ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2021-2022

BF

Bombay Forgings Limited

BOMBAY FORGINGS LIMITED
CIN: U28910MH1966PLC013399

Regd. Office: Groma House, C-Wing, 6th Floor, Sector 19, Vashi, New Mumbai 400 073
Tel: 0240-6605700/728 EMail: bomforge_agd@yahoo.co.in

Dear Members,

Your Directors present the 56th Annual Report and the Company's audited financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

1. Financial Results:

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

	Amount in Rs. in Lakhs	
	2021-22	2020-21
Total Revenue	472.91	27.57
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(1,247.08)	(1,112.54)
Less: Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax(charge)/credit	(95.01)	(86.08)
Profit /(Loss) after Tax	**(1,342.09)**	**(1,198.62)**

There was neither any change in the nature of business nor any material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company during the year under review.

Operations:

The sales of the Company were declining since 2017-18 and the company was forced to stop and or curtail production. Further, due to the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India, the Company was forced to discontinue production activities. Further, during the period April 2020 / August 2020, there was severe impact on automobile industries which resulted in stoppage of production at the plant of the Company. The Company sold Property Plant & Equipment and other assetsas shown in Note No. 3 of financial statements.

2. Dividend:

Due to losses, the Directors do not recommend any dividend on Equity Shares for the year under review.

3. Directors:

Shri Arvind Madhav Kulkarni has joined the Board as Additional Director till the ensuing Annual General Meeting in place of Shri Surendra Bhaichand Jhaveri who has resigned as a Director during the year.

Shri R. Sankaran (DIN No. 00381139) retires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible has offered himself for re-appointment.

4. Directors' Responsibility Statement:

Your Directors in terms of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 state that:

a. in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022, the applicable accounting standards read with requirements set out under Schedule III to the Act have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b. the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and of the loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;

c. the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
d. the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis;
e. the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

5. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

Conservation of energy, Technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo: Information as per section 134(1)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is as under:

A) Conservation of energy	
i) steps taken or impact on conservation of energy	Nil
ii) steps taken for utilising alternate sources of energy	Nil
iii) capital investment on energy conservation equipments	Nil
B) Technology absorption	
(i) the efforts made towards technology absorption;	Not applicable
(ii) the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution;	Not applicable
(iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)-	Not applicable
(a) the details of technology imported;	No applicable
(b) the year of import;	Nil
(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed;	Not applicable
(d if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and	Not applicable
(iv) the expenditure incurred on Research and Development.	Not applicable
C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo –	
Foreign exchange earned -actual inflows and	Nil
- outgo - actual outflows	Nil

6. Risk Management:

Risk Management policy is put in place and monitored regularly. All the assets of the Company are adequately insured against all risks/perils. In the opinion of the Board there is no risk at present that may threaten the existence of the company.

7. Loans, guarantees or investments:

The Company has not given any loans, guarantees or made investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the financial year ended 31st March, 2022.

8. Deposits:

During the year under review the Company has not invited, accepted or renewed deposits under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 from the public.

9. Meeting of the Board: (P:Present, LA: Leave of Absence)

Director / Date of meeting	Radhakrishnan Sankaran	Rajagopalan Jagannathan	Arvind Madhav Kuklarni
9/06/2021	P	P	P
4/08/2021	P	P	P
23/09/2021	P	LA	P
24/12/2021	P	P	P
25/03/2022	P	LA	P

10. Auditors and Auditors Report:

M/s. R. K. Chaudhary & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.133512W), the Statutory Auditors of the Company hold office till the conclusion of current annual general meeting and being eligible have offered themselves for re-appointment. The Company has received a letter from them to the effect that their appointment, if made, would be within the prescribed limits u/s 141(3) (g) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Auditors have not made any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer, needing explanation or comments by the Board u/s 134(3) (f) of the Act.

11. Subsidiaries, Joint Venture or Associate:

There was no company which has become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, Joint Venture or Associate during the year under review.

12. Contracts and arrangements with related parties:

Pursuant to Section 134 (3)(h) of the Act, 2013 and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Act, particulars of contracts/arrangement are given in Form AOC-2.

13. SHWW:

The Board further states that during the under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

14. Extract of Annual Return:

Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 in Form MGT-9 is annexed herewith as **Annexure-"A"** to this Report.

15. Acknowledgement:

Your Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the Banks, Government authorities, customers, vendors and members during the year under review.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Bombay Forgings Limited

Sankaran Radhakrishnan	Arvind Madhav Kulkarni
Director	Director
DIN: 00381139	DIN: 01656086

Date: 2-9-2022

Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE- "A" TO DIRECTORS' REPORT
Form No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on the financial year ended on March 31, 2022
[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	CIN	U28910MH1966PLC013399
ii)	Registration Date	06/01/1966
iii)	Name of the Company	BOMBAY FORGINGS LIMITED
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Company limited by shares/Indian Non-Government Company
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Groma House, "C" Wing, 6th Floor, Sector 19, Vashi, New Mumbai 400 073 Tel: 0240 6605700
vi)	Whether listed company Yes / No	No.
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	N.A.

