

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditor(s) on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditor(s), the aforesaid consolidated 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, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2022, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the company's annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed and based on the work done/audit reports of other auditors on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Registered Office

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited

significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

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

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

Other Matter(s)

- a. We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs 181.43 million as at 31 March 2022, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs 225.53 million and net cash flows (before consolidation adjustments) amounting to Rs 18.15 million for the year ended on 31 March 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by other auditors, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited

knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors of the Holding company as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the report of the statutory auditor of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". The Subsidiary Company incorporated in India is exempted from the requirement of reporting on internal controls with reference to financial statements (clause (i) of section 143 (3)).
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph.
- a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.
 - b. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2022.
 - c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary company incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2022.
 - d (i) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43(vi) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary company incorporated in India to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or its subsidiary company incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act represented to us and the

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited

other auditors of such subsidiary that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 48(vii) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiary company incorporated in India from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or its subsidiary company incorporated in India shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) above contain any material misstatement.

e. The Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India have neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

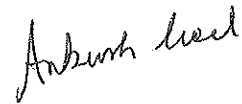
C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's report under section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Holding Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. Further, based on the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiary companies, no remuneration has been paid by the subsidiary companies to its directors. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248WW-100022



Ankush Goel

Partner

Place: New Delhi

Date: 01 July 2022

Membership No.: 505121

ICAI UDIN:22505121AMBGWO6717

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

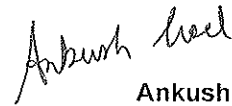
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 reports of the companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248WW-100022



Ankush Goel

Partner

Place: New Delhi

Date: 01 July 2022

Membership No.: 505121

ICAI UDIN:22505121AMBGWO6717

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, as of that date.

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

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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.

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 included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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 consolidated 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 (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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

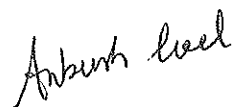
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel

Partner

Place: New Delhi

Date: 01 July 2022

Membership No.: 505121

ICAI UDIN:22505121AMBGWO6717

SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited
Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

ASSETS	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	938.77	933.87
Capital working in progress	3(c)	8.69	0.17
Investment property	4	2.30	2.30
Right-of-use assets	36	192.18	44.29
Goodwill	3(d)	1,059.29	1,059.29
Other intangible assets	3(b)	4.83	5.84
Financial asset			
(i) Investments	5	13.68	29.02
(ii) Other financial assets	6A	14.98	11.63
(iii) Loans	6B	0.26	-
Other non-current assets	7	70.13	27.17
		<u>2,305.11</u>	<u>2,113.58</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,670.67	990.57
Financial asset			
(i) Investments	9	298.58	363.34
(ii) Trade receivables	10	962.12	765.39
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	87.28	171.59
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above	12	9.74	72.05
(v) Other financial assets	12A	28.68	1.55
(vi) Loans	12B	1.63	-
Other current assets	7	223.68	163.32
		<u>3,282.38</u>	<u>2,527.81</u>
TOTAL assets		<u><u>5,587.49</u></u>	<u><u>4,641.39</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	16.13	16.13
Other equity	14	3,640.19	3,316.40
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		<u>3,656.32</u>	<u>3,332.53</u>
Non-controlling interests		17.91	5.48
Total equity		<u>3,674.23</u>	<u>3,338.01</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	2.41	7.54
(ii) Lease liabilities	36	181.50	45.98
Provisions	16	31.58	27.15
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	60.94	60.27
Other non-current liabilities	18	33.06	29.91
		<u>309.49</u>	<u>170.85</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	611.54	342.13
(ii) Lease liabilities	36	8.01	4.29
(iii) Trade payables			
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	39.36	53.55
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		779.58	584.31
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	77.30	71.88
Other current liabilities	22	58.39	56.31
Provisions	16	7.89	5.81
Current tax liabilities (net)	23	21.70	14.25
		<u>1,603.77</u>	<u>1,132.53</u>
TOTAL equity and liabilities		<u><u>5,587.49</u></u>	<u><u>4,641.39</u></u>

Significant Accounting Policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: New Delhi
Date: 01 July 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited

Krishna Kumar Pant
Krishna Kumar Pant
Director
DIN: 00198916

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

Ranjit Singh Lonial
Ranjit Singh Lonial
Director
DIN: 00188990

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

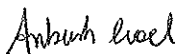
SGS Tehniks Manufacturing Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from operations	24	5,760.21	4,181.75
Other income	25	82.38	104.18
Total income		5,842.59	4,285.93
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	4,461.28	2,991.07
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress	27	(141.17)	37.63
Employee benefits expenses	28	597.04	488.57
Finance costs	29	41.62	25.04
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	107.92	95.39
Other expenses	31	308.91	261.10
Total expenses		5,375.60	3,898.80
Profit before tax		466.99	387.13
Tax expense	32		
Current tax		127.99	94.22
Deferred tax		0.85	10.59
Total tax expenses		128.84	104.81
Profit for the year (A)		338.15	282.32
Other comprehensive income			
(I) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation		(0.76)	(0.61)
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.19	0.15
		(0.57)	(0.46)
(II) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Exchange differences in translating financial statements of foreign operations		(1.36)	(0.05)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax) (B)		(1.93)	(0.51)
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (A+B)		336.22	281.81
Profit for the period attributable to			
Owners of the Company		325.72	278.72
Non-controlling interests		12.43	3.60
		338.15	282.32
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		(1.93)	(0.51)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(1.93)	(0.51)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		323.79	278.21
Non-controlling interests		12.43	3.60
		336.22	281.81
Earning per equity share			
Basic and diluted [nominal value per share INR 10]	37	201.96	172.82

Significant accounting policies
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

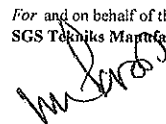
For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

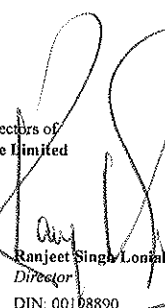


Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: New Delhi
Date: 01 July 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SGS Tehniks Manufacturing Private Limited


Krishna Kumar Pant
Director
DIN: 00198916


Ranjeet Singh Lonial
Director
DIN: 0018890

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	466.99	387.13
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	107.92	95.39
Interest income	(2.18)	(4.28)
Finance costs	41.62	25.04
Dividend income	(2.26)	(3.92)
Unrealised foreign exchange differences	(4.72)	0.55
Mark to market loss on derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk	1.16	8.18
Net gain on account of sale of investment	(7.79)	(7.98)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.05)	(0.64)
Appreciation in value of investment	(14.26)	(35.04)
Provision for loss allowance on financial assets and Bad debts written off	21.24	(1.05)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(6.13)	(1.79)
Government incentive	(2.07)	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	599.47	461.59
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(213.24)	(144.85)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(680.11)	(261.25)
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	(31.22)	8.11
Decrease / (increase) in other non-current assets	0.86	0.94
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(62.70)	(48.60)
increase / (decrease) in trade payables	188.21	105.72
Increase / (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	1.50	8.68
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	2.08	13.74
Increase in provisions	5.75	4.61
Increase in other non-current liabilities	5.22	29.91
Cash used in operations	(184.19)	178.60
Income tax paid (net)	(121.83)	(87.23)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(306.02)	91.37
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(155.74)	(126.21)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.69	6.54
Purchase of current investments (net)	97.20	(51.21)
Proceeds from redemption of debentures	4.95	-
Fixed deposits matured	132.50	1.23
Investment in fixed deposits	(75.09)	(14.20)
Interest received	4.23	5.47
Dividend received	2.26	3.92
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	14.00	(174.46)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short - term borrowings	1,639.95	728.24
Repayment of short - term borrowings	(1,370.54)	(597.61)
Repayment of long - term borrowings	(15.99)	(30.21)
Interest paid	(33.00)	(17.64)
Repayment of lease liability	(9.55)	(7.95)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	210.87	74.83
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(81.15)	(8.26)
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(3.16)	(1.11)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	171.59	180.96
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	87.28	171.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 11):		
- Cash on hand	0.32	0.53
- Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	86.96	171.06
- cheques in hand	-	-
	87.28	171.59

Notes:

- (i) The Group has used profit before tax as the starting point for presenting operating cash flows using the indirect method.
(ii) Refer note 15 for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
CAI Firm Registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel
Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited

Krishna Kumar Pant
Krishna Kumar Pant
Director
DIN: 00198916

Ranjeet Singh Lohial
Ranjeet Singh Lohial
Director
DIN: 00191390

Place: New Delhi
Date: 01 July 2022

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of equity shares	Equity Share Capital
As at 01 April 2020	1,612,785	16.13
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	1,612,785	16.13
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	1,612,785	16.13

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium account	General reserve	Exchange difference on translating the financial statements	Retained Earnings	Total attributable to owners of the company	Attributable to Non-controlling interests	Total
As at 01 April 2020	433.18	-	1,477.48	90.00	0.30	1,037.23	3,038.19	1.88	3,040.07
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	278.72	278.72	3.60	282.32
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.46)	(0.46)	-	(0.46)
Exchange differences in translating financial statements	-	-	-	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(0.05)	278.26	278.21	3.60	281.81
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve	-	1.00	-	-	-	(1.00)	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	433.18	1.00	1,477.48	90.00	0.25	1,314.49	3,316.40	5.48	3,321.88
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	325.72	325.72	12.43	338.15
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.57)	(0.57)	-	(0.57)
Exchange differences in translating financial statements	-	-	-	-	(1.36)	-	(1.36)	-	(1.36)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1.36)	325.15	323.79	12.43	336.22
As at 31 March 2022	433.18	1.00	1,477.48	90.00	(1.11)	1,639.64	3,640.19	17.91	3,658.10

Notes:

- Capital reserve created as a result of merger scheme, between SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Private Limited, SGS Holding & Leasing Private Limited and SGS Infotech Private Limited in the year ended 31 March 2012.
- Capital redemption reserve created on account of redemption of preference shares during the year ended 31 March 2021.
- Security premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.
- Foreign currency translation reserve created on account of exchange differences in translating financial statements of foreign subsidiary.
- Retained earnings are the profits that the group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividend or other distribution to shareholders.

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Private Limited

Krishna Kumar Pant
Director
DIN: 00198916

Ranjeet Singh/Lentia
Director
DIN: 00198890

Place: New Delhi
Date: 01 July 2022

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022

SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Corporate information

SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited ('the Holding company' or 'the company') is a private limited company domiciled in India. The Company was incorporated on 27 April 2011 having CIN number U31501HR2011PTC044475 under the Companies Act 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of providing electronic manufacturing goods and related services.

