SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
I ASSETS :			
1. Non-current Assets :			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	100.66	160.77
(b) Intangible Assets	3	0.08	0.15
(c) Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	10.16	9.55
(d) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	210.42	202.95
(e) Other Non-Current Assets	6	2.55	2.66
Total Non Current Assets		323.87	376.07
2. Current Assets :			
(a) Inventories	7	11.89	11.92
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	241.98	164.61
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalent	9	18.32	10.95
(iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above	10	28.21	26.75
(iv) Loans	11	280.00	260.00
(v) Other financial assets	12	16.61	10.90
(c) Current Tax Assets	13	1.32	3.64
(d) Other Current Assets	14	11.23	54.80
Total Current Assets		609.56	543.56
Total Assets		**933.44**	**919.63**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	16	492.27	396.92
Total Equity		493.27	397.92
2. Liabilities			
2.1 Non-current Liabilities :			
(a) Provisions	17	11.57	8.15
(b) Other Non-Current liabilities	18	31.14	47.40
Total Non current Liabilities		42.71	55.55
2.2 Current Liabilities :			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade Payables	19		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.04	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		5.48	214.51
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	367.56	197.28
(b) Other Current Liabilities	21	22.40	53.90
(c) Provisions	22	0.46	0.48
(d) Current tax liabilities	23	1.52	-
Total Current Liabilities		397.46	466.16
Total Equity and Liabilities		**933.44**	**919.63**

Significant Accounting Policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

FOR **V. K. SURANA & CO**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 110634W)

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR. F.R.No. 110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No. 168192)
Nagpur, dated 24th July 2021
UDIN : 21168192AAAACY4501

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED

GITESH SABANE
Director
(DIN:06902387)

BHUPESH MOON
Director
(DIN: 07757352)

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Particulars		Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	Year Ended 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
INCOME :				
I.	Revenue From Operations	24	833.81	891.06
II.	Other Income	25	55.80	53.40
III.	**Total Income (I+II)**		889.60	944.46
EXPENSES :				
	Direct Expenses	26	490.44	535.24
	Employee Benefits Expense	27	70.11	53.55
	Depreciation And Amortization Expense	28	66.36	101.35
	Finance Cost	29	0.12	1.06
	Other Expenses	30	156.54	141.55
IV.	**Total Expenses :**		783.57	832.74
V.	**Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (III-IV)**		106.03	111.71
VI.	**Tax Expense:**			
	Current Tax		17.61	18.78
	Deferred Tax		(7.33)	(16.02)
	Total Tax Expense		10.28	2.76
VII.	**Profit/(Loss) For The Year (V-VI)**		95.75	108.95
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement Gain/(losses) on defined Benefit Plan		(0.55)	0.35
	Income Tax relating to item that will not be classified to Profit or Loss		0.14	(0.09)
	Total other comprehensive income / (loss) (net of tax)		(0.41)	0.26
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		95.35	109.21
X.	**Earnings per equity share par value of ₹ 10/- each**			
	Basic		957.52	1,089.53
	Diluted		957.52	1,089.53

Significant Accounting Policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

FOR **V. K. SURANA & CO**
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SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

A. Equity Share Capital	Note no. 15	₹ in Lacs
As at 1st April, 2019		1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital		-
As at 31st March, 2020		1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital		-
As at 31st March, 2021		1.00

B. Other Equity 16 ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total
		Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	**289.56**	**-1.68**	**287.88**
Proir period items	**-0.17**	**-**	**-0.17**
Restated balance as at 1st April, 2019	**289.40**	**-1.68**	**287.71**
Profit for the year	108.95	-	108.95
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	0.26	0.26
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**108.95**	**0.26**	**109.21**
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**398.35**	**-1.43**	**396.92**
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**398.35**	**-1.43**	**396.92**
Profit for the year	95.75	-	95.75
Proir period items	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-0.41	-0.41
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**95.75**	**-0.41**	**95.35**
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**494.10**	**-1.83**	**492.27**

