



SHAIENDRA GOEL & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Members of M/s Plaza Wires Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Plaza Wires Private Limited** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Management's for the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Director's. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

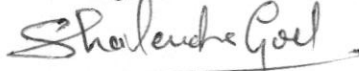


- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" and
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Shailendra Goel & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:013670N



Shailendra Goel

Partner

Membership No: 092862

UDIN No.:- 20092862AAAAAAB7879

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16/12/2020



Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report (Referred to in our report of even date) on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

- i.
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of an examination of records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note No. 9 on fixed assets to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. The management has conducted physical verification of inventory of finished goods, stores and raw materials at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- iii. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of making investments. However, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees and securities.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public as mentioned in the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules framed there under.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is required to maintain cost records which has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, We have broadly reviewed such cost records maintained by the company and are of the opinion that prima-facie, the prescribed records have been maintained, however we have not made a detailed examination of such records to ascertain whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii.(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods & Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and other applicable material undisputed statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year with the appropriate authorities and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, or other applicable material statutory dues which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2020 on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. However there were no amounts outstanding to financial institutions and debenture holders as at the balance sheet date.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer, debt instruments. The company has applied money raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which these were raised.

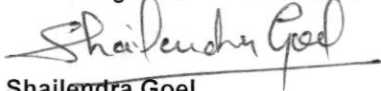


- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. The company is a private limited company therefore the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act are not applicable. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment (except as mentioned in Note 3) or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company

For Shailendra Goel & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:013670N



Shailendra Goel

Partner

Membership No: 092862

UDIN No.:- 20092862AAAAAB7879

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16/12/2020



ANNEXURE –“B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Plaza wires Private Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, and the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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

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



the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

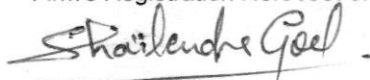
Opinion

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

For Shailendra Goel & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:013670N



Shailendra Goel

Partner

Membership No: 092862

UDIN No.:-20092862AAAAAB7879

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16/12/2020



PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March , 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	3,81,89,900	3,81,78,900
Reserves and surplus	4	31,82,21,106	27,79,67,918
		35,64,11,006	31,61,46,818
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	5	4,96,27,401	6,30,09,419
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	6	78,33,048	71,09,063
Other long-term liabilities	7	72,66,000	1,07,58,000
Long-term provisions	8	55,72,999	44,48,957
		7,02,99,448	8,53,25,439
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	9	30,17,64,794	24,03,00,810
Trade payables	10		
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-
Due to other		9,32,98,505	18,53,62,643
Other current liabilities	11	5,65,96,653	5,34,16,192
Short-term provisions	12	1,51,69,587	2,24,22,991
		46,68,29,539	50,15,02,636
Total		89,35,39,994	90,29,74,893
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	13	19,64,10,732	19,20,75,339
Intangible assets		23,53,306	25,60,710
Long-term loans and advances	14	35,47,620	35,05,118
		20,23,11,658	19,81,41,167
Current assets			
Inventories	15	29,17,47,303	21,08,55,618
Trade receivables	16	30,74,07,294	43,22,10,499
Cash and cash equivalents	17	1,06,86,672	69,37,956
Short-term loans and advances	18	8,10,78,160	5,46,30,693
Other current assets	19	3,08,908	1,98,960
		69,12,28,336	70,48,33,726
Total		89,35,39,994	90,29,74,893
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-35		

As per our report of even date attached
For Shailendra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 013670N

Shailendra Goel
Partner
M.No. 092862
UDIN NO.-20092862AAAAAB7879
Date : 16/12/2020
Place: Delhi



Sanjay Gupta
Director
DIN No.: 00202273

For Plaza Wires Private Limited

Abhishek Gupta
Director
DIN No.:06486995

Ajay Batla
Chief Financial Officer

PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	For the period ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31 March, 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	1,65,97,34,357	1,62,73,36,047
Less: Trade Discount		6,83,10,956	4,99,39,997
		1,59,14,23,401	1,57,73,96,050
Other income	21	19,61,696	46,72,081
Total		1,59,33,85,097	1,58,20,68,131
Expenses			
Cost of Material Consumed	22	1,25,56,90,868	1,23,25,08,618
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	23	(4,52,09,941)	(5,16,84,016)
Employee Benefits Expense	24	9,81,17,111	9,93,79,744
Finance costs	25	4,04,78,215	3,75,15,495
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13	1,02,85,405	1,00,87,693
Other expenses	26	17,93,40,338	17,17,87,221
Total		1,53,87,01,996	1,49,95,94,755
Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		5,46,83,101	8,24,73,376
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before extraordinary items and tax		5,46,83,101	8,24,73,376
Extraordinary items		-	-
Profit before tax		5,46,83,101	8,24,73,376
Tax expense / (benefit):			
Current tax expense		1,37,05,927	1,26,48,381
Deferred tax		7,23,985	2,69,385
Profit after Tax		4,02,53,188	6,95,55,610
Earnings per share of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year Rs.100/-each)			
(a) Basic		10.54	182.18
(b) Diluted		10.54	182.18
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-35		

