

YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

1. Firm's information

YA Auto Industries is a partnership firm formed through partnership deed dated. 28th June, 2016.

2. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The Financial statements are prepared on historical cost convention, unless stated otherwise, on a going concern basis and, in accordance with normally accepted accounting principles.

Fair value concept has not been considered though all financial assets and liabilities (current and non-current) are expected to realize and payable at the value which are considered in the financials.

B. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, the partners have made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

C. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these financial statements.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Partnership firm at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss,

D. Current versus non-current classification

The Partnership firm presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- (a) expected to be realised in, or is intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- (b) held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.



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All other assets are classified as non-current.

A Liability is current when:

- (a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) the Partnership firm does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

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

E. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

iii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Partnership firm.

iv. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for the year on WDV method at the rates specified in Income Tax Act, 1961.



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F. Impairment

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Partnership firm's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

G. Non-current assets or disposal group held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any resultant loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, and employee benefit assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Partnership firm's other accounting policies. Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets, property and plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated.

H. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

I. Leases

a) Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

b) Finance leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are recognized as an asset and a liability at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets at the inception of the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

J. Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stock-in-trade, stores and spares, and loose tools are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In determining the cost, first in first out method is used. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

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

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Finished goods inventory is inclusive of excise duty.

Inventories in transit are valued at cost.

Appropriate adjustments are made to the carrying value of damaged, slow moving and obsolete inventories based on management's current best estimate.

K. Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. The amount recognized as revenue is inclusive of excise duty and exclusive of sales tax, value added taxes (VAT), goods & service tax (GST). This inter alia involves discounting of the consideration due to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

ii) Claims lodged with insurance companies are accounted for on an accrual basis, to the extent these are measurable and the ultimate collection is reasonably certain.

(iii) Export entitlement under Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme ('DEPB') is recognized on accrual basis and when the right to entitlement has been established.

(iv) Share of profit from partnership firms is recognized on accrual basis.

L. Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Partnership firm receives grants of non-monetary assets, the assets and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

M. Provisions (other than employee benefits)

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Partnership firm has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for...

(i) Warranties

Warranty costs are estimated on the basis of a technical evaluation and past experience. Provision is made for estimated liability in respect of warranty costs in the year of sale of goods and is included in the statement of profit and loss. The estimates used for accounting for warranty costs are reviewed periodically and revisions are made, as and when required.

(ii) Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

N. Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

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

(ii) Other long term employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit to such extent is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Partnership firm records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the partnership firm can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Partnership firm recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

O. Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income..

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

P. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet firm cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Partnership firm's cash management.

For AJH & Co.

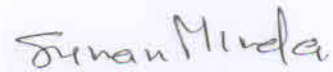
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 005302N


Ajay Jain
Partner

Membership No. 084096


Sanjeev Garg
Partner


Suman Minda
Partner

Place : Delhi

Date : 09-06-2021

UDIN : 21084096AAAAAB23176

YA AUTO INDUSTRIES

Balance Sheet as at 31st MARCH, 2021

(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	3		
Property, plant and equipment	3A	1,85,05,001	1,87,04,706
Other intangible assets	3B	4,82,124	6,42,832
Financial assets			
(i) Other non current financial assets	4	9,21,216	9,21,216
Other non-current assets	5	32,176	22,198
Total non-current assets		1,99,40,517	2,02,90,952
Current assets			
Inventories	6	4,32,07,675	3,54,68,861
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	5,73,89,313	6,73,25,122
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	19,76,032	22,85,721
Other current assets	9	30,99,933	1,29,34,298
Total current assets		10,56,72,953	11,80,14,002
Total assets		12,56,13,470	13,83,04,954
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Partners capital	10	3,70,02,966	5,53,18,320
Total equity		3,70,02,966	5,53,18,320
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	11	56,18,492	42,11,353
Total non-current liabilities		56,18,492	42,11,353
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	12	7,28,79,306	7,35,33,701
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	31,96,558	15,12,210
Other current liabilities	14	23,03,348	18,21,711
Provisions	15	5,61,631	19,07,659
Current tax liabilities (net)	16	40,51,169	-
Total current liabilities		8,29,92,012	7,87,75,281
Total equity and liabilities		12,56,13,470	13,83,04,954