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY:

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Manufacture of Forgings	99893102	100 %

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES: NIL

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

i) Category-wise Share Holding:

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year 01/04/2021				No. of Shares held at the end of the year 31/03/2022				% Change during the year
A. Promoters (1) Indian	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)Bodies Corp.	-	28800	28800	23.99	-	28800	28800	23.998	-
Sub-total (A) (1)	-	28800	28800	23.99	-	28800	28800	23.998	-
2) Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	-	28800	28800	23.99	-	28800	28800	23.998	-
B. Public Shareholding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
s2.Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	49200	41008	90208	75.16	-	-	-	-	-
i) Indian	-				49200	41008	90208	75.168	-
b) Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 Lakh	-	1000	1000	0.83		1000	1000	0.83	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs.1 lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	49200	42008	91208	76.00	49200	1000	1000	0.83	-
Total Public Shareholding B=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	-		-		49200	42008	29800	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	120008	120008	99.99	49200	42008	29800	100	.

ii) Shareholding of Promoters:

Sl.	Shareholder's	Shareholding at the beginning of the Year **01/04/2021**			Shareholding at the end of the Year **31/03/2022**				% change in share
No	Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	Date	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	%of shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	Holding during the year
6	Mukand Ltd..	28,800	23.998	NIL	-	28,800	23.998	NIL	-
	TOTAL	28,800	23.998	NIL	-	28,800	23.998	NIL	-

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

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year **01/04/2021**		Date		Cumulative Shareholding at the end of the year **31/03/2022**
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	28800	23.998	1/4/2021	28800	23.998
	Date wise Increase/Decrease in Promoters share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. allotment/transfer/bonus/sweat equity etc):					
	At the End of the year	28800	23.998		28800	23.998

iv) Share holding pattern of top ten shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters, Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl.	Shareholder's	Share holding at the beginning of the Year 01/04/2021				Share holding at the end of the Year 31/03/2022			% change in share
No	Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	Date	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	Holding during the year
1	Lineage Investments Ltd.	15,000	12.499	NIL	-	15,000	12.499	NIL	NIL
2	Fusion Investments & Financial Services Ltd.	15,000	12.499	NIL	-	15,000	12.499	NIL	NIL
3	Mukand Global Finance Ltd.	11,008	9.172	NIL	-	11,008	9.172	NIL	NIL
4	India Thermal Power Ltd.	27,700	23.081	NIL					
5	Jeewan Ltd.	21,500	17.915	NIL					
	TOTAL	90,208	75.166	NIL		90,208	75.166	NIL	NIL

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	For each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year **01/04/2021** No. of Shares	% of total shares of Company	Date	Cumulative shareholding during the year **31/03/2022** No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	1/4/2021	NIL	NIL
2	Date wise Increase / decrease in Promoter's Shareholding during the Year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. Allotment / transfer /bonus /sweat/ equity etc.)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	**31/3/22**	**NIL**	**NIL**
4	Year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (eg. Allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat / equity etc.)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	**31/3/22**	**NIL**	**NIL**

V. INDEBTEDNESS:

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

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	NIL	**97.68**	NIL	NIL
ii) Interest due but not paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii) Interest accrued but not due	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	**97.68**	NIL	NIL
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Reduction	NIL	**(97.68)**	NIL	NIL
Net Change				
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ii) Interest due but not paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii) Interest accrued but not due	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors	Dates			Total Amount
1.	Independent Directors					
	• Fee for attending board/committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-
	• Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	• Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors					

	• Fee for attending board meetings	R. Sankaran	-	-	-	-
		R. Jagannathan	-	-	-	-
		A. M. Kulkarni	-	-	-	-
	• Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	• Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)		-	-	-	-
	Total (B)= (1+2)		-	-	-	-
	Total Managerial Remuneration		-	-	-	-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act		NIL			

C Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD / Manager / WTD: NIL

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT / COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: NIL

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Bombay Forgings Limited

Sankaran Radhakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00381139

Arvind Madhav Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 01656086

Date: 2-9-2022

Place: Mumbai

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

Contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company during the Financial Year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on at arm's length basis: NIL

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:

(a)	Name of related party and nature of relationship	Mukand Ltd.
(b)	Nature of contracts/ arrangements / transactions	NIL
(c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements / transactions	NIL
(d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	NIL
(e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	NIL
(f)	Amount paid as advances, if any:	NIL

3. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis

(a)	Name of related party and nature of relationship	Mukand Ltd.
(b)	Nature of contracts/ arrangements / transactions	NIL
(c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements / transactions	Issue of Purchase Order during the financial year 31-3-2022 **NIL**
(d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	NIL
(e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	N. A.
(f)	Amount paid as advances, if any:	NIL

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Bombay Forgings Limited

Sankaran Radhakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00381139

Arvind Madhav Kulkarni
Director
DIN: 01656086

Date: 2-9-2022

Place: Mumbai

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Bombay Forgings Limited**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Bombay Forgings Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March 2022, the loss and total comprehensive income (financial performance), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and the Audit Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including Other Comprehensive Income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the other accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

MUMBAI
M. No. 35497

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

MUMBAI
M. No 35487

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

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st 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 over financial reporting with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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

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

      iv. (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

      (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of the information and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

For R. K. Chaudhary and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 133512W

R. K. CHAUDHARY & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI M. No. 35487 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. K. Chaudhary
Proprietor
Membership No.: 035487
UDIN: 22035487AWRLQS9747

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02.09.2022

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bombay Forgings Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022]

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

1.

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

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Property and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) There is no immovable property held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (3)(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

2.

(a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

3.

(a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to Companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

4. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

5. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

6. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products or services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

7.

(a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax (GST), provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, custom duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it.

No undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, GST, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

9.

(a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

10.

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

MUMBAI
M. No. 354

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares, fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11.

(a) There are no instances of fraud by the Company or on the Company noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government by the auditors of the Company in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, during the year or upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the management. there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

13. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

14.

(a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

16.

(a) The Company is a Non-Banking Finance Company registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ('CIC') and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial and the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of this audit report and that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

21. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For R. K. Chaudhary and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 133512W

MUMBAI
M. No: 35487

R. K. Chaudhary
Proprietor
Membership No.: 035487
UDIN: 22035487AWRLQS9747

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02.09.2022

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bombay Forgings Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Bombay Forgings Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Meaning of Internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Financial Statements

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

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the 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 over financial reporting with reference to the Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control over financial reporting stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For R. K. Chaudhary and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 133512W

R. K. Chaudhary
Proprietor
Membership No.: 035487
UDIN: 22035487AWRLQS9747

Place: Mumbai
Date: 02.09.2022

Bombay Forgings Limited

Balance Sheet as at MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	(Rs. in lakhs) As at Mar 31, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at March 31, 2021
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	617.23	2,669.25
(b) Financial Assets			
i) Loans	4	-	-
ii) Others	5	18.71	24.41
(c) Deferred tax assets(net)	6	-	95.01
(d) Non current Tax assets	7	10.00	10.00
(e) Other non-current assets	8	32.85	30.60
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	-	1.45
(b) Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	10	9.13	153.60
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	101.07	2.97
iii) Loans	12	-	-
iv) Others	13	58.11	0.69
(c) Other current assets	14	0.15	-
Total Assets		847.25	2,987.98
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Share capital	15	80.01	80.01
(b) Other equity	16	(7,588.51)	(6,246.42)
LIABILITIES			
1 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	17	-	-
ii) Trade payables	18	8,257.10	9,099.04
ii) Other financial liabilities	19	10.17	12.24
(b) Other current liabilities	20	88.48	43.11
Total Equity and Liabilities		847.25	2,987.98
Note No. 1 to 38 forming part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report attached.
For R.K. CHAUDHARY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Director : A.M.Kulkarni
DIN No. : 01656086

Director : R. Sankaran
DIN No. : 00381139

R.K.Chaudhary
Proprietor
M. No. 35487

Place : Mumbai
Date : 2-9-2022

Bombay Forgings Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended Mar 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
I.	Revenue from operations	21	-	19.12
II.	Other income	22	472.91	8.45
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**		472.91	27.57
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of materials consumed	23	-	45.18
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade			
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	24	-	214.55
	Employee benefits expense	25	31.79	34.18
	Finance costs	26	0.57	2.32
	Depreciation and amortization expense	27	14.04	174.82
	Other Expenses	28	1,673.59	669.06
	Total expenses (IV)		1,719.99	1,140.11
V.	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)**		(1,247.08)	(1,112.54)
VI.	**Tax expense:**	29		
	Deferred tax		(95.01)	(86.08)
VII.	**Profit (Loss) for the period after tax (V-VI)**		(1,342.09)	(1,198.62)
VIII.	**Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)**		-	-
IX.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)**		(1,342.09)	(1,198.62)
X.	**Earnings per equity share:**	30		
	Basic		(1,118.34)	(998.78)
	Diluted		(1,118.34)	(998.78)
Note No. 1 to 38 forming part of the Financial Statements				

In terms of our report attached.
For **R.K.** CHAUDHARY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

