account of unapproved product development	(253.91)
<b>Intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>627.53</b>
Add: additions during the year	379.83
Less: capitalisation during the year	(182.90)
Less: loss on account of unapproved product development	(113.99)
<b>Intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>710.47</b>

(ii) During the year, expenses aggregating to ₹ 379.83 lakh (previous year: ₹ 422.34 lakh), net off scrap income have been capitalised under intangible assets under development. The aforesaid expenses comprises of raw material consumption, personnel costs, power and fuel charges and other related expenses.

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PICL (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>8 Loans (non-current)</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Security deposits	26.93	23.29
	<u>26.93</u>	<u>23.29</u>
Refer note 43 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 44 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.		
<b>9 Non-current tax assets (net)</b>		
Advance tax (net of provisions)	68.56	82.36
	<u>68.56</u>	<u>82.36</u>
<b>10 Other non-current assets</b>		
Capital advances	161.56	55.65
Balance with statutory authorities	1.50	1.50
Prepaid expenses	5.03	1.89
	<u>168.09</u>	<u>59.04</u>
<b>11 Inventories</b>		
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)		
Raw materials		
- in hand	1,212.13	1,140.96
- in transit	2.96	67.52
Intermediate products	499.71	364.93
Finished goods		
- in hand	86.74	140.85
- in transit	28.15	-
	<u>1,829.69</u>	<u>1,714.26</u>
<b>12 Trade receivables</b>		
- Unsecured, considered good	3,085.48	2,043.14
- Credit impaired	9.64	21.21
	<u>3,095.12</u>	<u>2,064.35</u>
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	(9.64)	(21.21)
	<u>3,085.48</u>	<u>2,043.14</u>
<b>Notes:</b>		
(i) The carrying values of trade receivables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.		
(ii) Refer note 44 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.		
(iii) For details related to related party receivables, refer note 38 - related party disclosures		
<b>13 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	494.94	88.25
Cash on hand	2.51	2.51
	<u>497.45</u>	<u>90.76</u>
The carrying values are a reasonable approximate of their fair values.		
<b>14 Other bank balances</b>		
Deposits with original maturity upto three months and pledged [refer note (i)]	203.79	138.28
Deposits with original maturity more than three months but less than twelve months [refer note (i)]	169.16	12.02
	<u>372.95</u>	<u>150.30</u>
<b>Notes:</b>		
(i) <b>Bank deposits which are under restriction:</b>		
Fixed deposits with banks held as margin money for letter of credits, bank guarantees and other working capital facilities	372.95	150.30
(ii) The carrying values are a reasonable approximate of their fair values.		



	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>15 Loans (current)</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Security deposits	24.07	28.92
	<u>24.07</u>	<u>28.92</u>
(i) The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.		
(ii) Refer note 43 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 44 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.		
<b>16 Other financial assets (current)</b>		
Other receivable	21.90	10.29
	<u>21.90</u>	<u>10.29</u>
The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.		
<b>17 Other current assets</b>		
Advances to suppliers (refer note 38)	83.03	100.01
Balances with statutory authorities	294.02	294.94
Advance to employees	24.76	31.56
Prepaid expenses	31.54	27.23
	<u>433.35</u>	<u>453.74</u>

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	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>18 Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised share capital</b>		
5,000,000 (previous year: 5,000,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	500.00	500.00
	<b>500.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital</b>		
3,642,100 (previous year: 3,642,100) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	364.21	364.21
	<b>364.21</b>	<b>364.21</b>

(i) **Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian ₹. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) **Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	(₹ lakh)	No. of shares	(₹ lakh)
<b>Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid up</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,642,100	364.21	3,642,100	364.21
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,642,100</b>	<b>364.21</b>	<b>3,642,100</b>	<b>364.21</b>

(iii) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company as at balance sheet date**

	As on 31 March 2021		As on 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Amber Enterprises India Limited	3,642,000	99.997%	3,642,000	99.997%

(iv) **Shares held by holding company:**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company are as below:

	As on 31 March 2021		As on 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Amber Enterprises India Limited	3,642,000	99.997%	3,642,000	99.997%

v) The Company has neither issued equity shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in the current year and five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

**19 Other equity**

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>General reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	54.48	54.48
<b>Securities premium</b>		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	0.05	0.05
<b>Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,156.85	1,952.04
Add : (Loss)/Profit for the year	(693.18)	205.91
Add : Other comprehensive income		
- Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligations	2.70	(1.48)
- Income tax relating to above items	(0.68)	0.38
Balance at the end of the year	<b>1,465.69</b>	<b>2,156.85</b>
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>1,520.22</b>	<b>2,211.39</b>

**Notes:**

(i) **Nature and purpose of other equity:**

(a) **General reserve**

General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another.