For AJH & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 005302N

Ajay Jain

Partner

Membership No. 084096



SANJEEV GARG
PARTNER

Suman Minda
SUMAN MINDA
PARTNER

Place : Delhi

Date : 09-06-2021

UDIN : 21084096AAAAABZ3176

YA AUTO INDUSTRIES

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 2021

(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
TOTAL INCOME			
Revenue from operations	17	72,13,85,039	66,32,94,505
Other income	18	11,76,570	66,91,524
Total income		72,25,61,609	66,99,86,029
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	19	48,70,10,444	45,66,49,844
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	20	26,17,685	(40,94,672)
Employee benefit expenses	21	5,61,89,115	5,41,54,778
Finance costs	22	1,04,788	48,409
Depreciation and amortization	23	37,65,230	39,29,187
Other expenses	24	3,68,87,868	3,48,27,894
Total expenses		58,65,75,130	54,55,15,440
Profit for the year before tax		13,59,86,479	12,44,70,589
Income tax expense			
Current tax		4,83,46,000	4,41,54,000
Short/(Excess) Provision for Income Tax		(3,62,487)	1,731
Profit for the year after tax		8,80,02,966	8,03,18,320
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)			
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,80,02,966	8,03,18,320

Significant accounting policies

1-2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For AJH & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 005302N

Ajay Jain

Partner

Membership No. 084096



SANJEEV GARG
PARTNER

SUMAN MINDA
PARTNER

Place : Delhi

Date : 09-06-2021

UDIN : 21084096AAAA BZ3176

YA Auto Industries

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st MARCH 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-03-2021	Year ended 31-03-2020
A. Cash flows from operating activities :		
Profit before tax	13,59,86,479	12,44,70,589
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	37,65,230	39,29,187
Finance Costs	1,04,788	48,409
Interest income	-	(20,879)
Operating profit before working capital changes	38,70,018	39,56,717
Adjustments for working capital changes :	13,98,56,497	12,84,27,306
(Increase)/decrease in Capital Advance	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other non current financial assets	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other non current assets	(9,978)	(22,198)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(77,38,814)	(74,39,436)
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	99,35,809	(1,68,78,337)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	98,34,365	(20,01,466)
Increase in trade payables	(6,54,395)	85,52,068
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	16,84,348	(17,67,660)
Increase/(decrease) in short-term provisions	27,05,141	(7,18,201)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	4,81,637	(11,98,211)
Increase in long-term provisions	14,07,139	9,34,948
Cash generated from operations	1,76,45,252	(2,05,38,493)
Income tax paid	15,75,01,749	10,78,88,813
	(4,79,83,513)	(4,41,52,269)
Net Cash flows from operating activities (A)	10,95,18,236	6,37,36,544
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(34,27,207)	(39,44,817)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	22,390	6,89,200
Finance cost	(1,04,788)	(48,409)
Interest received on fixed deposits	-	20,879
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(35,09,605)	(32,83,147)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Share capital of partners - Additions / withdrawal	(10,63,18,320)	(6,70,43,366)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(10,63,18,320)	(6,70,43,366)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(3,09,689)	(65,89,969)
Cash and Bank equivalents as at opening	22,85,721	88,75,690
Cash and cash equivalents as at closing	19,76,032	22,85,721
Cash equivalents as at Closing	1,03,451	1,11,471
Balances with banks:		
- on current accounts	18,72,581	21,74,250
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19,76,032	22,85,721

Significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1 The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, as specified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movement of Capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) during the year.