Significant Accounting Policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

FOR **V. K. SURANA & CO**
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SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	Year ended 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities :		
Profit Before tax for the year	106.03	112.53
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss to net Cash Provided by operating activities :		
Interest Income	-30.35	-13.67
Interest Expenses	-	-
Subsidy Amortised during the year	-24.77	-37.72
OCI Effect on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	-0.55	0.35
Depreciation & Amortisation	66.36	101.35
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	116.73	162.83
Adjustments For Working Capital Changes :		
Increase/(Decrease) in Non Current Provisions	3.43	1.07
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-208.99	201.06
Increase/(Decrease) in other Current Financial Liabilites	170.28	-126.28
Increase/(Decrease) in other Current Liabilites	-22.99	-32.55
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	-0.01	-0.17
Decrease/(Increase) in Non Current Financial Assets	-	0.00
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables	-77.37	56.76
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Financial Assets	-5.71	-10.22
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current assets	43.57	-1.78
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Non-Current assets	0.10	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	0.03	11.26
Cash Generated/(used) from Operations :	19.05	261.98
Direct Tax Paid/Adjusted	-13.78	-22.16
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	5.27	239.82
B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities :		
Purchase of fixed assets, including intangible assets and CWIP	-6.18	-25.01
Interest Received	30.35	13.67
Decrease/(Increase) in Bank Deposits	-1.46	-1.56
Loans Given	-20.00	-235.00
Net Cash flow from/(used in) Investment Activity	2.70	-247.90
C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities :		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from short-term Loans & Advance	-	-
Interest Expenses	-	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	7.37	-8.08
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of period	10.95	19.03
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of period	18.32	10.95

As per our report of even date.
FOR **V. K. SURANA & CO**
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Firm Registration No. 110634W

V.K. SURANA & CO. F.R.No. 110634W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR

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SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE KIMITED
Notes to financial statements

1) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS AS AT 31st MARCH 2021

I) Corporate information :

SMS Waluj CETP Private Limited is a private limited company domiciled in India & Incorporated on 6th December, 2006 under the provision of the companies Act, 1956. It is a Subsidiary Company of SMS Envocare Ltd, Nagpur. The company is running Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Waluj, Aurangabad. The Company has the expertise of providing total solutions for scientific treatment & disposal of liquid waste by the latest eco-friendly technologies.

II) Basis of preparation :

(i) Compliance with IND AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Historical Cost Conventions

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

iii) Current Versus Non Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months)and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

iv) Rounding off of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

III) Use of Estimates and Judgements :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialised. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

The areas involving estimation of uncertainty and judgement at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year given below

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
b) Current Tax Payable
c) Valuation of deferred tax assets
d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments
e) Defined Benefit Obligation
f) Probable outcome of matters included under Contingent Liabilities
g) Revenue Recognition

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item affected in finacial Statements.

IV) Significant Accounting Policies :

a) Property, Plant & Equipment :

i) Recognition & Measurement

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.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property plant & equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non current assets and the cost of asset not put to use before such date are disclosed under " Capital work in progress". 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.

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

ii) **Depreciation Method and residual value :**

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as per provided in Part C of schedule II of the company act 2013 or remaining life of the project which ever is less.

The company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are same as the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Useful life considered for calculation of depreciation

Asset Class	Useful Life
Building	30 Years
Plant and Equipment	15 years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 Years
Computers	3 years

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

The residual values are 0.2% of original cost of asset. The residual value, useful life and method of deprecation of property plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

b) **Investment in Properties :-**

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs less depreciation and impairment if any.

c) **Intangible Assets :-**

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost of a non-monetary asset acquired in exchange of another non-monetary asset is measured at fair value. Intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated useful life on written down value basis from the date that they are available for use.

d) **Inventories :-**

Inventories are valued at the cost or net realisable value whichever is lower . Cost comprise of all the cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to present location and condition. Cost formulae used is 'Weighted Average Cost','. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.

e) **Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures and Associates :-**

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost as per Ind AS 27. Except where investments accounted for at cost shall be accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, when they are classified as held for sale.

f) **Borrowing Costs :-**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use as part of the cost of asset. All other borrowing costs are expenses in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

g) **Leases :-**

With effect from 1st April, 2019, Ind AS 116 – "Leases" (Ind AS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – "Leases". The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has not resulted into recognition of 'Right-of-Use' asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance Sheet.