(b) **Securities premium**

Securities premium represents premium received on issue of shares. The securities premium is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

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	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>20 Long-term borrowings</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
Term loan from banks [refer note (i)]	2,595.00	244.31
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from related parties (refer note 38)	2,500.00	-
	<b>5,095.00</b>	<b>244.31</b>

**Notes:**

**(i) Repayment terms and security disclosure for long-term borrowings (including current maturities) outstanding as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020**

- (a) Term loan from RBL Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 78.65 lakh (including current maturities of ₹78.65 lakh) {previous year: ₹ 196.15 lakh (including current maturities of ₹ 157.50 lakh)} carrying interest rate @ 9.10% p.a. (previous year: 9.95% p.a.) is repayable in 2 quarterly installments with last instalment payable on 30 September 2021.
- (b) Term loan from Yes Bank amounting to ₹ 200.00 lakh (including current maturities of ₹100.00 lakh) {previous year: ₹ 275.00 lakh (including current maturities of ₹100.00 lakh)} carrying interest rate @ 8.55% p.a. (previous year: 10.30%) is repayable in 9 quarterly installments with last instalment payable on 11 March 2023.
- (c) Term loan from RBL Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 42.10 lakh (including current maturities of ₹42.10 lakh) {previous year: ₹ 72.66 lakh (including current maturities of ₹42.00 lakh)} carrying interest rate @ 8.75% p.a. (previous year: 9.45% p.a.) is repayable in 4 quarterly installments with last instalment payable on 11 March 2022.
- (d) Term loan from Axis Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 1845.00 lakh (including current maturities of NIL) {previous year: ₹ NIL} carrying interest rate @ 8.20% p.a. is repayable in 22 quarterly installments with last instalment payable on 31 December 2027.
- (e) Working Capital Term loan from RBL Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 650.00 lakh (including current maturities of NIL) {previous year: ₹ NIL} carrying interest rate @ 6.25% p.a. is repayable in 36 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 31 March 2025.

As at 31 March 2021, above loans are secured by first pari passu charge on all the present and future current assets of the Company, first pari passu charge on moveable property, plant and equipment of the Company (excluding those which are exclusively hypothecated with other Banks/Financial Institutions), first pari passu charge on immovable property - Plot No. 619, Sector 69, IMT, Faridabad in the name of the Company. The above term loans (except Working Capital Term loan from RBL Bank Limited) are also secured by corporate guarantees of Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company) and only the term loan from RBL Bank Limited is secured by personal guarantees of Mr. Jasbir Singh (Director) and Mr. Daljit Singh (Managing Director) of the Company.

As at 31 March 2020, above loans were secured by first pari passu charge on all the present and future current assets of the company, first pari passu charge on moveable property, plant and equipment of the Company (excluding those which are exclusively hypothecated with other Banks/Financial Institutions), first pari passu charge on immovable property, plant and equipment - Plot No. 92, Sector-6, Faridabad in the name of the Company and first pari passu charge on Plot No. 99, Sector-6, Faridabad in the name of Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company). The above term loans were also secured by Corporate guarantees of Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company) and personal guarantees of Mr. Jasbir Singh (Director) and Mr. Daljit Singh (Managing Director) of the Company.

- (f) Unsecured loan from Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company) amounting to ₹ 2,500.00 lakh (previous year: ₹ NIL) carrying interest rate @ 8.20% p.a. is repayable within 7 years from the date of first disbursement.
- (ii) Refer note 43 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 44 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.

**(iii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

	Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	Short-term borrowings	Total
<b>As at 01 April 2019</b>	<b>845.28</b>	<b>3,352.17</b>	<b>4,197.45</b>
Cash flows:			
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(303.83)	(2,547.01)	(2,850.84)
Non-cash:			
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost	2.35	-	2.35
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>543.80</b>	<b>805.16</b>	<b>1,348.96</b>
Cash flows:			
Proceeds from borrowings	5,002.35	-	5,002.35
Repayment of borrowings	(226.49)	(638.91)	(865.40)
Non-cash:			
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost	(3.91)	-	(3.91)
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>5,315.75</b>	<b>166.25</b>	<b>5,482.00</b>

<b>21 Long-term provisions</b>		
<b>Provision for employee benefits*</b>		
Provision for gratuity	62.67	52.29
Provision for compensated absences	44.22	39.64
	<b>106.89</b>	<b>91.93</b>

\*For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 42 - Employee benefit obligations.