In terms of our report attached

For AJH & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 005302N

Ajay Jain

Partner

Membership No: 084096

Place : Delhi

Date: 09-06-2021

UDIN- 21084096AAAABZ3176



SANJEEV GARG
PARTNER

Suman Minda
SUMAN MINDA
PARTNER

Notes forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 3

Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

A. Tangible Assets

	Note	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total (A)
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)							
Balance at 1 April 2019		2,26,11,374	13,68,365	36,62,362	5,42,177	8,52,719	2,90,36,997
Additions		30,30,181	-	9,04,986	-	9,650	39,44,817
Deductions/ Adjustments		2,39,200	-	4,50,000	-	-	6,89,200
Balance at 31 March 2020		2,54,02,355	13,68,365	41,17,348	5,42,177	8,62,369	3,22,92,614
Balance at 1 April 2020		2,54,02,355	13,68,365	41,17,348	5,42,177	8,62,369	3,22,92,614
Additions		31,23,259	-	-	8,955	2,94,993	34,27,207
Deductions/ Adjustments		22,390	-	-	-	-	22,390
Balance at 31 March 2021		2,85,03,224	13,68,365	41,17,348	5,51,132	11,57,362	3,56,97,431
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 April 2019		80,38,935	3,36,183	7,51,936	1,54,467	5,91,477	98,72,998
Depreciation for the year		30,08,240	1,03,218	4,36,938	58,157	1,08,357	37,14,910
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020		1,10,47,175	4,39,401	11,88,874	2,12,624	6,99,834	1,35,87,908
Balance at 1 April 2020		1,10,47,175	4,39,401	11,88,874	2,12,624	6,99,834	1,35,87,908
Depreciation for the year		28,60,981	92,896	4,39,271	50,105	1,61,269	36,04,522
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021		1,39,08,156	5,32,297	16,28,145	2,62,729	8,61,103	1,71,92,430
Carrying amounts (net)							
At 1 April 2019		1,45,72,439	10,32,182	29,10,426	3,87,710	2,61,242	1,91,63,999
At 31 March 2020/ 1 April 2020		1,43,55,180	9,28,964	29,28,474	3,29,553	1,62,535	1,87,04,706
Balance at 31 March 2021		1,45,95,068	8,36,068	24,89,203	2,88,403	2,96,259	1,85,05,001



Notes forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 3

B. Intangible assets

	Note	Goodwill	Goodwill Total
Cost or deemed cost at 1 April 2019		-	-
Balance at 1 April 2019		20,31,667	20,31,667.00
Additions		-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020		20,31,667	20,31,667
Balance at 1 April 2020		20,31,667	20,31,667
Additions		-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021		20,31,667	20,31,667
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses at 1 April 2019		11,74,558	11,74,558
Amortisation for the year		2,14,277	2,14,277
Balance at 31 March 2020		13,88,835	13,88,835
Balance at 1 April 2020		13,88,835	13,88,835
Amortisation for the year		1,60,708	1,60,708
Balance at 31 March 2021		15,49,543	15,49,543
Carrying amount (net)			
At 1 April 2020		-	-
At 31 March 2020/ 1 April 2020		6,42,832	6,42,832
Balance at 31 March 2021		4,82,124	4,82,124



Notes forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 4		
Other Non-current financial assets		
Security deposits	9,21,216	9,21,216
	9,21,216	9,21,216
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 5		
Other non-current assets		
Other Advances	32,176	22,198
	32,176	22,198
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 6		
Inventories		
(Valued and certified by the partners)		
(At lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)		
Raw materials	3,95,60,646	2,91,93,429
Finished goods	3,57,717	11,38,978
Work-in-progress	31,80,571	21,98,967
Stores & spares	1,08,741	1,19,459
Material in Transit (Sales)	-	28,18,028
	4,32,07,675	3,54,68,861
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 7		
Trade receivables		
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Unsecured considered good	5,73,89,313	6,73,25,122
Doubtful	-	-
	5,73,89,313	6,73,25,122
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables		
	5,73,89,313	6,73,25,122
Other receivables		
Unsecured considered good	-	-
	5,73,89,313	6,73,25,122



	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 8		
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Balances with banks		
On current accounts	18,72,581	21,74,250
	18,72,581	21,74,250
- Cash on hand (including imprest)	1,03,451	1,11,471
	19,76,032	22,85,721
Notes No. 9		
Other current assets		
Prepaid Expenses	5,16,511	5,37,660
Advance to staff	26,000	31,000
Advances to suppliers	-	1,98,458
* Budgetary Support Receivable under GST	14,32,587	1,06,12,993
Interest on Security Deposit UPCL Receivable	-	18,791
IGST - Sale under G.I.T.	-	6,75,788
Income tax paid / Deducted at source (Net of provision)	11,10,315	8,48,088
** Sliver coin	14,520	11,520
	30,99,933	1,29,34,298
* Budgetary support receivable for the year	-	66,70,645
** Nos. of Sliver coin	25	21