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the case, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h) Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and fixed deposits with original maturity of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

i) Financial Instruments:

(i) Financial Assets

1) Classification

The company classifies its financial Assets in the following measurement categories:

a) Those measured at amortised cost.

b) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive or through statement of profit and Loss), and

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

2) Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through the Profit and Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3) Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In respect of equity investments (other than for investment in subsidiaries and associates) which are not held for trading, the Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of such instruments in OCI. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of transition for existing equity instruments/ initial recognition for new equity instruments.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

4) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls).

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

5) **De-recognition 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 recognizes 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 collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

ii) **Equity Instrument And Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

a) **Equity Instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

b) **Financial Liabilities**

1) **Initial recognition and Measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowing and payables, net of directly attributable cost.

2) **Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

4) **De-recognition of Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

5) **Offsetting Financial Liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:**

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset, including intangible asset, may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and

- In case of cash generating unit (A group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value In use.

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 risk specified to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R. No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE KIMITED
Notes to financial statements

l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:-

A provision is recognized when the company has the present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of past events, for which 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. Provisions are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation. When a company expects provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

A disclosure of contingent liabilities is made where there is possible obligation or present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is possible or a present obligation where there is likelihood of outflow of resource is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

Provisions, Contingent Asset & Contingent Liabilities are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.

k) Borrowings :-

Borrowings are initially recognised at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

m) Revenue Recognition:

The Company earns revenue primarily from Effluent treatment Services and allied activities including Transportation and laboratory testing of effluent waste.

Revenue has been recognized on accrual basis at the time of receipt of "Effluent waste".

Membership fees are recognized as income over the period of membership on pro rata basis.

Sample Analysis Charges are recognized on the accrual basis

n) Government Grants :-

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in capital reserve as deferred income and are credited to Profit and Loss on a straight - line basis over the remaining period of the project and presented within other income.

o) Taxes on Income:

i) Current Tax:-

The income tax expense or credit, if there is any for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate as per Income tax Act 1961. Current Income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

ii) Deferred Tax:-

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the Balance sheet approach method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement, if there is any. 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 excepted 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.

p) Employee Benefits :-

i) Short-term obligations :-

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.

Leave Encashment

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick, casual and earned leave. The Liabilities for sick and casual Leave are treated as current liabilities since there is no policy for the payment of these liabilities and right to avail these leave expires within 12 Months. The liabilities for earned leave are classified as non-current, however no discounting is done for these as company expects the discounting rate and salary increase rate to be similar i.e 6%.

ii) Post-employment obligations :-

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

a) Defined benefit plan such as gratuity; and
b) Defined contribution plan such as provident fund.

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset.

q) Earnings Per Share:

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

r) Segment Reporting :-

The Board of Directors of the Company constitute the Chief Operating Decision Makers ("CODM") which allocate resources to and assess the performance of the segments of the Company.

s) Foreign currency Translation :-

i) Functional and presentation currency :-

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

ii) Transactions and balances :-

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.