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	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>22 Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities (net)</b>		
<b>Deferred tax liability arising on account of:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	153.08	307.51
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.04	0.12
<b>Gross deferred tax liability</b>	<b>153.12</b>	<b>307.63</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset arising on account of:</b>		
Provision for gratuity	17.13	13.81
Provision for compensated absences	12.27	10.59
Impairment for trade receivables	2.43	5.34
Unabsorbed depreciation	145.93	158.92
Bonus	9.16	7.88
	<b>186.92</b>	<b>196.54</b>
<b>Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities (net)</b>	<b>(33.80)</b>	<b>111.08</b>

**Notes:**

**(i) Movement in deferred tax liabilities (net) for the year ended 31 March 2021:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2021
<b>Deferred tax liability arising on account of:</b>				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	307.51	-	(154.43)	153.08
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.12	-	(0.08)	0.04
	<b>307.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(154.51)</b>	<b>153.12</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset arising on account of:</b>				
Provision for gratuity	13.81	(0.68)	4.00	17.13
Provision for compensated absences	10.59	-	1.68	12.27
Impairment for trade receivables	5.34	-	(2.91)	2.43
Unabsorbed depreciation	158.92	-	(12.99)	145.93
Bonus	7.88	-	1.28	9.16
	<b>196.54</b>	<b>(0.68)</b>	<b>(8.94)</b>	<b>186.92</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)</b>	<b>111.08</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>(145.57)</b>	<b>(33.80)</b>

**(ii) Movement in deferred tax liabilities (net) for the year ended 31 March 2020:**

Particulars	As at 01 April 2019	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2020
<b>Deferred tax liability arising on account of:</b>				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	318.83	-	(11.32)	307.51
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.74	-	(0.62)	0.12
	<b>319.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11.94)</b>	<b>307.63</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset arising on account of:</b>				
Provision for gratuity	11.04	0.38	2.39	13.81
Provision for compensated absences	7.50	-	3.09	10.59
Impairment for trade receivables	-	-	5.34	5.34
Unabsorbed depreciation	214.52	-	(55.60)	158.92
Bonus	7.21	-	0.67	7.88
	<b>240.27</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>(44.11)</b>	<b>196.54</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>79.30</b>	<b>(0.38)</b>	<b>32.17</b>	<b>111.08</b>

**23 Short-term borrowings**

**Secured**

**From banks:**

Cash credit facility	66.56	668.68
Domestic bill discounting facility	99.69	136.48
	<b>166.25</b>	<b>805.16</b>

**Terms of repayment:**

**Repayment terms and Security disclosure for short-term borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:**

As at 31 March 2021, Cash credit facilities (repayable on demand) and domestic bill discounting facility (repayable on respective due dates) are secured by first pari passu charge on all the present and future current assets of the Company, first pari passu charge on moveable property, plant and equipment of the Company (excluding those which are exclusively hypothecated with other Banks/Financial Institutions), first pari passu charge on immovable property - Plot No.-619, Sector-69, IMT, Faridabad in the name of the Company. The loans are also secured by corporate guarantees of Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company). These facilities carry interest rate ranging from 9.00% p.a. to 9.35% p.a.

As at 31 March 2020, Cash credit facilities (repayable on demand) and domestic bill discounting facility (repayable on respective due dates) were secured by first pari passu charge on all the present and future current assets of the Company, first pari passu charge on moveable property, plant and equipment of the Company (excluding those which are exclusively hypothecated with other Banks/Financial Institutions), first pari passu charge on immovable property, plant and equipment - Plot No. 92, Sector-6, Faridabad in the name of the Company and first pari passu charge on Plot No. 99, Sector-6, Faridabad in the name of Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company). The loans were also secured by corporate guarantees of Amber Enterprises India Limited and personal guarantees of Mr. Jasbir Singh (Director) and Mr. Daljit Singh (Managing Director) of the Company. These facilities were carry interest rate ranging from 9.75% p.a. to 10.45% p.a.



	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>24 Trade payables</b>		
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [refer note (i) below]	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises (refer note 38)	4,459.72	4,814.48
	<u>4,459.72</u>	<u>4,814.48</u>
<b>(i) Disclosures pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006</b>		
Pursuant to the requirements under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006), the following information has been determined by the management to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information submitted to the Company, including but not limited to the UDYAM registration certificates obtained from suppliers who have registered themselves under the MSMED Act, 2006, certificates from Chartered Accountant regarding gross investment in plant and equipment as on 31 March 2021, and the latest audited balance sheets of the suppliers.:		
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period;	Nil	Nil
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period; interest accrued and due thereon remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Nil	Nil
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	Nil	Nil
v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding periods, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil	Nil
<b>(ii)</b> The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.		
<b>25 Other financial liabilities</b>		
Current maturities of long-term debts [refer note 20(i)]		
Term loan	220.75	299.50
Interest accrued on borrowings (refer note 38)	50.29	10.48
Trade acceptances	977.27	-
Creditors for capital expenditure	180.81	21.93
Expenses payables	64.46	26.96
Employee related payables (refer note 38)	125.01	59.90
	<u>1,618.59</u>	<u>418.77</u>
The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.		
<b>26 Other current liabilities</b>		
Advance from customers (refer note 38)	42.80	538.20
Payable to statutory authorities	24.30	15.54
	<u>67.10</u>	<u>553.74</u>
<b>27 Short-term provisions</b>		
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Provision for gratuity	5.38	2.59
Provision for compensated absences	4.55	2.44
	<u>9.93</u>	<u>5.03</u>

For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 42 - Employee benefit obligations.