R.K.Chaudhary
Proprietor
M. No. 35487

Director: A.M.Kulkarni
DIN No. : 01656086

Director : R. Sankaran
DIN No. : 00381139

Place : Mumbai
Date : 2-9-2022

Bombay Forgings Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2022

	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Particulars	For the Year Ended Mar 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
A. Cash Flow Operating activities		
Profit before income tax	-1,247.08	-1,112.54
Adjustments		
ECL provision on Debtors / Bad Debts W/off	141.49	200.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14.04	174.82
Finance Costs	0.57	2.32
Loss on sale/discard of assets and vehicles (net)	1,467.24	390.66
Profit on sale of assets	-466.42	
Operating profit before working capital changes	-90.16	-344.74
(Increase)/Decrease inNon Current Financial Assets	5.70	2.01
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Current Assets	-2.25	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	1.45	260.73
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Recivables	3.00	0.77
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Financial Assets	-57.42	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	-0.15	0.10
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans	-	31.46
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-841.94	-44.28
Increase/(Decrease) in current financial liabilities	-2.07	-12.24
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	45.34	-149.21
Net cash generated from operating activities	-938.50	-255.40
Net cash generated from operating activities	-938.50	-255.40
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities :		
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	1037.17	253.30
Net Cash from Investing activities	1037.17	253.30
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities :		
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings		
Finance Cost	-0.57	-2.32
Net Cash from financing activities	-0.57	-2.32
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	98.10	-4.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	2.97	7.50
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	101.01	2.97

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'indirect method' as set out in Indian accounting Standard (Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flow

In terms of our report attached

For R.K. CHAUDHARY & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

R.K.Chaudhary

Proprietor

M. No. 35487

Director: R. Sankaran

DIN No.: 00381139

Director: A. M. Kulkarni

DIN No.: 01656086

Bombay Forgings Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	80.01	80.01
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
Balance at the end of the reporting period	80.01	80.01

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as on April 01, 2020	(5,047.80)	(5,047.80)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(1,198.62)	(1,198.62)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Balance as on April 01, 2021	(6,246.42)	(6,246.42)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(1,342.09)	(1,342.09)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Balance as on March 31, 2022	(7,588.51)	(7,588.51)

Bombay Forgings Limited

Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 1: Background of the Company

Bombay Forgings Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company, incorporated and domiciled in India which mainly deals in manufacture of forgings. The registered office of the Company is located at Groma House, C Wing, 6th Floor, Sector 19, Vashi, Navi Mumbai.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 -9 - 2022.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies followed by the Company

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) These financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) **Current versus Non-current classification**

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle i.e. 12 months.
- Held primarily for purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized 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 current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle i.e. 12 months.
- It is held primarily for 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.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost includes its purchase price including non refundable taxes and duties after deducting trade discounts/rebates, directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present location and condition and initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Machinery spares, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on property, plant & equipment has been provided on straight line method based on the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except where management estimate of useful life is different.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Useful life considered for calculation of depreciation for various classes of assets are as follows -

Asset class	Useful Life
Plant & Machinery	30 Years
Furniture & Fixture	10 Years
Building	60 & 40 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Dies	5 & 10 Years
Computer	3 Years
Work Equipment	15 Years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss.

(c) Leases

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with Company's general policy on the borrowing cost.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight line basis over the lease term, unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(d) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Transaction costs relating to borrowings are considered under effective interest rate method.

(e) Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(f) Financial instruments

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

(I) Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial Recognition & Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A Debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) **Business Model Test:** The objective is to hold the debt instrument to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

b) **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

(II) Equity & Financial Liabilities

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(i) Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

The financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

(III) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(g) Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, certain investments and derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs comprise direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Machinery spares, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised as inventory when the useful life is less than one year and the same are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when issued for consumption.

(i) Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the Indian tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the reporting date. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

(j) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. If the inflow of economic benefits is probable, then it is disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(k) Employee Benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(l) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decision about the resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on the profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/ services.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(p) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Realised gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(q) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the amount due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

(r) Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

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

i. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Act and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also needs to be made, when Company assesses, whether as asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

ii. **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivables:** Trade receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. **Allowance for inventories:** Management reviews the inventory age listing on a periodic basis. This review involves comparison of the carrying value of the aged inventory items with the respective net realizable value. The purpose is to ascertain whether an allowance is required to be made in the financial statements for any obsolete and slow-moving items. Management satisfies itself that adequate allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories has been made in the financial statements.

iv. **Impairment of non-financial assets:** The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

   In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

v. **Contingencies:** Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies / claim / litigation against Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Bombay Forgings Limited