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements

2. Property, Plant and Equipments

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers	Total
Gross carrying Amount							
As At 1st April, 2019	517.08	1,637.22	3.55	0.18	124.07	4.39	2,286.50
Additions	-	6.49	0.70	17.16	0.67	-	25.01
Disposals	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.86	1.11
As At 31st March 2020	517.08	1,643.47	4.25	17.33	124.74	3.53	2,310.40
Additions	-	5.95	-	-	0.02	0.22	6.19
Disposals	-	0.42	-	0.00	0.09	0.58	1.10
As At 31st March 2021	517.08	1,648.99	4.25	17.33	124.67	3.17	2,315.49
Accumulated Depreciation							
As At 1st April, 2019	430.30	1,533.11	2.66	0.14	79.80	3.51	2,049.51
Charge for the year	34.62	60.57	0.46	3.60	1.19	0.79	101.22
Disposals	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.86	1.10
As At 31st March 2020	464.92	1,593.44	3.12	3.74	80.99	3.43	2,149.63
Charge for the year	20.64	37.02	0.52	7.40	0.60	0.10	66.29
Disposals	-	0.41	-	-	0.09	0.58	1.09
As At 31st March 2021	485.57	1,630.04	3.64	11.13	81.50	2.95	2,214.83
Net Carrying amount							
As At 31st March 2020	52.16	50.03	1.13	13.60	43.75	0.10	160.77
As At 31st March 2021	31.52	18.95	0.61	6.20	43.17	0.22	100.66

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

3 Intangible Assets :

	₹ in Lacs
Computer Software	
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at 1st April, 2019	0.61
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2020	0.61
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2021	0.61
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at 1st April, 2019	0.32
Addition	0.13
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2020	0.45
Addition	0.07
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2021	0.52
Net carrying amount	
As at 31st March, 2020	0.15
As at 31st March, 2021	0.08

4 Other Non Current Financial Assets

	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
Security Deposit for Electricity	9.75	9.14
Security Deposit for Water	0.41	0.41
	10.16	9.55

5 Deferred Taxes

Deferred Assets /(Liabilities)	As at 31st March, 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31st March, 2021
Deferred Tax Assets :				
Difference in WDV of Fixed Assets	86.87	-3.01	-	83.86
Expenses allowed on payment basis:-				
Provision for Gratuity	1.99	0.44	0.14	2.57
Leave Provision	0.25	0.30	-	0.56
Bonus	0.25	0.05	-	0.30
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability)	89.37	-2.21	0.14	87.30
MAT Credit	113.58	9.54	-	123.12
Total:	202.95	7.33	0.14	210.42

Deferred Assets /(Liabilities)	As at 1st April, 2019	Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31st March, 2020
Deferred Tax Assets :				
Difference in WDV of Fixed Assets	86.41	0.46	-	86.87
Expenses allowed on payment basis:-	-			
Provision for Gratuity	1.71	0.37	(0.09)	1.99
Leave Provision	0.30	-0.04	-	0.25
Bonus	0.24	0.01	-	0.25
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability)	88.66	0.80	(0.09)	89.37
MAT Credit	98.52	15.23	-	113.58
Total:	187.18	16.02	(0.09)	202.95

V.K. SRANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
6 Other Non-Current Assets :		
Advances other than capital advances		
To Supplier and Utilities	2.55	2.66
Total:	2.55	2.66
7 Inventories :		
(As taken, valued & certified by the Management at lower of Cost [calculated on weighted average basis] or Net Realisable value)		
Stores and Spares	11.89	11.92
Total:	11.89	11.92
8 Current Trade Receivables :		
Considered good, Unsecured, :-		
Others	241.98	164.61
Total:	241.98	164.61
9 Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Balances with Banks in Current Account	18.07	10.53
Cash on hand	0.25	0.42
Total:	18.32	10.95
10 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Fixed Deposit Receipts with Punjab National Bank (FDR with original maturity period of more than 3 months but less than12 months)	20.21	18.75
Fixed Deposit Receipts with Punjab National Bank (FDR with original maturity period of more than 3 months but less than12 months and kept as margin money or security against Bank Guarantee or other commitments)	8.00	8.00
Total:	28.21	26.75
11 Current Loans		
Loans Given, Considered Good - Unsecured		
Jain Engineering Works	280.00	-
Active Infrastucture Private Limited	-	260.00
Total:	280.00	260.00

Note: Rate of Interest charged on unsecured loan given to Jain engineering works and Active Infrastucture Private Limited is 11 % p.a. and 10% p.a. respectively and there is no fixed terms for repayment of principal.