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	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>28 Revenue from operations</b>		
<b>Sale of products</b>		
Domestic	10,912.45	14,893.08
Export	1,512.40	2,877.73
<b>Other operating revenues</b>		
Scrap sales	588.74	621.11
Export incentive	48.80	109.87
	<b>13,062.39</b>	<b>18,501.79</b>
<b>29 Other income</b>		
Interest income	11.48	10.88
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	29.81	50.18
Liabilities no longer required written back	24.01	-
Insurance claim receivable	-	1.25
Miscellaneous receipts	1.43	15.83
	<b>66.73</b>	<b>78.14</b>
<b>30 Cost of materials consumed</b>		
Opening stock	1,208.48	1,628.83
Add: Purchases made during the year	10,203.26	13,635.58
Less: Closing stock	1,215.09	1,208.48
	<b>10,196.65</b>	<b>14,055.93</b>
<b>31 Changes in inventories of finished goods and intermediate products</b>		
<b>Opening stock</b>		
Finished goods	140.85	196.56
Intermediate products	364.93	575.34
	<b>505.78</b>	<b>771.90</b>
<b>Closing stock</b>		
Finished goods	114.89	140.85
Intermediate products	499.71	364.93
	<b>614.60</b>	<b>505.78</b>
	<b>(108.82)</b>	<b>266.12</b>
<b>32 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salary, wages and bonus	572.21	581.25
Contribution to provident and other funds	39.25	36.83
Staff welfare expenses	13.07	26.08
	<b>624.53</b>	<b>644.16</b>
For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 42 - Employee benefit obligations.		
<b>33 Finance costs</b>		
<b>Interest on:</b>		
- Term loans	206.05	75.44
- Others	138.41	249.68
Other borrowing costs	50.77	107.98
	<b>395.23</b>	<b>433.09</b>
Less: Borrowing costs capitalised [refer note 5(i)]	(28.80)	(9.10)
	<b>366.43</b>	<b>423.99</b>

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	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>34 Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>		
Depreciation (also, refer note 4)	419.80	412.24
Amortisation (also, refer note 6)	159.89	145.08
	<b>579.69</b>	<b>557.32</b>
<b>35 Other expenses</b>		
Job work charges	380.44	507.77
Contractual labour charges	640.59	889.67
Power and fuel charges	82.19	114.31
Freight outward	132.25	248.22
Legal and professional charges [refer note (i)]	27.79	42.52
Travelling and conveyance expense	6.13	18.77
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	21.52	16.27
- Buildings	5.40	10.67
- Others	12.63	13.15
Insurance	17.37	10.39
Rent		
- Plant and machinery	7.76	12.90
- Buildings	140.37	152.22
Fees, rates and taxes	7.41	7.81
Communication expenses	5.87	13.19
Donation	4.71	0.25
Impairment of trade receivables	9.64	21.21
Advances and other balances written off	2.59	3.87
Bad debts [refer note (ii)]	16.55	-
Vehicle running expenses	3.82	6.99
Printing and stationary	2.82	5.72
Business promotion expenses	12.12	22.26
Loss on account of unapproved product development	113.99	253.91
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	92.38	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	416.62	2.06
Security charges	47.24	51.09
Bank charges	4.82	16.87
Miscellaneous expenses	94.36	56.54
	<b>2,309.38</b>	<b>2,498.63</b>

**Notes:****i) Payments to the auditor:**

For statutory audit and limited review	13.00	13.00
Reimbursement of expenses	0.15	0.46
Total	13.15	13.46

ii) Bad debts are net of amount adjusted from allowance for credit impaired receivables made in earlier years amounting ₹ 21.21 lakh (previous year: ₹ Nil lakh).