Notes forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 10			
Partners Capital Account			
Smt. Suman Minda			
Opening Balance	2,01,91,187	1,19,16,829	
Profit during the year	3,21,21,083	2,93,16,187	
Drawings	(3,88,06,186)	(2,10,41,829)	2,01,91,187
Mr. Sanjeev Garg			
Opening Balance	69,14,790	59,30,421	
Profit during the year	1,10,00,371	1,00,39,790	
Drawings	(1,32,89,790)	(90,55,421)	69,14,790
Minda Industries Limited			
Opening Balance	2,82,12,344	2,41,96,116	
Profit during the year	4,48,81,513	4,09,62,343	
Drawings	(5,42,22,344)	(3,69,46,116)	2,82,12,344
	<u>3,70,02,966</u>	<u>5,53,18,320</u>	
		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 11			
Long-term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	40,40,303	30,85,646	
Compensated absences	15,78,189	11,25,707	
	<u>56,18,492</u>	<u>42,11,353</u>	
		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 12			
Trade payables			
Trade payables	7,28,79,306	7,35,33,701	
	<u>7,28,79,306</u>	<u>7,35,33,701</u>	



	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Notes No. 13		
Other financial liabilities		
Others		
- Payable to employees	29,70,938	12,35,148
- Payable to others	2,25,620	2,77,062
	<u>31,96,558</u>	<u>15,12,210</u>
Notes No. 14		
Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	23,03,348	18,21,711
	<u>23,03,348</u>	<u>18,21,711</u>
Notes No. 15		
Short-term provisions		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	60,129	8,014
Compensated absences	5,01,502	7,48,645
Others		
Provision for warranty	-	11,51,000
	<u>5,61,631</u>	<u>19,07,659</u>
Notes No. 16		
Current tax liabilities (net)		
Provision for Income Tax (net of advance income tax)	40,51,169	-
	<u>40,51,169</u>	<u>-</u>



Notes forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts in Indian ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Notes No. 17		
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
Finished goods	72,13,85,039	66,32,94,505
	<u>72,13,85,039</u>	<u>66,32,94,505</u>
Notes No. 18		
Other income		
Interest received from UPCL	14,937	20,879
Budgetary support from GST	-	66,70,645
Excess provision written back	11,61,633	-
	<u>11,76,570</u>	<u>66,91,524</u>
Notes No. 19		
Cost of materials consumed		
Raw materials (including purchased components and packing material consumed)		
Opening inventories	2,91,93,429	2,58,96,833
Purchases	49,73,77,661	45,99,46,440
Closing inventories	(3,95,60,646)	(2,91,93,429)
	<u>48,70,10,444</u>	<u>45,66,49,844</u>
Notes No. 20		
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade		
Inventories at the end of the Year :		
Work-in-progress	31,80,571	21,98,967
Finished goods (other than those acquired for trading)	3,57,717	11,38,978
Finished goods (Material in transit)	-	28,18,028
	<u>35,38,288</u>	<u>61,55,973</u>
Inventories at the beginning of the Year :		
Work-in-progress	21,98,967	17,99,788
Finished goods (other than those acquired for trading)	11,38,978	2,61,513
Finished goods (Material in transit)	28,18,028	-
	<u>61,55,973</u>	<u>20,61,301</u>
Net (increase) / decrease in stocks	<u>26,17,685</u>	<u>(40,94,672)</u>
Notes No. 21		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	5,18,65,267	4,89,13,477
Leave Encashment	3,06,439	7,95,558
Gratuity	10,06,772	12,82,191
Contribution to provident and other funds	14,54,531	14,82,955
Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	3,94,733	4,35,688
Staff welfare expense	11,61,373	12,38,828
Recruitment Expenses	-	6,081
	<u>5,61,89,115</u>	<u>5,41,54,778</u>