As per our report of even date attached
For Shailendra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 013670N

Shailendra Goel
Partner
M.No. 092862
UDIN NO.-20092862AAAAAB7879
Date : 16/12/2020
Place: Delhi



Sanjay Gupta
Sanjay Gupta
Director
DIN No.: 00202273

For Plaza Wires Private Limited

Abhishek Gupta
Abhishek Gupta
Director
DIN No.:06486995

Ajay Batra
Ajay Batra
Chief Financial Officer

PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Note	Particulars
1	Corporate information Plaza Wires Private Limited was incorporated on 23 June, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at A-74, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-2, Delhi-110020. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and trading of electrical wire and allied products
2	Significant accounting policies
2.1	Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP) to comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 . The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.
2.2	Use of estimates The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.
2.3	Inventories Inventories are valued at the lower of cost on FIFO basis and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges, if these cost increases value of inventories.
2.4	Cash and cash equivalents Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
2.5	Revenue recognition <u>Sale of goods</u> Sales are recognised, net of returns and trade discounts, on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to customers.
2.6	Other income Interest, Rental and other Miscellaneous income is accounted on accrual basis.



PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Note	Particulars												
2.7	Property Plant & Equipment <p>Property Plant & Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation/ amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working conditions for the intended use. Each part of an item of property plant & equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property plant & equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property plant & equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.</p> <p>Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property plant & equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.</p>												
2.8	Depreciation and amortisation <p>The company identifies and determines cost of asset significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining life. Depreciation on property plant & equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on useful lives of the assets considering the guidelines of Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.</p> <p>Following are useful lives for each asset category:</p> <table data-bbox="248 1254 973 1467"><thead><tr><th>Asset Category</th><th>Useful Life (in years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Furniture & Fitting</td><td>10 Years</td></tr><tr><td>Vehicles</td><td>8 Years</td></tr><tr><td>Office Equipments</td><td>5 Years</td></tr><tr><td>Computers</td><td>3 Years</td></tr><tr><td>Building</td><td>60 Years</td></tr></tbody></table>	Asset Category	Useful Life (in years)	Furniture & Fitting	10 Years	Vehicles	8 Years	Office Equipments	5 Years	Computers	3 Years	Building	60 Years
Asset Category	Useful Life (in years)												
Furniture & Fitting	10 Years												
Vehicles	8 Years												
Office Equipments	5 Years												
Computers	3 Years												
Building	60 Years												
2.9	Investments <p>Long-term investments are carried individually at cost less provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the value of such investments. Current investments are carried individually, at the lower of cost and fair value. Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.</p>												



PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Note	Particulars
2.10	Employee benefits <u>Defined contribution plans</u> The Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. <u>Retirement Benefit Plan</u> The company operates a defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for the said defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.
2.11	Borrowing Cost Borrowing cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of that asset subject to the provisions of impairment of the assets and other borrowing cost are recognized as an expenses in the period in which they are incurred.
2.12	Segment Reporting The Company has identified Manufacturing of Electrical Wires and allied Items as its primary segment. As the Company's business activity falls primarily within a single primary business segment and a single geographical segment (within India), the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standard 17 - 'Segment Reporting' in this regard are not applicable.
2.13	Leases <u>Where the company is lessee</u> Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the 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 recognized as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct cost of lease are capitalized. A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalized asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Note	Particulars
	<p>Where the company is the lessor</p> <p>Leases in which the company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognized as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. After initial recognition, the company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease. The interest income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.</p> <p>Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs such as lease costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.</p>
2.14	<p>Earning per share</p> <p>The basic earning per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.</p> <p>For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.</p>
2.15	<p>Taxes on income</p> <p>Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.</p> <p>Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.</p> <p>Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences, being the differences between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for timing differences of items other than unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses only to the extent that reasonable certainty exists that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which these can be realised. However, if there are unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses and items relating to capital losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realise the assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the Company has a legally enforceable right for such set off. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for their realisability.</p> <p>Current and deferred tax relating to items directly recognised in reserves are recognised in reserves and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.</p>



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Note	Particulars
2.16	Impairment of assets In accordance with Accounting Standard 28 on 'Impairment of assets', the carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of the assets (or where applicable that of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs) is estimated at the higher of its net selling price and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After Impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.
2.17	Provisions and contingencies A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.
2.18	Operating Cycle Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