SGS Teknics is having four manufacturing locations in India along with design and development center at Stuttgart, Germany and Gurgaon, India. The production facilities are located at Gurgaon, Manesar, Baddi and Bangalore.

The Holding company has investment in two subsidiaries, SGS Infosystem Private Limited (Operating in India) and SGS Solution GMBH (Operating in Germany). The Holding company along with two subsidiaries are referred as "the Group" hereinafter.

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

A. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements (referred as financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Holding Company's Board of Directors on 01 July 2022.

Details of the Group's significant accounting policies are included in Note No. 2 (F) to 2 (Y).

B. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Holding Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions and two decimal thereof, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

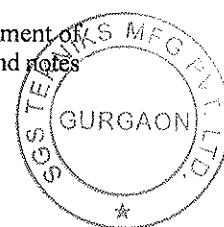
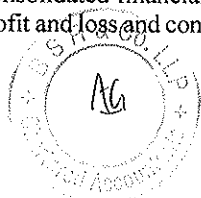
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following item:

Items	Measurement basis
(a) Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Present value of defined benefit Obligations
(b) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments)	Fair value
(c) Other financial assets and liabilities	Amortised cost

D. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries.

Consolidated financial statements include consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated cash flow, Consolidated Statement of changes in equity and notes



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

to the consolidated financial statements that form an integral part thereof.

- (i) Subsidiary companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of the like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after eliminating all significant intra-group balances and intra-group transactions and also unrealized profits or losses. The results of operations of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the parent subsidiary relationship came into existence.
- (ii) Non-controlling interest in net profits of consolidated subsidiaries for the period is identified and adjusted against the income in order to arrive at the net income attributable to the shareholders of the Group. Their share of net assets is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separately. Where accumulated losses attributable to the minorities are in excess of their equity, in the absence of the contractual obligation on the minorities, the same is accounted for by the Holding Company.
- (iii) The difference between the cost to the Group of investment in subsidiaries and the proportionate share in the equity of the Investee Company as at the date of acquisition of stake is recognized in the consolidated financial statements as Goodwill or Capital Reserve, as the case may be.
- (iv) As far as possible, the consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented, to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Holding Company's Standalone financial statements.
- (v) The particulars of subsidiaries, which is included in consolidation and the Company's holding therein, are as under

Entity	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Relationship	Period of financial year	Shareholding as at 31 March 2022
SGS Infosystem Private Limited	India	Rental income	Subsidiary	April-March	99.68%
SGS Solutions GMBH	Germany (Deutschland)	Electronic Manufacturing Sub-assembly	Subsidiary	April-March	66.00%

E. Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Judgements

- Leases: whether arrangement contains a lease and lease classification- Note 36

Estimates

The areas involving critical estimates are:

- Estimation of income tax (current and deferred) – Note 32
- Estimation of impairment of goodwill – Note 2 (K)
- Estimation of impairment of financial assets – Note 42
- Recognition and measurement of contingencies- Note 33
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 38
- Estimation of determining an asset's expected useful life – Note 3

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

F. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liability as current and non-current.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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



G. Foreign currency transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Holding company's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Initial recognition and settlement

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using 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. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are generally recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Foreign operation

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations (subsidiary company) including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into INR, the functional currency of the Company, at the exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operation operations are translated into INR at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

From 1 April 2019 onward, exchange differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity (as exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operation), except to the extent that the exchange differences are allocated to NCI.

iv. Measurement at the reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

H. Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Holding Company has an established internal control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

I. Financial instruments

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

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

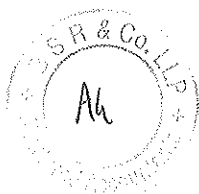
- a) Amortised cost; or
- b) FVTPL

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

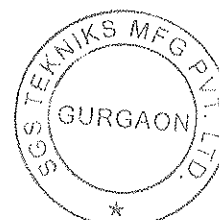
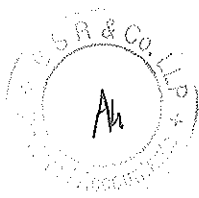
Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

v. Derivative financial instruments

The Holding Company holds derivative financial instruments to mitigate its foreign currency risk exposures.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes therein are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

J. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost 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.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, 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.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Cost of construction that relate directly to specific property, plant and equipment and that are attributable to construction activity in general are included in capital work-in-progress.

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. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method, based on the management's estimates of useful lives of the assets, which is similar to the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following class of property, plant and equipment which is depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Stencil (included in plant and machinery) *	3 years	15 years

* The Holding Company has revised the useful life of Stencils from 15 years to 3 years from 1 April 2021. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

independent valuer who hold a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

M. Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

Expected credit loss (ECL) is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls).

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., cash and bank balances, investment in equity instruments of subsidiary companies, trade receivables and loans etc.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that the financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- the breach of contract such as a default or being past due as per the ageing brackets as mentioned in note 42;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the statement of profit and loss. ECL for financial assets measured as at amortized cost and contractual revenue receivables is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the financial statements. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is indication of any impairment. If any indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Assets that do not generate independent cash flows are grouped together into cash generating units (CGU).

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

N. Investment in debentures/bonds, mutual funds and private equity

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments.

Investments in debentures or bonds are measured at amortised cost at carrying value representative of fair value. These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gain and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment in mutual funds, specific bonds (marked linked) and structured product/ private equity (i.e.; unquoted investments) are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Net gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

O. Leases

On inception of a contract, the Group {as a lessee} assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- {i} the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- {ii} the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- {iii} the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset {"ROU"} and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less {short-term leases} and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non- lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any asset restoration obligation, and less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments {including 'in-substance fixed' payments} and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Group is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Group is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option. Minimum lease payments include the cost of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain it will purchase the underlying asset after the lease term.

Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option and any lease modification.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In respect of variable leases which guarantee a minimum amount of rent over the lease term, the guaranteed amount is considered to be an 'in-substance fixed' lease payment and included in the initial calculation of the lease liability. Payments which are 'in-substance fixed' are charged against the lease liability.

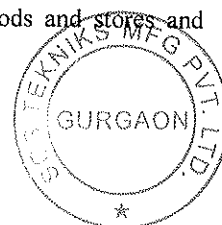
Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are presented as follows in the Group's statement of cash flows:

- short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from operating activities;
- payments for the interest element of recognised lease liabilities are included in 'interest paid' within cash flows from financing activities; and
- payments for the principal element of recognised lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from financing activities

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

P. Inventories

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



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase (net of recoverable taxes, where applicable), costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The basis of determining costs for various categories of inventories are as follows: -

Raw materials, stores and spares	-	Weighted average method
Work-in-progress and finished goods	-	Material cost plus appropriate share of labour, manufacturing overheads.

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.

Q. Revenue recognition

The Group earns revenue primarily from sale of electronic manufacturing goods and related services. The Group has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized. The Group has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

However, Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not received by the Group on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

a) Revenue from sale of goods and services

The Group recognized revenue when (or as) a performance obligation was satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation were transferred to the customer. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/ arrangements with the customers as and when the performance obligation is completed, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Further, revenue from sale of goods and services is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

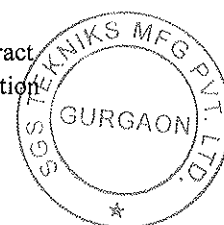
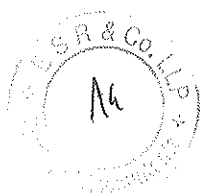
Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts, incentives, etc if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned or deferred revenue is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Group reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Group has evaluated that there is no significant impact on the financial statements due to Ind AS 115.

b) Other operating revenue

Other operating revenue is recognized as per the terms of contracts with customers when the related services are rendered.

c) Other Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the income is established.

R. 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 Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

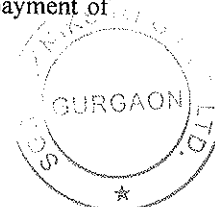
(ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified monthly contributions towards Employee Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' State Insurance to Government administered fund which is a defined contribution plan. The Group's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Group operates a gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service as per the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Annual contributions are made to the employee's gratuity fund, established with the LIC (Plan asset) every year. The fair value of plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

(iv) Other long-term employee benefits

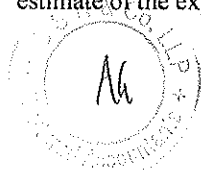
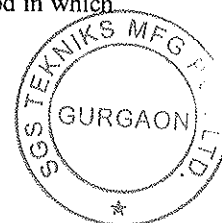
Compensated absences

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 is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Group 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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

S. Provisions and contingencies

(i) Provisions (other than employee benefits)

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive 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 recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(ii) Onerous Contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Group from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

T. 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 Group 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.

Export benefits

Export incentive entitlements are recognized as income when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made, and where there is no uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

U. 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.

Current tax

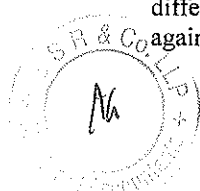
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering 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 recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of history of recent losses, the Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefits will be realized.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities.

V. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year end, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

W. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

X. Operating segment

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group is engaged in the business of manufacturing and supply of providing electronic manufacturing goods and related services. Accordingly, the Group's activities/ business is reviewed regularly by the Holding Company's Board of directors (Chief Operating Decision Maker) from an overall business perspective, rather than reviewing its products/services as individual standalone components.

Based on the dominant source and nature of risks and returns of the Group, management has identified its business segment as its primary reporting format.

Y. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise 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.



Z. Recent Accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Group is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

- 3 Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work in progress and Goodwill
(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount		
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	Depreciation charge for the period	On disposals	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Freehold land**	38.87	-	-	38.87	-	-	-	38.87	38.87
Buildings*	218.20	0.94	-	219.14	14.05	7.57	-	187.52	204.15
Tools and moulds	68.37	17.47	0.05	85.79	6.68	9.41	-	69.70	61.69
Plant and machinery*	588.47	39.39	0.45	627.41	91.05	48.95	0.11	487.52	497.42
Furniture and fixtures	37.13	11.88	-	49.01	7.83	4.74	-	36.44	29.30
Lease Hold Improvement	-	3.95	-	3.95	-	0.07	-	3.88	-
Computers	29.93	9.41	-	39.34	11.24	8.07	-	20.03	18.69
Conditioning equipment	38.98	2.95	-	41.93	10.45	5.51	-	25.97	28.53
Office equipment	21.91	7.44	0.03	29.63	9.37	4.82	0.01	15.12	12.54
Vehicles*	50.02	11.24	4.71	56.55	7.34	6.97	1.48	43.72	42.68
	1,091.88	104.67	5.24	1,191.62	158.01	96.11	1.60	938.77	933.87
					(0.31)				(0.33)
								252.85	

*assets have been pledged upon the outstanding amount of borrowings as at reporting date (refer note 15).

**Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in name of the Group:

As at 31 March 2022 Particulars	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reasons for not being held in the name of the Group
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land (Plot No 88, HPSIDC, Baddi, HP	4.07	SGS Teknics Private Limited	No	12 June 2006	Title deeds are held in the name of SGS Teknics Private Limited, which was amalgamated into the Company as per the order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh through order dated 15 September 2012.
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land (A3 Infocity, Sector 34, Gurgaon)	9.67	SGS Teknics Private Limited	No	07 January 2004	Title deeds are held in the name of SGS Teknics Private Limited, which was amalgamated into the Company as per the order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh through order dated 15 September 2012.



SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

Property, plant and equipment

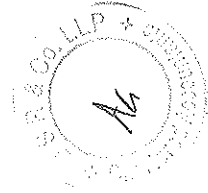
Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount	
	As at 01 April 2020	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	On disposals	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Land**	38.87	-	-	38.87	-	-	-	38.87
Building*	216.54	1.66	-	218.20	6.52	-	14.05	210.02
Tools and moulds	46.81	21.56	-	68.37	2.80	-	6.68	44.01
Plant and machinery*	548.68	39.92	0.13	588.47	44.14	0.01	91.04	504.54
Furniture and fixtures	29.34	7.79	-	37.13	3.67	-	7.83	25.67
Computers	16.56	13.37	-	29.93	5.16	-	11.24	11.40
Airconditioning equipment	57.61	1.37	-	58.98	5.19	-	10.45	32.42
Office equipment	15.75	5.91	0.01	21.91	4.30	0.00	9.37	11.45
Vehicles*	43.03	17.45	10.46	50.02	4.78	7.24	7.34	42.68
	993.19	109.03	10.60	1,091.88	76.56	4.69	158.01	933.87
								916.63

* assets have been pledged upto the outstanding amount of borrowings as at reporting date (refer note 15).

** Title deeds of Immoveable Property not held in name of the Group:

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Group
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land (Plot No 88, HPSIDC, Baddi, HP	4.07	SGS Techniks Private Limited	No	12 June 2006	Title deeds are held in the name of SGS Techniks Private Limited, which was amalgamated into the Company as per the order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh through order dated 15 September 2012.
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold Land (A3 Indochy, Sector 34, Gurugram)	9.67	SGS Techniks Private Limited	No	07 January 2004	Title deeds are held in the name of SGS Techniks Private Limited, which was amalgamated into the Company as per the order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh through order dated 15 September 2012.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

(b) Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated amortisation			Net carrying amount	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	Depreciation charge for the year	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Software	11.63	2.45	-	14.08	5.79	3.46	9.23	3.84
	11.63	2.45	-	14.08	5.79	3.46	9.23	3.84

Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated amortisation			Net carrying amount	
	As at 01 April 2020	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	Depreciation charge for the year	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Software	7.10	4.53	-	11.63	2.66	3.13	5.79	4.44
	7.10	4.53	-	11.63	2.66	3.13	5.79	4.44

(c) Capital work-in progress

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	
	As at 01 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022
Capital WIP	0.17	0.17
	0.17	0.17

Capital work-in progress

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	
	As at 01 April 2020	As at 31 March 2021
Capital WIP	7.76	7.76
	7.76	7.76

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

Projects in progress Projects temporarily suspended	Ageing as at 31 March 2022			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	
	8.69	-	-	8.69
	8.69	-	-	8.69

Projects in progress
Projects temporarily suspended

Projects in progress Projects temporarily suspended	Ageing as at 31 March 2021			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	
	0.17	-	-	0.17
	0.17	-	-	0.17



SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

(d) Goodwill		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Gross carrying amount	1,059.29	1,059.29
Reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting year		
Goodwill		
Balance as at 01 April 2021		
Impairment during the year		
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,059.29	1,059.29

The carrying amount of Goodwill INR 1,051.45 Million is carried over in books of accounts as a result of amalgamation happened between SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Private Limited and SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Private Limited, as per the order of High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh through order dated 15 September 2012. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing every year in line with requirement of Ind AS 36

Allocation of goodwill to cash generating units:

Goodwill does not generate cash flows independent of other assets or groups of assets, and often contributes to the cash flows of multiple cash-generating units. Goodwill sometimes cannot be allocated on a non-arbitrary basis to individual cash-generating units, but only to groups of cash-generating units. As a result, the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes sometimes comprises a number of cash-generating units to which the goodwill relates, but to which it cannot be allocated. The Management considers its entire property plant and equipment as single "CGU".

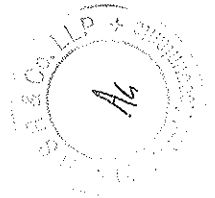
The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units ("CGU") is determined from value in use calculation. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and projected Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes (EBIDTA) margin. Management has estimated discount rates using post-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money, the risks specific to the CGU and projected earnings from current usage of PPE.

The Group has conducted a sensitivity analysis on the impairment test of CGU carrying value. Change in the discount rate by +/- 1% and +/- 2% points would not impact in carrying value of goodwill (with other factors remains constant). The values assigned to the key assumptions represents management assessment of future trend in the relevant industries and have been based on both historical data from both internal and external sources. :-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Discount rate	14.70%	12.50%
Terminal value of growth rate	5%	5%
Budgeted EBIDTA growth rate	8.6%-11.8%	8.7%-11.2%
Sensitivity Analysis		
Decrease in discount rate by 2%	6,351	
Decrease in discount rate by 1%	5,747	
Discount rate	5,110	
Increase in discount rate by 1%	4,594	
Increase in discount rate by 2%	4,167	
Sensitivity Analysis		
Decrease in discount rate by 2%	5,350	
Decrease in discount rate by 1%	4,582	
Discount rate	3,989	
Increase in discount rate by 1%	3,523	
Increase in discount rate by 2%	3,144	

The estimated recoverable amount of CGU including Goodwill is more than the carrying amount at period end, consequently the group has not provided for any impairment loss.

Further, Goodwill amounting to Rs. 7.84 Million (31 March 2021: INR 7.84 Million) arose as a result of consolidation of SGS Infosystems Private Limited.



	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
4 Investment property	2.30		2.30	
	<u>2.30</u>		<u>2.30</u>	
Reconciliation of Investment Property				
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	2.30		2.30	
Addition	-		-	
Depreciation	-		-	
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	<u>2.30</u>		<u>2.30</u>	
Fair valuation of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017	4.13		4.13	
5 Non-current investments	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Unquoted				
Investment in debentures or bonds at amortised cost				
- 4,945 @ INR 1,000 each (previous year 4,945 @ INR 1,000 each) National Highways Authority of India Govt Bonds- 54 EC Capital			4.95	
Investment in debentures or bonds at FVTPL				
-100 (previous year 200 units) @ INR 100,000 each Citicorp Finance India Limited, debentures	13.68		24.07	
	<u>13.68</u>		<u>29.02</u>	
	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-		-	
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	13.68		29.02	
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-		-	
	<u>13.68</u>		<u>29.02</u>	
6A Other non-current financial assets (miscellaneous, considered good)	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Security deposits	10.31		9.28	
Banks deposits (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting date)*	4.67		2.35	
	<u>14.98</u>		<u>11.63</u>	
*Fixed deposits of INR 3.37 Millions (31 March 2021: 0.95 Millions) under lien for Performance Bank Guarantees issued to customers.				
6B Loans	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Loans to employees	0.26		-	
	<u>0.26</u>		<u>-</u>	
7 Other assets	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
To parties other than related parties				
Capital advances	45.63	1.58	-	-
Other loans and advances				
-Advance to employees	-	-	0.15	1.93
-Prepaid expenses	1.04	1.90	7.84	4.85
-Advance tax [net of provision of tax INR 455.74 Millions (31 March 2021: INR 355.33 Millions)]	19.24	19.47	-	-
-Amount paid under protest (refer note 33)	4.22	4.22	-	-
-Balance with statutory government authorities	-	-	157.69	132.57
-Advances to suppliers	-	-	58.00	23.97
	<u>70.13</u>	<u>27.17</u>	<u>273.68</u>	<u>163.32</u>
8 Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and NRV)	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Raw materials (including goods-in-transit INR 152.82 Millions (31 March 2021: INR 99.90 Millions))	1,349.46		810.53	
Work-in-progress	188.79		127.00	
Finished goods (including goods-in-transit INR 77.15 Millions (31 March 2021: INR 10.20 Millions))	132.42		53.04	
	<u>1,670.67</u>		<u>990.57</u>	

The write-down of inventories to net realisable value during the year amounted to INR 14.81 Millions (31 March 2021: INR 6.13 Millions). The write down is included in cost of material consumed or changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress.



9 Current investments

Investment in Mutual funds and others-at FVTPL

- Investments in mutual funds - quoted (refer note (a) below) - measured at FVTPL
- Investment in other-unquoted investments (refer note (b) below) - measured at FVTPL

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	249.79	302.30
	48.79	61.04
	<u>298.58</u>	<u>363.34</u>

Note (a)