	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Notes No. 22		
Finance costs		
Bank Charges	3,607	1,248
Interest on income tax	1,00,313	47,161
Interest on GST	868	-
	1,04,788	48,409
Notes No. 23		
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	36,04,522	37,14,910
Depreciation on intangible fixed assets	1,60,708	2,14,277
	37,65,230	39,29,187
Notes No. 24		
Other expenses		
Power and Fuel	27,66,191	27,69,423
Consumption of Stores and Spares	1,78,05,638	1,60,49,601
Rent	17,01,000	17,85,000
Fee & subscription	84,662	84,415
* Payments to the auditors	1,75,000	1,31,250
Printing and Stationery	1,63,701	1,87,524
Communication	1,50,152	1,93,887
Travelling and Conveyance	1,87,940	3,84,153
Legal and Professional	3,75,505	3,57,697
Partner salary	13,75,000	15,00,000
Books and Periodicals	1,690	4,085
Repairs :		
- Machinery	6,41,289	7,30,085
- Others	2,66,924	2,44,161
Guest House Expenses	80,519	1,09,896
Packing and forwarding	31,53,494	30,12,826
General Expense	2,61,031	2,74,169
Insurance	5,97,238	4,37,939
Sales/Business Promotion	83,887	45,995
Royalty	64,44,718	57,88,428
Security Expenses	4,53,760	4,28,100
Warranty Rejection Expenses	85,325	2,56,405
Charity and Donation	-	50,000
Rates and Fee	-	1,000
Sales Tax / GST Expenses	33,204	-
Excess Provision written off	-	1,855
	3,68,87,868	3,48,27,894
Note:		
* Payments to the auditors	1,75,000	1,31,250



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

25 Capital and other commitments (net of advance)

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31 March 2021 aggregates to INR Nil.

26 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits"**Defined benefit plans**

Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement/exit, death or permanent disablement in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Inherent Risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to any longevity risks

Gratuity**(i) Changes in present value of obligation:**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	30,93,660	18,11,469
Acquisition adjustment		
Interest cost	2,11,765	1,39,780
Current service cost	9,16,748	7,87,879
Curtailment cost/(credit)		
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(1,21,741)	3,54,532
Present value of obligation as at the end of year	41,00,432	30,93,660
- Long term	40,40,303	30,85,646
- Short term	60,129	8,014

(ii) The amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	41,00,432	30,93,660
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year		
unfunded status		
Net asset/(liability) recognized in balance sheet	41,00,432	30,93,660

(iii) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	9,16,748	7,87,879
Interest cost	2,11,765	1,39,780
Expected return on plan assets		
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognized in the year	-	-
Expenses recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	11,28,513	9,27,659



(iv) Re-measurements recognised in other Comprehensive Income (OCI):

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Changes in Financial Assumption	54,830	3,45,412
Changes in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Experience Adjustments	(1,76,571)	9,120
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Amount recognized in other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(1,21,741)	3,54,532

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Within next 12 Months	60,129	8,014
Between 2 and 5 years	7,22,473	3,40,313
Between 6 and 10 years	15,75,798	13,74,667
10 years and above	96,18,629	79,94,539

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

a) Financial assumptions:

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate taking account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate	6.80%	6.85%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

b) Demographic assumptions:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
i) Retirement Age (Years)	58	58
ii) Mortality Table	100%	100%
iii) Ages		
Up to 30 years	3%	3%
From 31 to 44 years	2%	2%
Above 45 years	1%	1%

(vii) Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:*

Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
1% increase in discount rate	35,97,135	26,93,960
1% decrease in discount rate	47,05,322	35,76,719
1% increase in salary escalation rate	46,91,651	35,66,257
1% decrease in salary escalation rate	35,98,209	26,94,470
1% increase in withdrawal rate	40,49,872	30,33,722
1% decrease in withdrawal rate	41,56,076	31,57,859
1% increase in mortality rate	40,98,944	30,92,592
1% decrease in mortality rate	41,01,925	30,94,732

(viii) Enterprise best estimate of contribution during the next year is

Particulars	Amount
Gratuity*	-

*Since the scheme is managed on unfunded basis, the next year contribution is taken as NIL.