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	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>36 Earnings per share</b>		
(Loss)/profit after tax	(693.18)	205.91
Weighted average number of equity shares	3,642,100	3,642,100
Basic and diluted (loss)/earning per share (₹)	(19.03)	5.65
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
<b>37 Contingent liabilities and commitments<sup>^</sup>#</b>		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>(i) Contingent liabilities</b>		
<b>a) Income tax demands</b>		
Assessment Year- 2018-19*	0.79	-
<b>b) Others</b>		
Bonus for financial year 2014-15**	9.78	9.78
<p>* Demand was raised by the Income-tax department for the assessment year 2018-19 on 09 April 2021, for additional income-tax payable by the Company. The Company has filed an appeal to the CIT (Appeals), Delhi regarding the same on 06 May 2021.</p> <p>** The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 dated 31 December 2015 (which was made effective from 01 April 2014) revised the thresholds for coverage of employee eligible for Bonus and also enhanced the ceiling limits for computation of bonus. However, taking cognizance of the stay granted by various High Courts and based on legal opinion obtained by the management, the Company has not recognised any differential amount of bonus for the period 01 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 (₹ 9.78 lakh) and accordingly has recognised the expense as per the amended provisions w.e.f. 01 April 2015 and onwards.</p> <p><sup>^</sup> The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has pronounced a ruling dated 28 February 2019 in which it is held that 'allowance' paid to employees, will be included in the scope of 'basic wages' and thus, will be subject to provident fund contributions. Petitions have been filed with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India seeking additional clarification with respect to the application of this ruling. As this ruling has not prescribed any clarification w.r.t. to its application, the Company is in the process of evaluating its impact. Management believes that this will not result in any material liability on the Company.</p> <p># The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management reasonably expects that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition</p>		
<b>(ii) Commitments</b>		
The Company has the following commitments :		
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	2,983.63	61.34
	<b>2,983.63</b>	<b>61.34</b>

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PICL (India) Private Limited  
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021  
 (All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

38 Related party disclosures \*

A. Names of the related parties and related party relationship

I. Holding Company	Amber Enterprises India Limited
II. Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Appserve Appliance Private Limited. IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited (from 02 May 2019) Ever Electronics Private Limited
III. Key management personnel (KMP)	Mr. Daljit Singh (Managing Director) Mr. Jasbir Singh (Director) Ms. Amandeep Kaur (Director)

\* Disclosures have been given of those related parties with whom the company have made transactions.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

S No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Companies		Key management personnel	
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(A)	<b>Transactions made during the year:</b>						
a)	<b>Sale of goods</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	3,763.49	5,958.23	-	-	-	-
	IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	1.46	-	-
	Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited	-	-	0.05	8.53	-	-
	Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	-	3.54	-	-	-
b)	<b>Purchase of goods</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	957.01	153.58	-	-	-	-
	IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited	-	-	0.34	0.96	-	-
	Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	0.22	-	-
	Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	-	0.40	-	-	-
c)	<b>Rent paid</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	35.42	36.00	-	-	-	-
d)	<b>KMP remuneration</b>						
	Salary paid*	-	-	-	-	70.20	70.20
	<b>*Name of KMP</b>						
	Mr. Daljit Singh	-	-	-	-	40.20	40.20
	Mr. Jasbir Singh	-	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
e)	<b>Unsecured loan received</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
f)	<b>Interest given on unsecured loan</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	113.58	-	-	-	-	-
g)	<b>Extinguishment of personal guarantee taken from KMP's</b>						
	Mr. Jasbir Singh	-	-	-	-	4,450.00	-
	Mr. Daljit Singh	-	-	-	-	4,450.00	-
h)	<b>Corporate guarantee taken from Holding Company</b>	6,200.00	-	-	-	-	-

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	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Companies		Key management personnel	
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Balances at year end</b>						
a)	<b>Trade receivables</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	202.79	25.53	-	-	-	-
	Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	2.46	-	-
	Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	-	4.18	-	-	-
b)	<b>Trade payables</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	145.62	29.52	-	-	-	-
	IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	0.82	-	-
	Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	-	0.47	-	-	-
c)	<b>Advance from Customer</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	34.25	496.85	-	-	-	-
	Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	1.93	-	-
d)	<b>Creditor for capital goods</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	9.30	-	-	-	-	-
e)	<b>Advance to supplier</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	-	3.50	-	-	-	-
f)	<b>Unsecured loan received</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India limited	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
g)	<b>received (disclosed under current other</b>						
	Amber Enterprises India limited	48.56	-	-	-	-	-
h)	<b>Corporate guarantee taken*</b>	12,800.00	6,600.00	-	-	-	-
i)	<b>Personal guarantee taken*</b>						
	Mr. Jasbir Singh	-	-	-	-	2,150.00	6,600.00
	Mr. Daljit Singh	-	-	-	-	2,150.00	6,600.00
j)	<b>Salary payable</b>						
	Mr. Daljit Singh	-	-	-	-	2.19	-
	Mr. Jasbir Singh	-	-	-	-	1.64	-

\* Guarantees taken by the Company includes personal guarantees of Mr. Jasbir Singh and Mr. Daljit Singh and corporate guarantee from Holding company for working capital borrowings and term loans. The original sanctioned limits of working capital borrowings and term loans sanctioned by the banks has been disclosed above.