Quoted	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Units	Cost	NAV at 31 March 2022	Units	Cost	NAV at 31 March 2021
icici Prudential Banking And Pst Debt Fund				1,682,028	17.41	17.56
Idfc Bond Fund- Short Term Plan Fortnightly Dividend-(Direct Plan) #			33.37	3,088,642	31.68	32.06
Franklin India Short Term Income Plan - Growth	3,214,423	33.32	1.69	3,848	14.71	15.36
Idfc Bond Fund-Short Term Plan- Growth	359	1.43	21.61	465,004	18.00	20.77
Axis Banking & Pst Debt Fund - Growth	465,004	20.77	-	3,251	5.50	6.69
icici Prudential Medium Bond Fund - Growth	-	-	-	299,656	7.50	10.17
icici Prudential Regular Savings Fund Growth	97,000	4.98	5.42	97,000	3.00	4.98
icici Prudential Short Term Fund Growth	378,146	17.47	18.07	378,146	15.00	17.47
Nippon India Floating Rate Fund- Direct Growth Plan (Frags)	-	-	-	456,728	15.00	16.43
Idfc Bond Fund Medium Term Plan Growth	-	-	-	487,237	17.10	17.81
Sbi Short Term Debt Fund Growth	736,441	18.43	19.18	736,441	17.00	18.43
Nippon India Short Term Fund- Direct Growth Plan Growth Option (Stugg)	314,265	13.52	14.31	314,265	12.50	13.52
icici Prudential Equity Arbitrage Fund - Growth	-	-	-	199,731	5.18	5.35
Idfc Arbitrage Fund Growth- (Regular Plan)	-	-	-	209,025	5.16	5.33
Nippon India Low Duration Fund- Direct Growth Plan Growth Option (Lpagg)	3,697	11.22	11.71	1,499	4.50	4.52
Axis Banking & Pst Debt Fund - Regular Growth	12,605	25.96	26.98	12,605	24.40	25.96
Invesco India Short Term Fund - Growth (St-Rg)	7,214	20.37	21.12	7,214	20.00	20.37
Bidweiss Arbitrage Fund - Regular Plan Growth	-	-	-	717,733	16.50	16.85
Kotak Bond (Short Term) - Growth (Regular Plan)	421,650	17.23	17.96	421,650	16.84	17.23
Abnl Banking & Pst Debt Fund - Growth	75,733	21.45	22.46	75,733	21.00	21.44
Idfc Corporate Bond Fund Regular Growth	753,484	19.35	19.69	-	-	-
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund - Growth Plan	541,322	16.00	16.22	-	-	-
		<u>241.50</u>	<u>249.79</u>		<u>281.98</u>	<u>302.30</u>

under lien with Citl Bank

Note (b)

Unquoted	Cost at 31 March 2022	NAV at 31 March 2022	Cost at 31 March 2021	NAV at 31 March 2021
Multiples Private Equity Fund Scheme 1	1.03	1.03	3.32	3.32
India Reit Fund Scheme Iv	0.34	0.34	0.45	0.45
India Reit Mumbai Redevelopment Fund	1.12	1.12	1.35	1.35
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Milestone Domestic Scheme III	0.28	0.28	0.50	0.50
Accurecap - Alpha 10	-	-	1.06	5.18
Accurecap- Pico Power	-	-	1.44	7.63
Nippon Yield Maximiser Alternative Investment Fund - Scheme I	0.31	0.68	0.68	0.68
Quest Multi PMS Series 1	6.81	8.40	3.50	6.81
India Whizdom Fund	-	-	0.54	0.80
Aventus Enhanced Return Fund Series II	22.23	24.14	20.00	22.23
India Whizdom Fund II	9.99	10.71	9.99	9.99
Total	44.21	48.80	44.93	61.04

- Quoted current investments
Aggregate book value
Aggregate market value
Unquoted current investments
Aggregate book value
Aggregate market value

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	241.50	281.98
	249.79	302.30
	44.21	44.93
	48.80	61.04



SGS Techniks Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

10 Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good)

Unsecured:

Trade receivables considered good – unsecured
Trade receivables - credit impaired

Less Loss allowance

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables considered good – unsecured	991.79	780.46
Trade receivables - credit impaired	6.31	7.48
	998.10	787.94
Less Loss allowance	(35.98)	(22.55)
	962.12	765.39

Trade receivables ageing schedule - for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good*	982.92	8.87	-	-	-	991.79
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	1.36	0.50	1.24	3.10
(iii) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3.21	3.21
	982.92	8.87	1.36	0.50	4.45	998.10

*Includes loss allowance created as per ECL model. Refer Note 42

Trade receivables ageing schedule - for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good*	770.32	10.14	-	-	-	780.46
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	2.32	0.47	1.48	4.27
(iii) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3.21	3.21
	770.32	10.14	2.32	0.47	4.69	787.94

*Includes loss allowance created as per ECL model.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand
Balances with banks
- on current accounts

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash on hand	0.32	0.53
Balances with banks	86.06	171.06
- on current accounts	87.28	171.59

12 Other bank balances

Bank deposits due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date *

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Bank deposits due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date *	9.74	72.05
	9.74	72.05

* Fixed deposits of INR 3.37 Millions (31 March 2021: INR 0.95 Millions) under lien for Performance Bank Guarantees issued to customers and INR 7.50 Millions (31 March 2021: INR 7.50 Millions) is under lien against working capital loan.

12A Other financial assets

(unsecured, considered good)

Derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk#
Security deposits
Recoverable from holding company (Refer note 35B)

#represents fair value of the derivative contracts undertaken related to term loan and working capital loan and interest rates.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk#	0.39	1.55
Security deposits	2.84	-
Recoverable from holding company (Refer note 35B)	25.45	-
	28.68	1.55

12B Loans

Loans to employees

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Loans to employees	1.63	-
	1.63	-



13 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorized		
3,010,000 Millions (31 March 2021: 3,010,000 Millions) equity shares of INR 10 each	30.10	30.10
	<u>30.10</u>	<u>30.10</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
1,612,785 Millions (31 March 2021: 1,612,785 Millions) equity shares of INR 10 each	16.13	16.13
	<u>16.13</u>	<u>16.13</u>

a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting year

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Equity shares	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,612,785	16.13	1,612,785	16.13
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	<u>1,612,785</u>	<u>16.13</u>	<u>1,612,785</u>	<u>16.13</u>

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares: The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. The repayment of equity share capital in the event of liquidation and buyback of shares are possible subject to prevalent regulations. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holder is eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the group

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up held by:	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
-Mr. Sanjiv Narayan	-	0%	322,557	20%
-Mr. Ranjit Singh	-	0%	322,557	20%
-Mr. Krishna Kumar Pant	-	0%	322,557	20%
-Mr. Jasbir Singh Goyal	-	0%	322,557	20%
-Syma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syma Technology Private Limited)	1,612,784	100%	322,557	20%

d) Particulars of shareholding of Promoters

Promoter Name	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
-Mr. Sanjiv Narayan	-	0.00%	(20.00)%	322,557	20.00%	(4.91)%
-Mr. Ranjit Singh	-	0.00%	(20.00)%	322,557	20.00%	(4.91)%
-Mr. Krishna Kumar Pant	-	0.00%	(20.00)%	322,557	20.00%	(4.91)%
-Mr. Jasbir Singh Goyal	-	0.00%	(20.00)%	322,557	20.00%	(4.91)%
-Syma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syma Technology Private Limited)	1,612,784	100%	80.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%

e) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Holding Company has neither issued any bonus shares, nor issued shares for consideration other than cash nor bought back any equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

f) The Holding Company had executed Share Sale and Purchase and Shareholders' Agreement dated 23 October 2020 with Syma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syma Technology Private Limited) by virtue of which 20% shares of the Company had been sold to Syma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syma Technology Private Limited) by existing share holders as on date of agreement.

The Holding Company has executed Share Sale and Purchase and Shareholders' Agreement dated 16 September 2021 with Syma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syma Technology Private Limited) by virtue of which balance 80% shares of the Company has been sold to Syma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syma Technology Private Limited) by existing share holders as on date of agreement.

14 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Capital reserve #		
At the commencement of the year	433.18	433.18
At the end of the year (A)	<u>433.18</u>	<u>433.18</u>
Capital redemption reserve^		
At the commencement of the year	1.00	-
Amount transferred from surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	1.00
At the end of the year (B)	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
Securities premium account §		
At the commencement of the year	1,477.48	1,477.48
At the end of the year (C)	<u>1,477.48</u>	<u>1,477.48</u>
General reserve%		
At the commencement of the year	90.00	90.00
At the end of the year (D)	<u>90.00</u>	<u>90.00</u>
Retained Earnings**		
At the commencement of the year	1,314.49	1,037.33
Profit for the year	325.72	278.72
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve	-	(1.00)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	(0.57)	(0.46)
At the end of the year (E)	<u>1,639.64</u>	<u>1,314.49</u>
Less: Appropriations		
At the end of the year (F)	<u>1,639.64</u>	<u>1,314.49</u>
Foreign currency translation reserve@		
At the commencement of the year	0.25	0.30
Exchange difference on translating the financial statement	(1.36)	(0.05)
At the end of the year (F)	<u>(1.11)</u>	<u>0.25</u>
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	<u>3,640.19</u>	<u>3,316.40</u>

Created as a result of merger scheme, between SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited, SGS Holding & Leasing Private Limited and SGS Infotech Private Limited in the year ended 31 March 2012.

^Created on account of redemption of preference shares during the current year.

§ Security premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

%The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income

** Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividend or other distribution to shareholders.

@Created on account of exchange differences in translating financial statements of foreign subsidiary.



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
 Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
 (All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

15 Long-term borrowings

Secured
- Term loan (from bank)*
- Vehicle loan (from bank)**
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
2.60	15.33
5.05	7.92
<u>(5.24)</u>	<u>(15.69)</u>
<u>2.41</u>	<u>7.54</u>

Foot notes:

- * Term loan from Citi Bank
 a) A first pari passu Charge with another bank on Movable fixed assets.
 b) An exclusive Charge on Movable fixed assets.
 c) Pledge on Fixed Deposits of Rs 7.5 Million.
 d) A first Pari passu Charge with another bank on land and building located at
 - Plot no. 174, Sector 4, IMT, Manesar, and
 - Plot no. 3, Block A, Infocity, Gurgaon.
 e) Corporate guarantee of SGS Infosystems Private Limited.
 f) Debt Mutual fund amounting to INR 26.5 millions to be lien marked to Citi Bank.

Refer note 19 for quarterly reconciliation of statement filed to the banks and books of accounts.