Leave Encashment

(i) Changes in present value of obligation:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	18,74,352	15,01,066
Acquisition adjustment		
Interest cost		
Current service cost	3,06,439	7,95,558
Curtailment cost/(credit)		
Benefits paid	(1,01,100)	(4,22,272)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation		
Present value of obligation as at the end of year	20,79,691	18,74,352
- Long term	15,78,189	11,25,707
- Short term	5,01,502	7,48,645

(ii) The amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	20,79,691	18,74,352
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year		
unfunded status		
Net asset/(liability) recognized in balance sheet	20,79,691	18,74,352

(iii) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	3,06,439	7,95,558
Interest cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognized in the year	-	-
Expenses recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	3,06,439	7,95,558

(iv) Re-measurements recognised in other Comprehensive Income (OCI):

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Changes in Financial Assumption	-	-
Changes in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Experience Adjustments	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Amount recognized in other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
Within next 12 Months	5,01,502	7,48,645
Between 2 and 5 years	2,71,235	1,18,611
Between 6 and 10 years	5,81,682	4,47,798
10 years and above	40,01,415	28,84,867

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

a) Financial assumptions:

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate taking account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate	6.80%	6.85%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%



b) Demographic assumptions:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
i) Retirement Age (Years)	58	58
ii) Mortality Table	100%	100%
iii) Ages		
Up to 30 years	3%	3%
From 31 to 44 years	2%	2%
Above 44 years	1%	1%
Rate of Leave Availment (per annum)	100%	100%
Rate of Leave Encashment during employment (per annum)	0%	0%

(vii) Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:*

Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021	For the Year ended 31 March 2020
1% increase in discount rate	18,77,581	17,30,386
1% decrease in discount rate	23,23,693	20,47,513
1% increase in salary escalation rate	23,18,289	20,43,772
1% decrease in salary escalation rate	18,77,925	17,30,570
1% increase in withdrawal rate	20,63,138	18,63,488
1% decrease in withdrawal rate	20,98,300	18,86,544
1% increase in mortality rate	20,79,110	18,73,956
1% decrease in mortality rate	20,80,275	18,74,749

(viii) Enterprise best estimate of contribution during the next year is

Particulars	Amount
Leave Encashment*	-

*Since the scheme is managed on unfunded basis, the next year contribution is taken as NIL.

27 Provision for Contingencies

(i) Warranty

The following disclosures have been made in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 37 - 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at beginning of the year	11,51,000	9,06,000
Add: Provision made during the year	-	11,51,000
Less: Utilized during the year	-	(9,06,000)
Written back during the year	(11,51,000)	-
Balance as at Closing of the year	-	11,51,000

(ii) Income Tax Demand

Income Tax Demand amounting to Rs. 2,37,80,905/- has been raised by the Asst. Commissioner of Income Tax pursuant to scrutiny assesment of financial year 2016-17. The firm has filed appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) on 15-01-2020.



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

28 Financial Risk Management Objectives (Ind AS 107)

The Partnership firm, as an active supplier for the automobile industry expose its business and products to various market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Firm's decentralised management structure with the main activities in the plants make necessary organised risk management system. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Firm is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31 2021. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

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

The Company transacts business in local currencies as well as in foreign currency. The Company has foreign



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Interest Rate risk

N.A.

(iii) Other price risks

Fluctuation in commodity price affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Firm in its various products.

Substantial pricing pressure from markets to give price cuts and inability to pass on the increased cost to customers may also affect the profitability of the Firm.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Firm may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Firm's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Firm closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

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

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Trade payable		7,31,04,548	-			
Other financial liabilities		19,10,568	10,60,370			
As at March 31, 2020						
Trade payable		7,38,10,763	-			
Other financial liabilities		2,14,905	10,20,243			

c) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Firm is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by Firm subject to the Firm's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The table below summarises the ageing bracket of trade receivables.

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Current (not past due)	5,69,58,234	5,33,51,989
1-30 days past due	3,17,830	1,36,44,070
31-60 days past due	1,12,598	1,14,608
61-90 days past due	449	1,34,804
More than 90 days past due	202	79,651

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Firm's treasury department in accordance with the Firm's policy.

Investments of surplus funds are made in bank deposits and other risk free securities. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Firm.