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	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>39 Tax expense</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current tax expense pertaining to prior years	-	(104.31)
	-	(104.31)
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense for current year	(145.56)	32.18
	(145.56)	32.18
	<b>(145.56)</b>	<b>(72.14)</b>

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of at 25.17% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit/(loss) before tax	(838.74)	133.78
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate *	25.17%	25.17%
<b>Expected tax expense [A]</b>	<b>(211.10)</b>	<b>33.67</b>
<b>Tax effect of adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense</b>		
Non-deductible expenses/non-taxable income	65.54	(4.12)
Change in tax rates during the year	-	2.51
Tax expense related to earlier years	-	(104.31)
Others	-	0.11
<b>Total adjustments [B]</b>	<b>65.54</b>	<b>(105.81)</b>
<b>Actual tax expense [C=A+B]</b>	<b>(145.56)</b>	<b>(72.14)</b>

\* Domestic tax rate applicable to the Company has been computed as follows

Base tax rate	22%	22%
Surcharge (% of tax)	10%	10%
Cess (% of tax)	4%	4%
Applicable rate	25.17%	25.17%

**Unused tax credits:**

**Capital losses**

The Company has not recognised deferred tax of ₹ 37.52 lakh on unused long term capital losses and ₹ 88.03 lakh on unused short term capital losses under the head Capital Gains as the Company is not likely to generate taxable income under the same head in foreseeable future. These losses will expire in financial year ending 31 March 2029.

**40 Details of assets pledged/ hypothecated as security:**

The carrying amounts of assets pledged/ hypothecated as security for long-term and short-term borrowings are:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>Current assets</b>		
Inventories	1,829.69	1,714.26
Trade receivables	3,085.48	2,043.14
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	870.40	241.06
Loans, other financial and other assets	479.32	492.94
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	4,595.44	3,710.77

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**PICL (India) Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

**41 Leases**

The Company has leases for the factory lands, office spaces and plant and machinery. For leases over factory premises the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

A The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Rent expense*	148.14	165.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>148.14</b>	<b>165.13</b>

\*Rent expense in term of short term leases

B The Company was not committed to any short term leases at the year end 31 March 2021.

C Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2021 was INR 145.20 lakh (previous year: INR 173.64 Lakh).

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## 42 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	5.38	62.67	2.59	52.29
Compensated absences	4.55	44.22	2.44	39.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>106.89</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>91.93</b>

## A Disclosure of gratuity

## (i) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	12.03	10.38
Interest cost	3.84	2.97
<b>Net impact on profit (before tax)</b>	<b>15.87</b>	<b>13.35</b>
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised during the year	(2.70)	1.48
<b>Amount recognised in total comprehensive income</b>	<b>13.17</b>	<b>14.83</b>

## (ii) Change in the present value of obligation:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>54.88</b>	<b>42.47</b>
Current service cost	12.03	10.38
Interest cost	3.84	2.97
Benefits paid	-	(2.42)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(2.70)	1.48
<b>Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year</b>	<b>68.05</b>	<b>54.88</b>

## (iii) Breakup of actuarial (gain)/loss:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumption	-	3.31
Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustment	(2.70)	(1.83)
<b>Total actuarial (gain)/loss</b>	<b>(2.70)</b>	<b>1.48</b>

## (iv) Actuarial assumptions

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Discount rate	7.00 % per annum	7.00 % per annum
Rate of increase in compensation levels	6.00 % per annum	6.00 % per annum
Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Retirement age	58 Years	58 Years

## Notes:

- The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government bonds as at the balance sheet date for the estimated terms of obligations.
- The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.
- The expected contribution to the plan for next annual reporting period amounts to INR 14.40 lakh (previous year - INR 12.38 Lakh).
- The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 16 years (previous year: 17.00 years)

## (v) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<b>Impact of change in discount rate</b>		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	68.05	54.88
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	(6.02)	(4.95)
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	7.03	5.78
<b>Impact of change in salary increase</b>		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	68.05	54.88
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	7.03	5.78
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	(6.13)	(5.03)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied which was applied while calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous year.

## (vi) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Within next 12 months	5.38	2.59
Between 1-5 years	6.77	7.35
Beyond 5 years	55.90	44.94

## B Disclosure of compensated absences

## Actuarial assumptions

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Discount rate	7.00 % per annum	7.00 % per annum
Rate of increase in compensation levels	6.00 % per annum	6.00 % per annum
Retirement age	58 Years	58 Years





43 Fair value disclosures

(i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are divided into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

**Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

**Level 2:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Financial instruments measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at fair value either through statement of profit and loss or through other comprehensive income.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows:

Particulars	Level	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Loans	Level 3	26.93	27.36	23.29	25.78
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>26.93</b>	<b>27.36</b>	<b>23.29</b>	<b>25.78</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	Level 3	5,366.04	5,366.04	554.28	554.28
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>5,366.04</b>	<b>5,366.04</b>	<b>554.28</b>	<b>554.28</b>