12 Other Current Financial Assets		
Interest receivable on Unsecured loan	16.45	10.74
Security Deposits to Vendors and utilities	0.16	0.16
Total:	16.61	10.90
13 Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Income Tax Refundable for FY 2019-20	1.32	2.24
Tax Deducted At Source	-	20.18
Less : Provision for Income Tax	-	18.78
Total:	1.32	3.64
14 Other Current Assets		
Advances other than capital advances		
To Related party (SMS Limited)	3.28	-
To Supplier and Utilities	4.19	2.49
MIDC Charges receivable	-	9.84
Prepaid expenses	0.97	1.70
Interest on Electricity Deposits	0.43	0.84
Goods and Service Tax Receivable	2.36	39.92
Total:	11.23	54.80

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
15 Equity Share Capital :		
Authorised Shares :		
10,000 (31st March, 2020, 10,000) equity shares of par value of ₹ 10/- each	1.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Shares :		
10,000 (31st March, 2020, 10,000) equity shares of par value of ₹ 10/- each	1.00	1.00
Total Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital Total:	1.00	1.00

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No.of Shares	₹ in Lacs	No.of Shares	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

b. Terms/Rights attached to shares

The company have only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays the dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuring annual general meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after payment of all preferential dues. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

c. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of share in the company

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
SMS Envocare Limited	5,100	51.00%	5,100	51.00%
Late Abhay Sancheti *	1,960	19.60%	1,960	19.60%
Shri Anand Sancheti	1,470	14.70%	1,470	14.70%
Shri Ajay Sancheti	1,470	14.70%	1,470	14.70%

* Abhay Sancheti passed on 23/01/2020 - Pending succession certificate the shares of Abhay H. Sancheti are not transferred to his legal heirs.

d. Details of shares held by Holding Company :

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
SMS Envocare Limited	5100	51.00%	5100	51.00%

	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
16 Other Equity		
(i) Retained Earnings		
Balance as at beginning of reporting period	398.35	289.56
Prior period items:-		
Less : Opening MAT Credit Adjustment	-	0.17
Restated balance as at beginning of reporting period	398.35	289.40
Add: Profit for the year	95.75	108.95
Total (a):	494.10	398.35

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
(ii) Other Comprehensive income		
Balance as at Beginning of Reporting Period	-1.43	-1.68
d: Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Net of taxes)	-0.41	0.26
d: Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in (Net of Taxes)	-	-
Total (b):	-1.83	-1.43
Total(a+b):	492.27	396.92

17 Non-Current Provision

Provision for Gratuity	9.68	7.47
Provision for Leave Encashment	1.90	0.67
Total :	11.57	8.15

18 Other Non-Current liabilities

Deferred Income - Subsidy	31.14	47.40
Total :	31.14	47.40

19 Current Trade Payables :

Due to Micro & Small Enterprises	0.04	-
Due to related parties	-	206.28
Others	5.48	8.23
Total :	5.52	214.51

Note: -

DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

The Company has no dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act

1) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	-	0.04	-
2) the interest due on the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
3) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
4) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day	-	-	-
5) Interest due and payable for the period delay in making payment beyond the appointed day during the year, other than those specifed under MSMED Act	-	-	-
6) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-	-
7) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years,	-	-	-

20 Other Financial Liabilities :

Other Payables

Sludge Disposal Charges	341.79	179.05
MIDC Charges Payable	2.57	-
Expense Payable	17.33	13.53
Salary Payable	4.69	3.73
Bonus Payable	1.16	0.97
Total :	367.56	197.28