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

29. Related Party Disclosures

(a) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year/ previous year and the nature of related party relationship:

Nature of related party transaction

Name of related party

Key management personnel

Minda Industries Ltd.
Ms. Suman Minda
Mr. Sanjeev Garg

Other entities over which key management personnel and their relatives
are able to exercise significant influence

Auto Components
Samaira Engineering
S.M. Auto Industries
Minda Distribution & Services Limited
Minda Industries Limited



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Details of related parties with whom transactions / balances exceed 10% of the class of transaction:

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Transactions during the year			
Minda Industries Ltd.	Sales	51,45,08,944	-
Minda Industries Ltd.	Royalty paid	64,44,718	57,88,428
Minda Distribution & Services Ltd.	Sales	14,28,69,721	60,97,28,865

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Balance as at year end			
Auto Components	Sales	-	16,178
Samaira Engineering	Sales	40,68,050	48,48,073
S.M. Auto Industries	Sales & Purchase	15,41,431	(13,73,926)
Minda Distribution & Services Ltd.	Sales	-	6,12,61,840
Minda Industries Ltd.	Sales, purchase & royalty	5,17,99,367	(8,29,173)

Nil in previous year column represent ' Nil or transaction less than 10% of the class of transaction.

* Excluding taxes.

(c) Key managerial personnel compensation

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Short term employee benefits (Partner salary)	13,75,000	15,00,000
Total compensation	13,75,000	15,00,000



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Transactions / balances with related parties

(a) Summary of transactions / balances with related parties	Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence		Minda Industries Limited	
	31-Mar 2021	31-Mar 2020	31-Mar 2021	31-Mar 2020
Transactions during the year				
Sale of goods	16,57,16,116	63,14,04,627	51,45,08,944	33,02,980
Purchase of goods	1,54,28,390	1,51,51,209	59,147	2,20,155
Royalty paid	-	-	64,44,718	57,88,428

Sales of Goods				
Auto Component	2,74,664	1,29,239		
Samaira Engineering	2,18,77,882	2,13,52,471		
S.M. Auto Industries	6,93,849	81,052		
S.M. Auto Industries (Fixed Assets)	-	1,13,000		
Minda Distribution & Services Limited	14,28,69,721	60,97,28,865		
	16,57,16,116	63,14,04,627		

Purchase of Goods				
Samaira Engineering	44,200	-		
S.M. Auto Industries	1,31,44,407	1,21,31,554		
S.M. Auto Industries (Job work)	22,39,783	22,94,655		
S.M. Auto Industries (Fixed Assets)	-	7,25,000		
	1,54,28,390	1,51,51,209		



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Summary of balances with related parties	Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence		Key management personnel and relatives	
	31-Mar	31-Mar	31-Mar	31-Mar
Balance as at year end	2021	2020	2021	2020
Balance outstanding-Receiveable/(payable)	56,09,481	6,47,52,165	5,17,99,367	(8,29,173)



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

30 Capital management

The Firm's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Firm monitors NET Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs). The Firm's strategy is to ensure that the Net Debt to EBITDA is managed at an optimal level considering the above factors. The Net Debt to EBITDA ratios were as follows:

	March 31, 2021
Net Debt	-
EBITDA	13,98,56,497
Net Debt to EBITDA	-



YA Auto Industries

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

31 Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Firm's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Category	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
1) Financial assets at amortized cost				
Trade receivables (current / non current)	5,73,89,313	5,73,89,313	6,73,25,122	6,73,25,122
Cash and cash equivalents	19,76,032	19,76,032	22,85,721	22,85,721
Security deposit (current / non current)	9,21,216	9,21,216	9,21,216	9,21,216
Total	6,02,86,561	6,02,86,561	7,05,32,059	7,05,32,059
2) Financial Liabilities at amortized cost				
Trade payables	7,28,79,306	7,28,79,306	7,38,10,763	7,38,10,763
Other financial liabilities (current / non current)	31,96,558	31,96,558	12,35,148	12,35,148
Total	7,60,75,864	7,60,75,864	7,50,45,911	7,50,45,911

* Management has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables and Interest accrued on borrowings approximate their 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.

For AJH & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 005302N

Ajay Jain, FCA
Partner

Membership No. 084096



SANJEEV GARG
PARTNER

SUMAN MINDA
PARTNER

Place : Delhi

Date : 09-06-2021

UDIN : 21084096AAAA BZ3176