The management assessed that fair values of current loans, current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, short term borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their respective carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and other market risk factors.
- The fair values of the Company's fixed interest-bearing loans and receivables are determined by applying discounted cash flows ("DCF") method, using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.
- All the other long term borrowing facilities except vehicle loans availed by the Company are variable rate facilities which are subject to changes in underlying interest rate indices. Further, the credit spread on these facilities are subject to change with changes in Company's creditworthiness. The management believes that the current rate of interest on these loans are in close approximation from market rates applicable to the Company. Therefore, the management estimates that the fair value of these borrowings are approximate to their respective carrying values.

44 Financial risk management

(i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2020		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Loans	-	-	51.00	-	-	52.21
Trade receivables	-	-	3,085.48	-	-	2,043.14
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	497.45	-	-	90.76
Other bank balances	-	-	372.95	-	-	150.30
Other financial assets	-	-	21.90	-	-	10.29
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>4,028.78</b>	-	-	<b>2,346.70</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	5,532.29	-	-	1,359.44
Trade payable	-	-	4,459.72	-	-	4,814.48
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,347.55	-	-	108.79
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>11,339.56</b>	-	-	<b>6,282.71</b>

ii) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk - interest rate	Long-term and short-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

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**A) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits, etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of following types of financial assets.

- cash and cash equivalents,
- trade receivables,
- loans & receivables carried at amortised cost, and
- deposits with banks

**a) Credit risk management**

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A: Low
- B: Medium
- C: High

Assets under credit risk –

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A: Low	Loans	51.00	52.21
	Other financial assets	21.90	10.29
	Cash and cash equivalents	497.45	90.76
	Other bank balances	372.95	150.30
	Trade receivables	3,085.48	2,043.14
C: High	Trade receivables	9.64	21.21

*Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits*

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

*Trade receivables*

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due.

*Other financial assets measured at amortised cost*

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

**b) Expected credit losses**

*Trade receivables*

- (i) The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach and uses historical information to arrive at loss percentage relevant to each category of trade receivables.

**Impact of Covid-19**

In addition to the historical pattern of credit loss, the Company has considered the likelihood of increased credit risk and consequential default considering emerging situations due to Covid-19. This assessment is not based on any mathematical model but an assessment considering the nature of verticals, impact immediately seen in the demand outlook of these verticals and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable. The Company closely monitors its customers who are going through financial stress and assesses actions such as change in payment terms, recognition of revenue on collection basis etc., depending on severity of each case.

- (ii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision from beginning to end of reporting period:

Reconciliation of loss allowance	Trade receivables
Loss allowance on 01 April 2019	-
Add: Changes in loss allowances due to bad debts	21.21
Loss allowance on 31 March 2020	21.21
Less: Changes in loss allowances due to utilisation	(21.21)
Add: Changes in loss allowances due to creation	9.64
Loss allowance on 31 March 2021	9.64

*Other financial assets measured at amortised cost*

The Company provides for expected credit losses on loans and advances by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since this category includes loans and receivables of varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the Company can draw to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature.

**B) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

**a) Financing arrangements**

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
- Expiring within one year (cash credit and other facilities)	3,502.39	3,359.35
- Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	2,848.00	-
	6,350.39	3,359.35

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.



b) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

31 March 2021					
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Non-derivative</b>					
Borrowings including interest	804.56	1,688.59	1,573.27	3,559.56	7,625.98
Trade payable	4,459.72	-	-	-	4,459.72
Other financial liabilities	1,347.55	-	-	-	1,347.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,611.83</b>	<b>1,688.59</b>	<b>1,573.27</b>	<b>3,559.56</b>	<b>13,433.25</b>

31 March 2020					
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Non-derivative</b>					
Borrowings including interest	1,156.56	263.43	-	-	1,419.98
Trade payable	4,814.48	-	-	-	4,814.48
Other financial liabilities	108.79	-	-	-	108.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,079.83</b>	<b>263.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,343.25</b>

C) **Market risk**

a) **Foreign currency risk**

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

**Foreign currency risk exposure in INR:**

The Company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade receivables	509.23	512.63
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	269.15	321.96
<b>Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)</b>	<b>240.08</b>	<b>190.67</b>

**Sensitivity**

The sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>USD sensitivity</b>		
INR/USD- increase by 4.38% <sup>a</sup> (previous year: 5.45% <sup>a</sup> )*	10.52	10.39
INR/USD- decrease by 4.38% <sup>a</sup> (previous year: 5.45% <sup>a</sup> )*	(10.52)	(10.39)

\* Holding all other variables constant

b) **Interest rate risk**

i) **Liabilities**

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. The Company's investments in fixed deposits all pay fixed interest rates.