Note 3: Property, Plant & Equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings		Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Dies	New Dies Stores	Works Equipments	Computers	Total
		Office	Factory									
Year ended March 31, 2021												
Opening gross carrying amount	269.58	174.70	1,019.11	2,999.62	55.12	0.00	11.12	2,872.12	493.81	138.25	155.41	8,188.83
Additions Sales of Assets	-	-	-	-1,140.97	-	-	-	-1.81	-	-1.38	-0.04	-1,144.20
Closing gross carrying amount	269.58	174.70	1,019.11	1,858.65	55.12	0.00	11.12	2,870.31	493.81	136.87	155.37	7,044.63
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-3-2021	3.65	26.28	499.26	1,899.60	50.46	0.00	10.49	1,774.58	190.37	96.89	149.23	4,700.80
Accumulated depreciation on Sale				-500.24								-500.24
Depreciation charge during the year	0.86	2.76	24.25	58.92	0.74	-	0.15	34.56	46.24	6.33	-	174.82
Closing accumulated depreciation	4.52	29.04	523.51	1,458.28	51.20	0.00	10.64	1,809.14	236.61	103.21	149.23	4,375.38
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2021	265.06	145.65	495.60	400.37	3.92	-0.00	0.48	1,061.17	257.20	33.66	6.13	2,669.25
Year ended March 31, 2022												
Opening gross carrying amount	269.58	174.70	1,019.11	1,858.65	55.12	0.00	11.12	2,870.31	493.81	136.87	155.37	7,044.63
Sale of Assets / Discarded	-136.30	-69.98	-336.51	-1,858.65	-54.87	-0.00	-11.12	-2,870.31	-493.81	-136.87	-155.00	-6,123.42
Closing gross carrying amount	133.28	104.72	682.60	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	921.21
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-3-21	4.51	29.03	523.51	1,458.28	51.20	0.00	10.64	1,809.14	236.61	103.21	149.23	4,375.36
Accumulated depreciation on Sale	-2.17	-13.94	-251.28	-1,458.28	-51.07		-10.64	-1,809.14	-236.61	-103.21	-149.08	-4,085.42
Depreciation charge for the year	0.41	1.44	12.02		0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	14.04
Closing accumulated depreciation As on 31.03.22	2.75	16.53	284.25	-	0.15	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.30	303.99
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2022	130.53	88.19	398.35	-	0.10	-0.00	-	-	-	-	0.07	617.23

Bombay Forgings Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 4: Non-current Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	-	
Total	-	

Note 4.1 No loans due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or amounts due by firms or private companies

Note 5: Other Non-current financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deposits	18.71	24.41
Total	18.71	24.41

Note 6: Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax asset on account of:		
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	594.63
ECL	-	-
	-	594.63
Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Temporary difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	(499.62)
	-	(499.62)
MAT		
Net Deferred Tax Assets /(Liabilities)	95.01	95.01
Transfer To Profit & Loss A/c.	95.01	-
Total	-	95.01

Note 6(a) Movements in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	Unabsorbed Depreciation / Business Loss etc	MAT	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Total
At March 31, 2020	(601.19)	782.28	-	-	181.09
(Charged) / Credited					
- to profit or loss	101.57	(187.65)	-	-	86.08
- Netted off against Provision for MAT			-	-	-
- to profit or loss					
At March 31,2021	(499.62)	594.63	-	-	95.01
(Charged) / Credited					
- to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	95.01
- Netted off against Provision for MAT			-	-	-
- to profit or loss					
At March 31,2022	(499.62)	594.63	-	-	-

In View of principle of virtual cetrainty, the amounts have been written off / back to the P & L A/c.

Note 7: Non Current Tax Assets(Net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance tax (Net)	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

Note 8: Other non-current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance with Govt. authorities	[illegible]	11.86
Others	[illegible]	18.74
Total	[illegible]	30.60

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Note 9: Inventories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials	-	-
Work In Process	-	-
Stores and spares	-	1.45
CPFS Oil / Furnance Oil	-	-
Scrap	-	-
Total	-	1.45

Note 10: Trade receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	9.13	834.61
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	(481.01)
Less : ECL Provision (2020-21)	-	-200.00
Total	9.13	153.60

Trade Receivables ageing schedule: As at 31st March, 2022

Partculars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	9.13	9.13
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	9.13	9.13

Trade Reciavables ageing schedule: As at 31st March 2021

Partculars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	2.92	16.94	814.75	834.61
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2.92	16.94	814.75	834.61

Note (a): No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Further no trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, or director or member.