** Vehicle loan from banks - secured against hypothecation of the vehicles.

Term loan taken by the group with carry interest rates ranging between 9.25% to 10.80% per annum (Previous year - 9.25% to 10.80% per annum)
 The interest rate for the above vehicle loans carries interest rate ranging between 7.60% to 8.75% per annum (Previous year - 7.75% to 9.28% per annum)

Above loans are repayable in equal/ unequal monthly/ quarterly installments as follows:

Term Loan Maturity:

Repayable within 1 year	2.60
Repayable within 1 - 3 year	-
Repayable after 3 years	-

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
2.60	12.80
-	2.52
-	-

Vehicle loan Maturity:

Repayable within 1 year	2.64
Repayable within 1 - 3 year	2.41
Repayable after 3 years	-

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
2.64	2.89
2.41	5.02
-	-

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	399.94
Proceeds from borrowings	1,639.95
Repayments of borrowings	(1,386.53)
Interest on redeemable preference shares	-
Movement in current maturities of Long term Borrowings	10.45
Interest on lease liabilities	6.11
Additions to lease liabilities	188.10
Deletion to lease liabilities	(45.43)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss on borrowings	0.39
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(9.55)
Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	<u>883.44</u>

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
399.94	297.01
1,639.95	728.24
(1,386.53)	(627.82)
-	0.05
10.45	-
6.11	4.77
188.10	-
(45.43)	-
0.39	5.64
(9.55)	(7.95)
<u>883.44</u>	<u>399.94</u>

16 Provisions

Particulars	Long-term	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provisions for employee benefits:		
- Provision for gratuity (refer to note 38)	18.26	15.39
- Provision for compensated absences (refer to note 38)	13.32	11.76
	<u>31.58</u>	<u>27.15</u>

Short-term	
As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
4.86	3.49
3.03	2.32
<u>7.89</u>	<u>5.81</u>

17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax liabilities	
Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangibles assets	73.37
Mark to market gain on cross currency interest rate swaps	0.10
Right of use assets (net)	0.68
Investments (Fair value Impact)	16.58
	<u>90.73</u>
Deferred tax assets	
Expenditure covered by section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	20.73
Loss allowances	9.06
Leases liabilities (net)	-
	<u>29.79</u>

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
73.37	71.61
0.10	0.39
0.68	-
16.58	13.00
<u>90.73</u>	<u>85.00</u>
20.73	17.54
9.06	5.68
-	1.51
<u>29.79</u>	<u>24.73</u>
<u>60.94</u>	<u>60.27</u>

18 Other non-current liabilities

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred government grant	18.43
Other payables	14.63
	<u>33.06</u>
Opening balance of deferred government grant	22.50
Add - Government grant received	-
Less - Government grant recognised during the year	2.07
Closing balance of deferred government grant	<u>20.43</u>

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
18.43	20.43
14.63	9.28
<u>33.06</u>	<u>29.71</u>
22.50	-
-	24.58
2.07	2.08
<u>20.43</u>	<u>22.50</u>
18.43	20.43
2.00	2.07
<u>20.43</u>	<u>22.50</u>

Non-current
 Current



19 Short-term borrowings

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Working capital loans from bank (secured)		
- Cash credit	306.30	72.37
- Working capital loan	300.00	-
- Packing credit in foreign currency	-	234.07
- Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 15)	5.24	15.69
	<u>611.54</u>	<u>342.13</u>

Cash credit, working capital loan and packing credit from Citi bank is secured by first pari passu charge with another bank on present and future stocks and book debts of the Holding Company, first pari passu charge with another bank on land and building located at Plot no. 174, Sector 4, IMT, Manesar and Plot No. 3, Block A, Info City, Gurgaon, Corporate Guarantee of SGS Infosystems Private Limited, fixed deposit of Rs. 7.50 million and Mutual fund amounting to INR 26.50 millions to be lien marked to Citi Bank.

Cash credit, working capital loan and packing credit from HDFC Bank is secured by First pari passu charge on all current assets of the borrower (present & future) and on plant & machinery- Second pari passu charge on all movable fixed assets of the borrower (present & future).

The Group is filing monthly statement of inventories, trade receivables, creditors and sales to Citi Bank for working capital loan and have started filing such monthly statement to HDFC Bank from March 2022 after obtaining new short term borrowings. The below is summary of quarterly reconciliation of statements filed to the banks and books of accounts:

Name of bank	Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference*	Reason for material discrepancy
Holding Company:						
Citi Bank and HDFC Bank	31-Mar-22	Inventory	1,643.92	1,629.05	14.87	The variance is on account of certain year end adjustment carried post filing of returns with the banks.
		Trade receivables	983.57	1,022.24	(38.67)	
		Creditors	798.51	788.77	9.74	
		Sales	5,600.83	5,608.38	(7.55)	

Name of bank	Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference*	Reason for material discrepancy
Holding Company:						
Citi Bank	30-Dec-21	Inventory	1,541.94	1,541.94	-	The variance is on account of grossing up of advance to customers with trade receivables at the time of filing of returns with the banks.
		Trade receivables	1,265.26	1,308.35	(43.09)	
		Creditors	697.57	800.36	(102.79)	
		Sales	3,903.53	3,903.53	-	

Name of bank	Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference*	Reason for material discrepancy
Holding Company:						
Citi Bank	25-Sep-21	Inventory	1,352.37	1,352.37	-	
		Trade receivables	1,232.70	1,232.70	-	
		Creditors	740.01	740.01	-	
		Sales	2,339.86	2,339.86	-	

Name of bank	Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference*	Reason for material discrepancy
Holding Company:						
Citi Bank	30-Jun-21	Inventory	1,369.21	1,327.26	41.95	The variance is on account of certain year end adjustment carried post filing of returns with the banks.
		Trade receivables	699.30	760.15	(61.14)	
		Creditors	654.42	627.25	27.17	
		Sales	986.00	1,051.07	(65.07)	

* The returns/statements were subsequently rectified to submit the information as per books of accounts with the banks.



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20 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 41)	39.36	53.55
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	779.58	584.31
	<u>818.94</u>	<u>637.86</u>

Trade payable Ageing Schedule for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	37.77	0.86	0.73	-	39.36
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	745.73	2.35	2.68	1.13	751.89
(iii) Unbilled dues	27.69	-	-	-	-	27.69
	<u>27.69</u>	<u>783.50</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>3.41</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>818.94</u>

Trade payable Ageing Schedule for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	51.90	1.65	-	-	53.55
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	567.10	1.32	2.04	1.09	571.55
(iii) Unbilled Dues	12.76	-	-	-	-	12.76
	<u>12.76</u>	<u>619.00</u>	<u>2.97</u>	<u>2.04</u>	<u>1.09</u>	<u>637.86</u>

21 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
To parties other than related parties		
Capital creditors	11.35	7.43
Employee benefit and other dues*	65.25	64.35
	<u>77.30</u>	<u>71.88</u>

*refer note 35(b) for related party transactions.

22 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advance from customer	42.32	32.35
Deferred government grant (refer note 18)	2.00	2.07
Statutory dues	9.94	17.83
Other payables	4.13	4.06
	<u>58.39</u>	<u>56.31</u>

23 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for income tax (net of advance tax INR 109.20 Million (31 March 2021: INR 85.67 Million))	21.70	14.25
	<u>21.70</u>	<u>14.25</u>



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24 Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Sale of products	5,577.96	4,090.46
- Sale of services	182.25	91.29
	<u>5,760.21</u>	<u>4,181.75</u>
Notes:		
a. Reconciliation of revenue recognized with the contract price is as follows:		
Contract price	5,760.21	4,181.75
Adjustment for:		
- Discounts and rebates	-	-
- Refund liability	-	-
Revenue recognised	<u>5,760.21</u>	<u>4,181.75</u>
b. Contract balances		
Receivables, which are included in 'trade receivables'	-	-
Contract liability, which are included in 'other current liabilities'	42.32	32.35
Refund liability, which are included in 'other current liabilities'	-	-
	<u>42.32</u>	<u>32.35</u>
c. The Group has determined that existing disclosures regarding the disaggregation of revenue using the existing segments is adequate for its circumstances.		

Revenue disaggregation as per geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 39).

25 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest income on financial asset measured at amortised cost		
- fixed deposit	1.91	3.56
- others	6.76	0.47
- financial asset	0.28	0.25
Dividend income from mutual funds mandatorily measured at FVTPL	2.26	3.92
Net gain on fair value changes in financial assets measured at FVTPL	14.26	35.04
Net gain/(loss) on account of sale of investment	7.79	7.98
Net gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations	30.93	32.71
Mark to market (loss)/gain on derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk	(1.16)	(8.18)
Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	0.05	0.64
Gain on termination/modification of leases	9.65	-
Government incentive*	3.52	20.21
Miscellaneous income	-	4.74
Excess provision for loss allowance on financial assets written back	-	1.05
Liabilities no longer required written back	6.13	1.79
	<u>82.38</u>	<u>104.18</u>

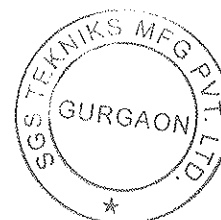
*There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to government assistance

26 Cost of materials consumed	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Raw materials (including purchased components and packing material consumed)		
Opening inventory	810.53	511.64
Add: purchases (net)	5,000.21	3,289.96
	<u>5,810.74</u>	<u>3,801.60</u>
Less : Closing inventory	1,349.46	810.53
	<u>4,461.28</u>	<u>2,991.07</u>



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	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
27 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
Finished goods		
Opening inventory	53.04	72.69
Less: Closing inventory	132.42	53.04
Total (A)	(79.38)	19.65
Work-in-progress		
Opening stock	127.00	144.98
Less: Closing Stock	188.79	127.00
Total (B)	(61.79)	17.98
Total (A+B)	(141.17)	37.63
28 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	562.28	462.73
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	9.78	8.36
Gratuity (refer note 38)	4.47	3.75
Compensated absences (refer note 38)	2.80	2.19
Staff welfare expenses	17.71	11.54
	597.04	488.57
29 Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Interest on term loan and vehicle loan measured at amortised cost	1.15	3.14
Interest on packing credit	6.12	4.44
Interest on cash credit	13.14	2.91
Interest on working capital loan	12.54	6.73
Interest -others	0.06	0.41
Interest expense on financial liability measured at amortised cost	-	0.05
Interest of late payment of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.17	0.92
Interest expense on income tax	1.33	1.67
Interest cost on lease liabilities (refer note 36)	6.11	4.77
	41.62	25.04
30 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	96.09	85.98
Amortisation of intangible assets	3.46	3.13
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8.37	6.28
	107.92	95.39

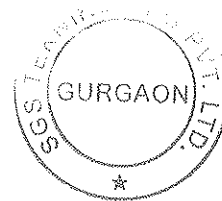


SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
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31 Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Power and fuel	47.17	36.25
Repair and maintenance		
Building	1.22	1.30
Machinery	12.38	15.61
Others	9.18	7.46
Job work charges	0.67	1.12
Bank charges	13.23	10.12
Insurance	12.16	9.23
Printing and stationery	4.45	4.53
Postage and courier	5.17	4.49
Travelling and conveyance	50.47	38.72
Rates and taxes	1.51	1.37
Provision for loss allowance on financial assets	13.81	-
Bad debts written off*	7.43	-
Legal and professional charges	19.62	21.92
Office maintenance	19.21	20.40
Subscription and membership	1.62	1.50
Canteen expenses	5.26	3.87
Festival expenses	2.42	1.77
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (refer note no. 34)	8.05	13.78
Payment to auditors (excluding taxes)		
- Audit services**	3.12	2.82
- Tax Audit	0.20	0.20
- Other services	0.20	-
- For reimbursement of expenses	0.22	0.11
Cartage and freight outgoing	45.16	46.24
Testing and development charges	7.61	3.60
Miscellaneous expenses	17.37	14.69
	308.91	261.10

* Total bad debts written off during the year INR 7.81 million out of which INR 7.43 million recognised in Statement of profit and loss and remaining INR 0.38 million is written off from opening provision for loss allowance on financial assets.