**Interest rate risk exposure**

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Variable rate borrowing	5,482.00	1,348.97
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>5,482.00</b>	<b>1,348.97</b>
Amount disclosed under other current financial liabilities	220.75	299.50
<b>Amount disclosed under borrowings</b>	<b>5,261.25</b>	<b>1,049.47</b>

**Sensitivity**

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Interest sensitivity*</b>		
Interest rates – increase by 100 bps (previous year: 100 bps)*	54.82	13.49
Interest rates – decrease by 100 bps (previous year: 100 bps)*	(54.82)	(13.49)

\* Holding all other variables constant

ii) **Assets**

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

c) **Price risk**

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.



**D) Other risk- Impact of COVID-19**

In March 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) had declared the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus Infection Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a pandemic. Complying with the directives of Government, the plant of the Company had been under lock-down for few months, resulting thereto, the operations for the year have been impacted. Post lockdown, the Company has gradually resumed its manufacturing operations to normal. However, the recent second wave of Covid-19 has resulted in re-imposition of partial lockdowns/restrictions in various states, which might continue to impact the Company's performance. The Company has taken into account all the possible impacts of COVID-19 including the possible impacts of second wave in preparation of these financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenue and cost etc. The Company has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the financial statement may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements owing to the nature and duration of COVID-19.

**45 Capital management**

The Company's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total borrowings*	5,315.75	543.81
Total equity	1,884.43	2,575.60
<b>Net debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>0.21</b>

\*Total borrowings doesn't includes short-term borrowings.

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PICL (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

46 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

- (i) Identify the contract(s) with customer;
- (ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) Determine the transaction price;
- (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- (v) Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

The Company has performed a disaggregated analysis of revenues considering the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues. This includes disclosure of revenues by geography and timing of recognition.

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Revenue from operations	Sale of products	Other operating revenue*	Total
<b>Revenue by geography</b>			
Domestic			
Export	10,912.45	588.74	11,501.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,424.85</b>	<b>588.74</b>	<b>13,013.59</b>
<b>Revenue by time</b>			
Revenue recognised at point in time			13,013.60
Revenue recognised over time			-
<b>Total</b>			<b>13,013.60</b>

\* Excluding export incentive

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Revenue from operations	Sale of products	Other operating revenue*	Total
<b>Revenue by geography</b>			
Domestic			
Export	14,893.08	621.11	15,514.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,770.81</b>	<b>621.11</b>	<b>18,391.93</b>
<b>Revenue by time</b>			
Revenue recognised at point in time			18,391.92
Revenue recognised over time			-
<b>Total</b>			<b>18,391.92</b>

\* Excluding export incentive

(b) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Ind AS 115 also requires disclosure of 'revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period' and 'revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods. Same has been disclosed as below:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	527.50	17.49
Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>527.50</b>	<b>17.49</b>

(c) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

Description	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
<b>Contract liabilities related to sale of goods</b>				
Advance from customers	-	42.80	-	538.20

Remaining performance obligations as at the reporting date are expected to be recognised over the next year by the Company.

(d) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with Contract price

Description	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Contract price	13,039.50	18,411.20
Less: Discount, rebates, credits etc.	(25.91)	(19.28)
<b>Revenue from operations</b>	<b>13,013.60</b>	<b>18,391.92</b>



**47 Corporate social responsibility expenses**

In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more, or turnover of ₹ 1,000 crore or more, or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years.

Since, the provision of aforesaid section were not applicable to the Company for the financial year i.e. 2019-20 onwards, therefore, the Board of Directors of the Company dissolved the CSR Committee with effect from 22 May 2019.

**48 Segment information**

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of components of consumer durable products. Basis the nature of Company's business and operations, the Company has only one operating segment i.e. "manufacture of components of consumer durable products" for which information is reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to allocate resources and assess performance. Hence, the Company has only one reportable segment as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments'. Majority of the revenue is derived from one geography and one external customer amounting to ₹ 2,058.10 lakh (previous year: ₹ 6,999.80 lakh from three external customers).

**49 Events after the reporting period**

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 21 May 2021, which is the date on which these financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the financial statements.

50 The Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity has received presidential assent on 28 September 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be framed. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are published.

51 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to make them comparable.

These are notes to accounts as referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013)



**Sandeep Mehta**

Partner

(Membership No. 099410)



**Place:** Chandigarh

**Date:** 21 May 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

**PICL (India) Private Limited**



**Daljit Singh**

Managing Director

(DIN No.: 02023964)

**Place:** Gurugram

**Date:** 21 May 2021



**Jasbir Singh**

Director

(DIN: 00259632)

**Place:** Gurugram

**Date:** 21 May 2021