Note (b): The company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 36

Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks in Current accounts	100.92	2.90
Cash on hand (M)	0.05	0.08
Cash on hand (A)	0.10	
Total	101.07	2.97

Note 12: Current Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured considered good		
Loans to Employees	-	-
Total	-	-

Note (a): No loans due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

Note 13: Other current financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest Receivable	0.00	0.69
Others	58.11	
Total	58.11	0.69

Note 14: Other current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Prepaid Expenses	-	
Balances with Government Authorities	0.15	
Total	0.15	

Note 15: Equity Share Capital

(i) Share capital:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
7,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 66.67 each	500.03	500.03
b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
1,20,008 equity shares of Rs. 66.67 each fully paid up were issued	80.01	80.01
Total	80.01	80.01

(ii) Reconciliation of number of equity shares

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	as on 31-3-2022		as on 31-3-2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,20,008	80.01	1,20,008.00	80.01
Increase/Decrease during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	1,20,008	80.01	1,20,008.00	80.01

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5%

Particulars	as on 31-3-2022		as on 31-3-2021	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Mukand Ltd	28,800	24.00%	28,800.00	24.00%
Lineage Investment Ltd	15,000	12.50%	15,000.00	12.50%
Fusion Investments & Financial Services Ltd	15,000	12.50%	15,000.00	12.50%
Mukand Global Finance Ltd.	11,008	9.17%	11,008.00	9.17%
India Thermal Power Ltd.	27,700	23.08%	27,700.00	23.08%
Jeevan Ltd.	21,500	17.92%	21,500.00	17.92%

(iv) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 66.67 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is eligible to one vote per share.In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(v) The Company does not have any holding company and subsidiary companies.

Note 16: Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Retained Earnings	(7,588.52)	(6,246.42)
Total	(7,588.52)	(6,246.42)

i) Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits of the company earned till date net of appropriations.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	(6,246.42)	(5,047.80)
Net loss during the year	(1,342.09)	(1,198.62)
Total	(7,588.52)	(6,246.42)

Note 17: Borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loan from Related parties	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 18: Trade Payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Payables	8,257.10	9,099.04
Total	8,257.10	9,099.04

Trade Payables ageing schedule: As at 31st March, 2022

Partculars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	213.43	37.76	113.25	0.02	7,892.64	8,257.10
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	213.43	37.76	113.25	0.02	7,892.64	8,257.10

Trade Payables ageing schedule: As at 31st March 2021

Partculars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	448.45	0.17	4.41	237.93	8,408.08	9,099.04
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-		-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-		-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4.41	237.93	8,408.08	9,099.04

R. K. CHAUDHARY & ASSOCIATES
MUMBAI
M. No.35487
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

There are no transactions with the Struck off Companies under Section 248 or 560 of the Companies, Act 2013.

The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Benami transactions prohibition Act, 1988945 of 1988 and rules made thereunder.

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

Note 19: Other current financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Liabilities towards Other Expenses	5.97	5.67
Employee Liabilities	3.22	3.21
Other liabilities	0.98	3.36
Total	10.17	12.24

Note 20: Other current liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues payables	87.34	4.78
Advances received from Customers & Other	1.14	38.33
Total	88.48	43.11

Note 21: Revenue from Operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Sale of products	-	-
Sale of Scrap	-	19.12
Total	-	19.12

Note 22: Other Income

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Income		
Interest on security deposit (MSEB)	0.19	1.16
Miscellneous Receipt(Discount Received)	0.17	2.11
Sales of Consumable Stores & Scrap Sales	1.88	-
Old Balances Written Back	3.74	1.95
Unclaimed Dividend	-	0.95
Profit on Transfer of lease hold rights	463.71	
Profit on sale of assets	2.71	
Provision Write Back	0.50	2.28
Total	472.91	8.45

Note 23: Cost of Materials Consumed

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening Stock	-	45.18
Add: Purchases / (Sales of R.M.)	-	
Less: Closing stock	-	
Less: sale of scrap	-	
Total	-	45.18

Note 24: Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening stock		
Work-In-Progress	-	214.55
Scrap	-	
	-	214.55
Closing Stock		
Work-in-Progress	-	
Scrap	-	
	-	
Total Increase/Decrease	0.00	214.55

Note 25: Employee benefit expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	30.28	33.29
Contribution to Provident and other funds	0.06	0.07
Staff welfare expenses	1.45	0.81
Total	31.79	34.18

Note 26: Finance Costs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Expense on		
- Interest on delayed payment of Duties & Taxes	0.52	2.29
- Bank Charges	0.05	0.03
Total	0.57	2.32

Note 27: Depreciation & Amortisation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	14.04	174.82
& Amortisation Expenses	-	
Total	14.04	174.82