**Does not include certain accounting and legal expenses etc. amounting to Rs. 25.45 million incurred in connection with the proposed IPO of Holding Company as the amount is agreed to be reimbursed by Holding Company- Refer Note 35(B)



Note 32 Income Tax Expense

A. Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax		
Current year	127.99	94.21
	<u>127.99</u>	<u>94.21</u>
Deferred tax		
Current year	0.85	10.59
	<u>0.85</u>	<u>10.59</u>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	<u>128.84</u>	<u>104.80</u>

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit obligation	0.19	0.15
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>0.19</u>	<u>0.15</u>

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022		For the year ended 31 March 2021	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations		466.99		387.13
Tax using the Holding Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	117.53	25.17%	97.43
Tax effect of:				
Non deductible expense	0.45%	2.11	1.09%	4.23
Income taxable at specified rate	0.93%	4.33	-0.52%	(2.01)
Changes in estimates related to prior years	-	-	0.73%	2.82
Changes in unrecognised temporary differences	1.04%	4.87	0.60%	2.33
Effective tax rate	27.59%	128.84	27.07%	104.80

D. Deferred Tax:

The following is the analysis of deferred tax presented in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	29.79	24.73
Deferred tax liabilities	(90.73)	(83.00)
Deferred tax liability (net)	(60.94)	(60.27)

Movement of temporary differences

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021				For the year ended 31 March 2022		
	Opening balance DTA/(DTL)	Recognized in Profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing balance DTA/(DTL)	Recognized in Profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing balance DTA/(DTL)
Provision for Employee benefits	16.63	0.76	0.15	17.54	3.00	0.19	20.73
Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangibles assets	(67.26)	(4.35)	-	(71.61)	(1.76)	-	(73.37)
Mark to market gain on derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk	(2.45)	2.06	-	(0.39)	0.29	-	(0.10)
Fair valuation of Investments	(4.18)	(8.82)	-	(13.00)	(3.58)	-	(16.58)
Leases	0.73	0.78	-	1.51	(2.19)	-	(0.68)
Loss allowances	6.70	(1.02)	-	5.68	3.38	-	9.06
Total	(49.83)	(10.59)	0.15	(60.27)	(0.86)	0.19	(60.94)

Note:

Deferred tax assets has not been recognized on temporary differences in relation to freehold land as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of these temporary differences and it is probable that these differences will not reverse in foreseeable future.



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33 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

a. Claim against company not acknowledged as debt

(i) Income Tax Demands being disputed by the Holding Company INR 6.58 Million (31 March 2021: INR 5.11 Million). The Holding Company has deposited INR 4.22 Million under protest and the same has been included in the Other non-current assets (refer note 7). The Income tax demand excludes penalty and interest. Based on external consultant advice, the Holding Company has concluded that chances of liability devolving on the company is not probable and hence no provision in respect thereof has been made in the books.

(ii) Civil matters being disputed by the Holding Company INR 0.18 Million (31 March 2021: INR 0.18 Million). Based on legal advice, the Holding Company has concluded that chances of liability devolving on the company is not probable and hence no provision in respect thereof has been made in the books.

Pending resolution of aforesaid proceedings, it is not practicable for the Holding Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decision pending with various forums/authorities.

b. Capital and other commitments

Capital Commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances): INR 31.51 Million (31 March 2021: 3.99 Million).

c. In February 2019, Supreme Court of India in its judgement clarified the applicability of allowances that should be considered to measure obligations under Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Holding company believes that there are interpretative challenges on the application of judgement retrospectively. Accordingly, owing to uncertainty regarding the application of matter, the Company has started paying provident fund contribution as per the Supreme court judgement from March 2019.

34 Corporate social responsibility

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) as per the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable to the Group.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the group during the period	8.05	7.78
(ii) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the period	-	-
(iii) Amount spent and paid during the period		
- Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
- on purpose other than above #	4.50	10.00
(iv) (Shortfall) / Excess at the end of the period	(7.20)	(3.65)
(v) Total of previous years shortfall #	-	-
(vi) Details of related party transactions	NA	NA
(vii) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the period should be shown separately	NA	NA
(viii) Reason for shortfall	*	*
(ix) Nature of CSR activities:	-Education -Health -Poverty	-Education -Health -Poverty

* The Group is in the process of identifying prospective projects as per schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the year ended 31st March 2022, the Holding Company has paid INR 4.5 Million out of which INR 3.65 Million has been spent against outstanding balance as at 31 March 2021 and the remaining is against current year. The amount unspent at the year ended March 31, 2022 is INR 7.2 millions. However, the Holding company has created provision of INR 7.2 million in the books of accounts which is intended to be contributed to schedule VII activities within six months from end of financial year.



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35. Related party disclosures

a) List of related parties:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Key managerial personnel	Mr. Sanjiv Narayan (Director)
	Mr. J.S. Gujral (Director upto 08-December-2021)
	Mr. R.S. Lonial (Director)
	Mr. K.K. Pant (Director)
	Mr. Sandeep Tandon (Director upto 08-December-2021)
	Mr. Hetal Madhukant Gandhi (Director w-e-f 08-December-2021)
	Ms. Priyanka Gulati (Director w-e-f 08-December-2021)
	Mr. Vikram Chopra (Director w-e-f 08-December-2021)
Holding Company	Syrma SGS Technology Limited (formerly known as Syrma Technology Private Limited)



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35. Related party disclosures

b) Related Party transactions during the year :-

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Short term employee benefits		
- Sanjiv Narayan	-	5.41
- J S Gujral	5.91	10.68
- R S Lonial	13.90	10.67
- K K Pant	13.90	10.67
Director's sitting fees		
- Hetal Madhukant Gandhi	0.04	-
- Priyanka Gulati	0.04	-
Miscellaneous expenses		
- Syrma SGS Technology Limited	0.48	-
Purchase of software license (including applicable taxes)		
- Syrma SGS Technology Limited	10.25	-
Reimbursement of certain expenses pertaining to proposed IPO		
- Syrma SGS Technology Limited	25.45	-
Advances Received		
- Sanjiv Narayan	-	1.20
- J S Gujral	0.50	1.14
- R S Lonial	2.42	0.50
- K K Pant	0.72	-

c) Outstanding balance as at year end

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Trade payables		
- Syrma SGS Technology Limited	3.61	-
Other Financial Assets		
- Syrma SGS Technology Limited	25.45	-
Employee benefit and other dues		
- Sanjiv Narayan	3.62	2.21
- J S Gujral	0.63	4.86
- R S Lonial	2.83	2.53
- K K Pant	2.55	2.03
- Hetal Madhukant Gandhi	0.04	-
- Priyanka Gulati	0.04	-

The Subsidiary company "SGS Infosystem Private Limited" has given corporate bank guarantee against borrowing facility provided by CITI Bank to the Company.



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36. Leases

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee. The Holding company has taken lease properties which are being used as manufacturing plants. Lease contracts are entered for a term of 10 years to 12 years.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below:

(i) Right of use asset

	Building	Total
Cost		
As at 31 March 2020	55.87	55.87
Additions	-	-
Termination/end of lease contracts	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	55.87	55.87
Additions	194.12	194.12
Termination/modification lease contracts	(55.87)	(55.87)
As at 31 March 2022	194.12	194.12
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 31 March 2020	5.29	5.29
Charge for the year	6.28	6.28
Termination/end of lease contracts	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	11.57	11.57
Charge for the period	8.37	8.37
Termination/modification lease contracts	(18.00)	(18.00)
As at 31 March 2022	1.94	1.94
Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2022	192.18	192.18
As at 31 March 2021	44.30	44.30

(ii) Lease liability

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	50.28	53.46
Additions	188.10	-
Accretion of interest	6.11	4.77
Payments	(9.55)	(7.95)
Termination/end of lease contracts	(45.43)	-
Closing balance	189.51	50.28
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current	8.01	4.29
Non-Current	181.50	45.99
	189.51	50.28

(iii) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as given below:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Not later than one year	19.60	8.69
Later than one year and not later than five years	84.25	38.89
Later than five years	173.60	23.56
	277.45	71.14

(iv) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	8.37	6.28
Interest expense on lease liabilities (included in finance costs)	6.11	4.77
	14.48	11.05

(v) Discount rate

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate	6.50%	9.25%

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

37. Earning Per Share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	325.72	278.72
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	325.72	278.72
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of earnings per share (numbers)	1,612,785	1,612,785
Basic and diluted earnings (INR) per share of face value of INR 10 each	201.96	172.82

Note : There are no dilutive equity shares.



38. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund and Other Funds : A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays specified contributions for provident fund and pension as per the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employees render the related services. The Group's obligation is limited to the amounts contributed by it as follows.

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Provident fund	8.78	7.46
Employees' State Insurance	0.84	0.76
Other Fund	0.16	0.14
Total	9.78	8.36

Defined benefit plan

Gratuity plan: The Holding company operates a gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Group on the retirement or separation or death or permanent disablement in terms of the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Group has funded the liability towards defined benefit obligation with the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Rate of return is given by the insurance company. The benefits vest after 5 years of continuous service except in case of death where no vesting conditions apply.

The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity Plan of the Company and the amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss.

a) Net defined benefit liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current	18.26	15.39
Current	4.86	3.49
Total liability	23.12	18.88

b) Movement in defined benefit liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of the year	23.07	19.44
Current service cost	3.15	2.75
Interest cost	1.62	1.27
Actuarial loss/(gain)	0.71	0.63
Benefits paid	(0.91)	(1.02)
Defined benefit obligation, end of the year	27.64	23.07

c) Movement in the fair value of plan assets :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year	4.19	4.06
Expected return on plan assets	0.29	0.26
Contributions	1.00	0.86
Benefits paid	(0.91)	(1.02)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(0.05)	0.03
Fair value of plan assets, end of the year	4.52	4.19

d) Funded status

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deficit of plan assets over obligations	23.12	18.88
Surplus of plan assets over obligations	-	-

e) Composition of Planned Assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
LIC*	4.52	4.19

* Investment details of LIC is not available with the Group.



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f) Net periodic gratuity cost, included in employee cost, consist of the following components:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Current service cost	3.15	2.75
Interest cost	1.62	1.27
Expected return on plan assets	(0.29)	(0.26)
Net actuarial loss recognized during the year	0.76	0.61
Total (included in "Employee benefits expense")	5.24	4.37

g) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ (assets)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from:		
Demographic assumption (A)	-	-
Financial assumptions (B)	(0.81)	-
Experience adjustment (C)	1.52	0.63
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (A)+(B)+(C)	0.71	0.63
Remeasurement of plan assets	0.05	(0.03)
Total	0.76	0.60

h) Assumption used in accounting for the defined benefit plan are set out below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate	7.00%	6.75%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement age	58 / 60 years	58 / 60 years
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Withdrawal rates		
- Up to 30 years age	40.00%	40.00%
- From 31 to 44 years	15.00%	15.00%
- Above 44 years	7.00%	7.00%

Discount rate:

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Salary escalation rate:

The estimates of future salary escalation rate considered in actuarial valuation takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on a long-term basis. Expected contribution for the next period is INR 4.16 Million (31 March 2021 : 3.49 Million).

i) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	1.47	1.63	1.28	1.43
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	1.60	1.47	1.39	1.27

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the statement of financial position.



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j) The defined benefit obligation shall mature after year end 31 March 2022 as follows:

Year ending 31 March	Defined benefit obligation	Year ending 31 March	Defined benefit obligation
2023	4.86	2022	3.49
2024	1.03	2023	1.11
2025	2.23	2024	0.83
2026	1.49	2025	1.82
2027	1.20	2026	1.19
Thereafter	16.84	Thereafter	14.63

k) **Compensated absence**

The holding company provides for compensated absences to its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized 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 is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Group records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement.

The scheme is unfunded and liability of INR 16.35 Million (31 March 2021: INR 14.08 Million) for the year have been made on the basis of actuarial valuation at the year end and INR 2.80 million have been debited to statement of profit and loss.



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39. Segment information

A. General information:

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The results of the Group are reviewed regularly by the Company's Board of Directors (Chief Operating decision maker) to assess the performance of the Group and to make decisions accordingly. The Group is engaged in the business of manufacturing of electronic components and services and therefore a single business segment, accordingly, disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108, "Operating Segments" are not required to be given for business segment.

B. Geographical Segment:

The Group sells its products to various manufacturers within the country and overseas. Considering the size and proportion of exports to local sales, the Group considers sales made within the country and overseas as two geographical segments. Information of geographical segment is based on the geographical location of the customers.

Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
India	3,915.67	2,680.96
Outside India	1,844.54	1,500.79
Total	5,760.21	4,181.75

Non current segment assets*	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
India	2,249.98	2,046.05
Outside India	2.76	3.20
Total	2,252.74	2,049.25

*non-current segment assets are other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and non current tax assets (net).

C. Information about major customers

Customers accounted for more than 10% of the revenues:

Customers*	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A	788.70	684.69
B	-	456.94
E	603.66	461.30

* Customers name is not disclosed due to confidentiality

40. The Group has incurred Research and Development ("R&D") expenditure during the year. The details are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Salary	26.04	22.32
Development charges (including material)	6.21	2.28
Total	32.25	24.60



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41. Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent information available with Group.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro, small and medium suppliers as at the end of the year:		
-Principal*	39.90	54.08
-Interest	2.64	2.51
	42.54	56.59
The amount of the payments made to micro, small and medium suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
-Principal	124.49	65.52
-Interest	0.92	2.58
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 under MSMED Act, 2006	0.88	0.41
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	2.64	2.51
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

*includes MSME Capital creditors part of Other financial liabilities amounting to INR 3.20 million (31 March 2021: INR 3.04 million)



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42. Financial Instruments

I) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	87.28	-	-	87.28
Other balances with banks	9.74	-	-	9.74
Investment in debentures or bonds	-	13.68	-	13.68
Investment in mutual fund	-	249.79	-	249.79
Investment in other -unquoted investments	-	48.79	-	48.79
Trade receivables	962.12	-	-	962.12
Other financial assets	43.28	0.39	-	43.67
Loans to employees	1.88	-	-	1.88
Total	1,104.30	312.65	-	1,416.95
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - long term	818.94	-	-	818.94
Borrowings - short term	2.41	-	-	2.41
Lease liabilities	611.54	-	-	611.54
Other financial liabilities	189.51	-	-	189.51
Total	1,699.70	-	-	1,699.70

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2021 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	171.59	-	-	171.59
Other balances with banks	72.05	-	-	72.05
Investment in debentures or bonds	4.95	24.07	-	29.02
Investment in mutual fund	-	302.30	-	302.30
Investment in other investments	-	61.04	-	61.04
Trade receivables	765.39	-	-	765.39
Other financial assets	11.63	1.55	-	13.18
Total	1,025.61	388.96	-	1,414.57
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	637.86	-	-	637.86
Borrowings - long term	7.54	-	-	7.54
Borrowings - short term	342.13	-	-	342.13
Lease Obligation	50.27	-	-	50.27
Other financial liabilities	71.88	-	-	71.88
Total	1,109.68	-	-	1,109.68

The management assessed that the fair values of current financial assets and liabilities significantly approximate their carrying amounts largely, as the carrying value approximate to realisable value. Accordingly, management has not disclosed fair values for financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings, lease obligation and other financial liabilities and disclosed them at amortised cost. The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used do not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value. Accordingly management has disclosed investment in debentures or bonds, other financial assets, borrowings, lease obligation and other financial liabilities in amortised cost. Other financial assets includes derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk which are measured at fair value basis mark to market valuations share by the bank. Other financial assets also include security deposits provided against factory premises obtained on leases, loans to employees given as per policy and also recoverable of certain expenditures related to Initial public offerings of the holding company which are disclosed at amortised cost.

II) Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There are no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	Fair value measurement as at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investment in debentures or bonds	13.68	-	13.68	-
Investments in mutual fund	249.79	249.79	-	-
Investment in other investments - unquoted	48.79	48.79	-	-
Derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk	0.39	-	0.39	-
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings - long term	2.41	-	2.41	-
Borrowings - short term	611.54	-	611.54	-
Total	926.60	298.58	628.02	-



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The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement as at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investment in debentures or bonds	24.07	-	24.07	-
Investments in mutual fund	302.30	302.30	-	-
Investment in other investments - unquoted)	61.04	61.04	-	-
Derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk	1.55	-	1.55	-
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings - long term	7.54	-	7.54	-
Borrowings - short term	342.13	-	342.13	-
Total	738.63	363.34	375.29	-

Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following table show the valuation technique used in measuring level 2 and level 3 fair values for financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements, as well as the significant unobservable input used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment in debentures or bonds	The fair value is estimated considering current or recent quoted prices for identical securities in market that are not active.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk	The fair value is calculated based on mark to market confirmation received from lender bank at the year end which is being treated as level 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other financial liabilities*	Discounted cash flows: the valuation model considers the present value of expected payment discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate.	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Other financial liability includes secured bank loans.

III) Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's primary focus is to foresee risk and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Group's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group's major operations are in India and are in INR and therefore, the Group is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk. The Group evaluates the exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Group follows established risk management policies which are approved by the senior management and the Board, including the use of derivatives to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

The Group's foreign currency exposure on account of foreign currency denominated receivables and payables not hedged as at year end are:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Amount (in million FC)	Amount (in million Rupees)	Amount (in million FC)	Amount (in million Rupees)
Trade receivable				
Euro	0.22	18.84	0.31	26.70
US Dollar	2.75	208.50	2.76	202.52
Bank Balance				
EURO	0.03	2.46	0.43	37.35
US Dollar	0.51	38.80	0.39	28.33
Payables including capital creditors				
Euro	0.37	31.20	0.58	50.30
US Dollar	4.70	356.44	2.70	198.56
Japanese Yen	19.98	12.43	12.89	8.55
Great Britain Pound (GBP)	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.49
Swiss Franc (CHF)	0.02	1.58	0.01	1.08
Packing Credit				
US Dollar	-	-	3.46	254.07
Term Loan*				
US Dollar	0.02	2.21	0.21	15.32



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*The Group has entered into derivative contracts to mitigate foreign currency risk against the variability in foreign exchange and interest rates on its foreign currency loans outstanding as at respective year ends. As at 31 March 2022 & 31 March 2021 the group had fair values of derivative contracts of INR 0.39 Million, INR 1.55 Million respectively. Mark-to-market loss/gain on the derivative contracts have been recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respective years. The fair values of derivative contracts are based on mark-to-market valuations as provided by the counterparty bank quotes.

Forex sensitivity analysis:

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against relevant foreign currencies. 1% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectations of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjust their transaction at the period end for 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a increase in profit or equity where the INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity balance below would be negative. This analysis is performed on foreign currency denominated monetary financial assets and financial liabilities outstanding as at the period/year end. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars	Sensitivity Analysis	Impact on PAT	
		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
INR Sensitivity (Increase)	1%		
- Trade Receivable		2.27	2.29
- Bank Balance		0.41	0.66
-Payable including capital creditors		(4.02)	(2.59)
-Packing Credit		-	(2.54)
Strengthening Total		(1.34)	(2.18)
INR Sensitivity (Decrease)	1%		
- Trade Receivable		(2.27)	(2.29)
- Bank Balance		(0.41)	(0.66)
-Payable including capital creditors		4.02	2.59
-Packing Credit		-	2.54
Weakening Total		1.34	2.18

Particulars	Sensitivity Analysis	Impact on Other Equity (net of tax)	
		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
INR Sensitivity (Increase)	1%		
- Receivable		1.70	1.72
- Bank		0.31	0.49
-Payable		(3.01)	(1.94)
-Packing Credit		-	(1.90)
Strengthening Total		(1.00)	(1.63)
INR Sensitivity (Decrease)	1%		
- Receivable		(1.70)	(1.72)
- Bank		(0.31)	(0.49)
-Payable		3.01	1.94
-Packing Credit		-	1.90
Weakening Total		1.00	1.63

Interest rate Risk

The Group adopts a policy of ensuring that all its interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. This is achieved by entering into fixed-rate instruments with banks ensuring that there are no variability in cash flows attributable to interest rate risk.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	87.28	171.59
Other balances with banks	9.74	72.05
Investment in debentures or bonds	13.68	29.02
Investment in mutual fund	249.79	302.30
Investment in other -unquoted investments	48.79	61.04
Trade receivables	962.12	765.39
Other financial assets	43.67	13.18
Loans to employees	1.88	-

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks is limited as the Group generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. Credit risk on investments in mutual funds, bonds and other investments is limited as the group generally invests after reviewing the rating provided by credit agencies. Other financial assets are "Derivative contracts entered to mitigate foreign currency risk "entered with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. The Group monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Group monitor the economic environment in which it operates.