Note 28: Other Expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars		For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of stores and spare parts		1.45	1.00
Power and Fuel		9.14	24.29
Water charges		0.16	0.49
Machining & Labour Charges		2.90	5.55
Rates and Taxes		8.41	8.41
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery		-	0.51
Repairs and maintenance - Others		0.52	0.47
Insurance		-	0.10
Travelling and conveyance		3.46	3.72
Printing and stationery		0.17	0.21
Freight and forwarding		0.25	0.03
Legal and professional		16.49	4.30
Payments to auditors (Refer Note 27 (a))		1.00	1.00
ECL provision on Debtors		0.00	200.00
Bad Debts Written Off	822.50		
Less: Provided Earlier years	681.01	141.49	
Loss on Sale of Assets		221.74	384.23
Loss on Sale of Vehicle		0.00	6.43
Miscellaneous expenses		20.92	28.32
Loss on Discarded Asset (Dies)		1,245.50	
Total		1,673.59	669.06

Note 28(a): Audtior's Remuneration

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
For statutory audit	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00

Note 29: Income tax expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
(a) Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
(b) Deferred tax		
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred tax assets	95.01	86.08
MAT Credit	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	95.01	86.08
Total	95.01	86.08

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense	(1,247.08)	(1,112.55)
Enacted income tax rate applicable to the Company is 25.17% and for the previous year it was 31.20%	(313.89)	(280.03)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Disallowed expenses	-	-
Items on which no deferred tax is created	-	
Others	-	
Income tax expense / (credit)	(95.01)	(86.08)
Effective tax rate	25.17%	25.17%

Amounts recognised directly in equity

No aggregate amounts of current and deferred tax have arisen in the reporting period which have been recognised directly in equity.

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Note 30: Earnings per share

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company (Rs. in lakhs)	(1,342.09)	(1,198.62)
Weighted average number of shares for Basic EPS (B)	1,20,008	1,20,008
(a) Basic EPS	(1,118.34)	(998.78)
(b) Diluted EPS	(1,118.34)	(998.78)

The Company does not have any outstanding dilutive potential equity shares. Consequently, the basic and diluted earning per share of the Company remain the same.

Note 31: Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
Long term and Short term borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	101.07	2.97
Adjusted net debt	101.07	2.97
Total Equity	-	(6,216.41)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	NA	NA

Note 32: Related Party disclosures

a) Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Shareholder	Mukand Limited

Directors :

1) R. Shankaran 2) R. Jagannathan 3) A. M. Kulkarni wef 17-3-21 4) S. B. Jhaveri resigned wef 17-3-21

b) Details of related party transactions for the year and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2022:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
i)	Purchases from Mukand Ltd. (Raw Materials)	-	
	Sales to Mukand Ltd. (Scrap)	-	-
	Balance outstanding as at close of the year:		
	Creditors (including unsecured loan)	7,704.69	8,637.59
	Total	7,704.69	8,637.59
ii)	Sitting Fees to Directors	-	

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

d) There are no commitments with related parties.

Note 33: Contingent Liabilities

(i) In the case of Association of Engineering Workers, the Company has filed Writ Petition No. 675 of 2013 - challenging the dismissal of Revision Application (ULP) 102 of 2012. The Revision Application was filed against the Order of the 1st Labour Court passed in Complaint No. (ULP) 317/94. The amount is not ascertainable and no provision is made in the accounts for the same. The Writ Petition is admitted, pending for final disposal.

Note 34: Segment Reporting

The company was mainly engaged in the business of manufacture of forgings which constitutes a single operating segment, hence, there are no additional disclosures required. However, the company has currently suspended manufacturing activity. (since 2019).

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Note 35: Fair Value Measurements

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities -

(Rs. in lakhs)

	for the year ended March 31, 2022		for the year ended March 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
A. Financial Assets				
Measured at amortized cost				
Cash and Cash quivalents	101.07	101.07	2.97	2.97
Loans	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable	9.13	9.13	153.60	153.60
Other Financial Assets	58.26	58.26	0.69	0.69
Total	**168.46**	168.46	157.26	157.26
B. Financial Liabilities				
Measured at amortized cost				
Borrowing	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	8,257.11	8,257.11	8,637.59	8,637.59
Other Financial Liabilities	98.65	98.65	55.35	55.35
Total	8,355.76	8,355.76	8,692.94	8,692.94

B. Measurement of fair value

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other financial asset and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

Note 36: Financial Risk Management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's approach to addressing risks is comprehensive and includes periodic review of such risks and a framework for mitigating and reporting mechanism of such risks. The risk management framework is reviewed periodically by the Board & Audit Committee. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: • Credit risk • Liquidity risk

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and

arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

I. Trade and Other receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over lifetime of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix. The loss rates are computed using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of receivable progressing through successive stages till full provision for the trade receivable is made.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
0 to 180 days due past due date	-	
More than 180 days past due date	9.13	834.61
Total	9.13	834.61

The following table summarizes the changes in loss allowances measured using life time expected credit loss model

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening Provision	681.01	481.01
Provision during the year	-	200.00
Adjusted against Debtors Written Off	681.01	
Closing provision	-	681.01

II. Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalent and other bank balance of Rs. 101.07 Lakhs as at March 31, 2022 and (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2.97 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating. Also, company invests its short term surplus funds in bank fixed deposit which carry no market risks for short duration, therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

III. Others

Other than trade financial assets reported above , the Company has no other financial assets which carries any significant credit risk.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company'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 due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities March 31, 2022	1 year or less	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables		-	8,257.11	8,257.11
Other financial liabilities	98.65	-	-	98.65
Total	98.65	-	8,257.11	8,355.76

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities March 31, 2021	1 year or less	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Long term borrowings	-	-		
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	458.89	8,640.15	9,099.04
Other financial liabilities	55.35	-	-	55.35
Total	55.35	458.89	8,640.15	9,154.39

Note 37: Ratios

a) **Current Ratio=Current Assets divided by current liability**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current Assets	0.17	0.16
Current Liabilities	8.36	9.15
Ratio	2%	2%
% change from previous year	17.36%	-

b) **Debt-Equity Ratio (Borrowings / Networth (Capital+Reserves)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total Debts	-	
Total Equity	(7.51)	(6.17)
Ratio	0%	0%
% change from previous year	0.00%	-

c) **Debt Service Coverage Ratio(EBITDA divided by (Interest (net of capitalisation) + Principal Repayments during the year)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
EBITDA	(1.23)	(0.94)
(Interest (net of capitalisation) + Principal Repayments during the year)	0.00	0.00
Ratio	0%	0%
% change from previous year	-	

Note: This Ratio can not be calculated in absence of any Net Debt repayment during the year

d) **Return on Equity Ratio (PAT divided by Average Shareholder funds)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
PAT	(1.34)	(1.20)
Average Shareholder fund	(6.84)	(5.57)
Ratio	20%	22%
%change from previous year	-8.83%	-

Reason for more than 25% change in ratio : PAT is higher for the year

e) **Inventory turnover ratio (COGS divided by Average Inventory (Opening balance + Closing balance /2)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
COGS	-	0.02
Average Inventory (Opening balance + Closing balance /2)	-	0.00
Ratio	0.00	0.00
% change from previous year	0.00%	0

Note: This Ratio can not be calculated in absence of any Inventory and COGS

f) **Trade Receivables turnover ratio (Net Sales divided by Average Debtors (Opening balance + Closing balance /2)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net Sales	-	0.02
Average Debtors (Opening balance + Closing balance /2)	0.08	0.25
Ratio	0%	8%
%change from previous year	-100.00%	

Reason for more than 25% change in ratio : Trade Receivables are lower as compared to increase in Turnover from previous year

g) Trade payables turnover ratio (COGS divided by Average Creditors (Opening balance + Closing balance /2)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
COGS	-	0.02
Average Creditors (Opening balance + Closing balance /2	8.68	9.12
Ratio	0.00	0.00
% change from previous year	0.00%	0

Note: This Ratio can not be calculated in absence of any Inventory and COGS

h) Net capital turnover ratio (Net Sales divided by working capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Net Sales	-	0.02
Current Assets - Current Liabilities	(0.01)	(0.01)
Ratio	0%	-213%
% change from previous year	-100.00%	0

Reason for more than 25% change in ratio : Increase in Turnover during the year

i) Net profit ratio (PBT divided by Net Sales)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
PBT	(1.25)	(1.11)
Net sales	-	0.02
Ratio	0.00%	-5818.72%
% change from previous year	0.00%	-

Reason for more than 25% change in ratio : Increase in Turnover and Lower cost/expenses during the year

j) Return on Capital employed (PBIT divided by Average Capital Employed-* Capital Employed = Net Worth + Borrowings + DTL)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
PBIT	(1.25)	(1.11)
Net Worth + Borrowings + DTL	(7.51)	(6.17)
Ratio	16.60%	18.00%
% change from previous year	-7.79%	

Reason for more than 25% change in ratio : Increase in profits during the year

k) Return on investment (Net return on investment (dividend/interest) divided by cost of investment)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest Received	0.00	0.00
Net Worth + Borrowings + DTL	(7.51)	(6.17)
Ratio	0.00%	-0.02%
% change from previous year	-	

The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by ant bank or financial institution or other tenders.

There are no transactions with the Struck off Companies under Section 248 or 560 of the Companies, Act 2013.

The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

The Company has regrouped, reclassified and restated previous year figures to conform to this year's presentation.

Note 38:
Previous year's figures have been regrouped / recast wherever necessary.

as per our report of even date
For R.K. CHAUDHARY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

R.K. Chaudhary
Proprietor
M. No. 35487

Director: R. Sankaran
DIN No.: 00381139

Director: A. M. Kulkarni
DIN No.: 01656086