(ii) Commodity risk

Fluctuation in commodity price affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Company. The key raw material for the Company are Printed Circuit Boards (PCB), Integrated Circuits (IC) and Transistors. The Company imports its few raw materials and due to ongoing situation in international market, these raw material is in shortage or available at higher prices resulting in reduced margins. The Company keeps on negotiating with its customers to recover through price hike of the finished products.



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Trade receivable

Ind AS requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Group assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. The Group recognises lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information specially for significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the customers, including changes in payment status of the customers in the group for which expected credit loss model has been applied and expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the customers ability to make payments. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix considering the customer profile. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience. The Group's exposure to customers is diversified. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) if payments are not received in the considerable period of time which is generally more than one year.

The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

Following table provides agewise breakup of receivables (gross):

Ageing	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Not Due	736.59	518.18
0-90 days past due	244.01	233.35
91-180 days past due	2.32	18.78
181 - 270 days	7.59	8.85
271 - 365 days	1.28	1.30
More than 1 year	6.31	7.48
Total	998.10	787.94

Expected credit loss allowance as per provision matrix

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Not Due	17.14	10.05
0-90 days past due	9.96	4.40
91-180 days past due	0.35	0.14
181 - 270 days	1.49	0.09
271 - 365 days	0.73	0.39
More than 1 year	6.31	7.48
Total	35.98	22.55

Following table provides agewise breakup of receivables (net)

Ageing	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Not Due	719.45	508.13
0-90 days past due	234.05	228.95
91-180 days past due	1.97	18.64
181 - 270 days	6.10	8.76
271 - 365 days	0.55	0.91
More than 1 year	-	-
Total	962.12	765.39

Movement in Expected credit loss

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	(22.55)	(26.62)
Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables provided during the year	(13.81)	1.05
Bad debts written off	0.38	3.02
Balance at the end of the year	(35.98)	(22.55)

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and bank balances of INR 97.02 Million as at 31 March 2022, and INR 243.64 Million as at 31 March 2021 anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available, revolving undrawn credit facility will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if a liquidity needs were to arise, the Group believes it has access to financing arrangements, value of unencumbered assets, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements. The Group will continue to consider various borrowing or leasing options to maximize liquidity and supplement cash requirements as necessary.

The Group's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

I. Financing arrangements

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
From banks - Working capital limit	626.60	333.43



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H. Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2022.

As at 31 March 2022	Contractual cash flows			Total	Carrying Amount
	0-1 years	1-5 years	More than 5 years		
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities - Borrowings	611.86	2.51	-	614.37	613.95
Lease liabilities	19.60	84.25	173.60	277.45	189.51
Trade payables	818.94	-	-	818.94	818.94
Other financial liabilities	77.30	-	-	77.30	77.30
Total	1,527.70	86.76	173.60	1,788.06	1,699.70

As at 31 March 2021	Contractual cash flows			Total	Total
	0-1 years	1-5 years	More than 5 years		
Financial liabilities - Borrowings	343.30	7.97	-	351.27	349.67
Lease liabilities	8.69	38.89	23.56	71.14	50.27
Trade payables	637.86	-	-	637.86	637.86
Other financial liabilities	71.88	-	-	71.88	71.88
Total	1,061.73	46.86	23.56	1,132.15	1,109.68

Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the management of the Group's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue business opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

The capital structure as at respective year ends are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Total Debt	613.95	349.67
Equity	3,674.23	3,338.01
Capital and net debt	4,288.18	3,687.68
Gearing ratio	14%	9%



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43. Additional information under general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Name of entity	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount as at 31 March 2022	As % of consolidated profit	Amount for the year ended 31 March 2022	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount for the year ended 31 March 2022	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount for the year ended 31 March 2022
Parents								
SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited	98.99%	3,637.30	92.02%	299.71	29.46%	(0.57)	92.39%	299.14
Indian subsidiary								
SGS Infosystems Private Limited	2.70%	99.37	0.25%	0.81	-	-	0.25%	0.81
Foreign subsidiary								
SGS Solutions GmbH	1.32%	48.57	11.23%	36.57	63.63%	(1.23)	10.92%	35.34
Non-controlling interests	0.49%	17.91	(3.82)%	(12.43)	-	-	(3.84)%	(12.43)
Total eliminations	(3.50)%	(128.92)	0.32%	1.06	6.91%	(0.13)	0.28%	0.93
Total	100.00%	3,674.23	100.00%	325.72	100.00%	(1.93)	100.00%	323.79

Name of entity	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount as at 31 March 2021	As % of consolidated profit	Amount for the year ended 31 March 2021	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount for the year ended 31 March 2021	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount for the year ended 31 March 2021
Parents								
SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited	100.01%	3,338.19	97.59%	271.99	90.10%	(0.46)	97.60%	271.53
Indian subsidiary								
SGS Infosystems Private Limited	2.95%	98.55	0.01%	0.02	-	-	0.01%	0.02
Foreign subsidiary								
SGS Solutions GmbH	0.40%	13.36	3.80%	10.59	-	-	3.81%	10.59
Non-controlling interests	0.16%	5.48	-1.29%	(3.60)	-	-	-1.29%	(3.60)
Total eliminations	(3.52)%	(117.57)	(-0.11)%	(0.28)	9.90%	(0.05)	(-0.13)%	(0.33)
Total	100.00%	3,338.01	100.00%	278.72	100.00%	(0.51)	100.00%	278.21



44. Ratio Analysis and its elements

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current Assets	3,282.38	2,527.81
Current Liabilities	1,603.77	1,132.53
Ratio	2.05	2.23
% Change from previous period	(8.30)%	

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Total debt	613.95	349.67
Total equity	3,674.23	3,338.01
Ratio	0.17	0.10
% Change from previous period	59.51%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

This ratio has increased from March 2021 mainly as a result of availment of working capital loan due to increase in business requirements.

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit after tax	338.15	282.32
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost	149.54	120.44
-Depreciation and amortizations	107.92	95.39
-Finance cost	41.62	25.04
Earnings available for debt services	487.69	402.76
Interest cost on borrowings	33.02	17.63
Principal repayments	1,386.53	627.82
Lease Payments	9.55	7.95
Total Interest and principal repayments	1,429.10	653.40
Ratio	0.34	0.62
% Change from previous period	-45%	

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

This ratio has increased from March 2021 mainly as a result of availment of debt due to increase in business requirements.

d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Average Equity

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	338.15	282.32
Average equity*	3,506.12	3,197.11
Ratio	9.64%	8.83%
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period/year	81.41	
% Change from previous period	9.22%	

*Average Equity represents average of Opening and closing total equity

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of materials consumed divided by average inventory

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Cost of materials consumed*	4,320.10	3,028.70
Average Inventory**	1,330.62	859.94
Inventory Turnover Ratio	3.25	3.52
% Change from previous period	(7.82)%	

*Cost of material consumed comprises of cost of raw materials consumed and changes in inventories

**Average Inventory represents average of Opening and closing inventory

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Average trade receivables

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Credit Sales	5,760.21	4,181.75
Average Trade Receivables*	863.75	690.58
Ratio	6.67	6.06
% Change from previous period	10.13%	

*Average Trade receivables represents average of opening and closing Trade receivables

Reason for change more than 25%: NA



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Credit Purchases	5,000.21	3,289.96
Average Trade Payables*	728.40	586.68
Ratio	6.86	5.61
% Change from previous period	22.41%	

*Average Trade payables represents average of opening and closing Trade payables

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by Net Working capital wherens net working capital= current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Sales	5,760.21	4,181.75
Net Working Capital*	1,678.61	1,395.28
Ratio	3.43	3.00
% Change from previous period	14.50%	

*Net Working Capital represents current assets minus current liabilities

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Sales

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	338.15	282.32
Sales	5,760.21	4,181.75
Ratio	5.87%	6.75%
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period	(88)	
% Change from previous period	(13.05)%	

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

j) Return on Capital employed=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit before tax (A)	466.99	387.13
Finance Costs (B)	41.62	25.04
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)	508.61	412.17
Capital Employed (J)=(E)+(F)+(G)	3,285.00	2,682.82
Tangible Net Worth* (E)	2,610.11	2,272.88
Total Debt (F)#	613.95	349.67
Deferred Tax Liability (G)	60.94	60.27
Ratio (D)/(J)	15.48%	15.36%
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period	12	
% Change from previous period	0.78%	

*Tangible net worth represents Total Assets Less Total Liabilities Less Intangible Assets (including Goodwill)

#Total Debt represents Long-term and Short-term borrowings

Reason for change more than 25%: NA

k) Return on Investment = Net profit after tax divided by average equity

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	338.15	282.32
Average Equity*	3,506.12	3,197.11
Ratio	9.64%	8.83%
% Change from previous period / year	9.22%	

*Average Equity represents average of opening and closing Total Equity

Reason for change more than 25%: NA



SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in millions Indian rupees unless otherwise stated)

45. The Holding Company established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing regulation under sections 92-92F of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Holding Company continuously updates its documentation for the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by the due date as required under law. The Management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the Consolidated financial statements, particularly on the amount of income tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

46. In view of pandemic relating to COVID-19, the Group has considered internal and external information and has performed an analysis based on current estimates while assessing the provision towards employee benefits and recoverability of Property, Plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill, investments, trade receivables, and other financial assets, for any possible impact on the Consolidated financial statements. The Group has also assessed the impact of this whole situation on, profitability, liquidity position, internal financial reporting and control etc. and is of the view that based on its present assessment this whole matter does not materially impact these Consolidated financial statements. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on these financial results may differ from that estimated due to unforeseen circumstances and the Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

47. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

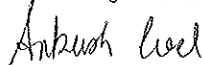
48. Other Statutory Information :

- (i) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (ii) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (iii) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (iv) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- (v) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (vi) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vii) The Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (viii) The title deeds/legal ownership of immovable properties including the leased properties as disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are held in the name of the Group.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

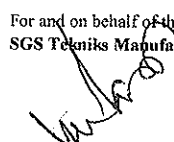
For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

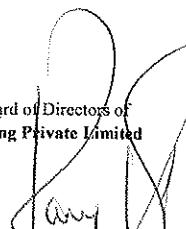
Place: New Delhi
Date: 01 July 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SGS Teknics Manufacturing Private Limited



Krishna Kumar Pant
Director
DIN: 00198916

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022



Ranjeet Singh Lohia
Director
DIN: 00198890

Place: Gurugram
Date: 01 July 2022