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	As at 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	As at 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
21 Other Current Liabilities		
Deferred Income - Subsidy	16.27	24.77
Revenue received in advance	-	12.47
Statutory Dues Payable		
Tax Deducted at Source	4.62	16.02
Providend Fund	1.19	0.50
Employees State Insurance Corporation	0.10	0.09
Professional Tax payable	0.05	0.04
Goods and Service Tax Payable	0.17	0.00
Total :	22.40	53.90
22 Current Provisions		
Provision for gratuity	0.23	0.19
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.24	0.29
Total :	0.46	0.48
23 Current tax liabilities (Net)		
Provision For Income Tax	17.61	-
Less : Advance Tax	12.54	-
Less : Tax Deducted At Source	3.55	-
Total :	1.52	-

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	Year Ended 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	Year Ended 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
24 Revenue from Operations :		
Sale of Services :-		
Effluent Treatment Charges	809.25	891.06
Unbilled Revenue	24.56	-
Total :	833.81	891.06
25 Other Income :		
Apportioned income from Subsidy	24.77	37.72
Interest Income on :		
Unsecured Loan	28.77	11.93
FDR	1.58	1.74
Security Deposit MSEDCL	0.45	0.92
Income Tax Refund	0.21	1.08
Security Deposit MIDC	0.02	0.02
Total :	55.80	53.40
26 Direct Expenes :		
Sludge Disposal Charges	232.29	217.67
Electricity Charges	106.25	127.05
Transport Charges	101.27	89.42
Consumption of stores and spares	26.20	60.51
Plant Operation Expenses	22.54	40.25
Repairs & Maintenance-Plant and Machinery	1.88	0.33
	490.44	535.24
27 Employee benefit expenses :		
Salaries & Wages		
Salaries and Wages	59.28	45.06
Bonus	2.28	1.93
Gratuity expenses*	1.70	1.42
Leave Encashment	1.17	0.96
	64.43	49.37
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.23	3.94
Staff Welfare	0.45	0.24
Total :	70.11	53.55

Note

*Since gratuity is unfunded the same is clubbed under the head salaries and wages as per guidence note on division II-Ind AS of schedule III to the companies act 2013

28 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	66.29	101.22
Amortization of Intangible Assets	0.07	0.13
Total :	66.36	101.35
29 Finance Cost		
Interest on late payment of statutory dues	0.12	1.06
	-	-
Total :	0.12	1.06

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	Year Ended 31-Mar-21 ₹ in Lacs	Year Ended 31-Mar-20 ₹ in Lacs
30 Other Expenses :		
Monitoring & Supervision Charges	105.00	105.00
Office expenses	19.56	7.90
Sundry Balance written Off	9.62	3.45
Security Expenses	7.18	9.88
Consultancy & Professional Expenses	4.91	6.55
Fooding Expenses	1.52	2.54
Insurance	1.13	0.73
Repairs & Maintenance		
Building	4.04	-
Electrical	0.71	1.00
Computer	0.02	0.06
Payment to auditor		
a) As statutory auditor	0.83	0.83
b) For reimbursement of expenses	-	0.02
Communication costs	0.82	0.90
Conveyance Expenses	0.35	0.46
Postage & Courier Exp	0.34	0.30
Transport Expense	0.16	0.51
Admin Vehicle Expenses	0.11	0.18
Garden Exp	0.10	0.10
Travelling Expenses	0.08	0.94
Bank Commission & Charges	0.08	0.19
Total :	156.54	141.55

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

	₹ in Lacs	
31 Contingent Liability, Contingent Assets and Commitments :	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
A) Contingent Liability		
a. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt	-	-
B) Commitments		
a. Revenue Commitments	6.72	8.23
b. Capital Commitments	-	-
C) Contingent Assets	-	-

32 Payment to Auditors		
Audit fee (Excluding Taxes)	0.83	0.83
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.02
Total :	0.83	0.85

33 Related Party Disclosures, as required in terms of "IND [AS] 24 are given below :

i) Relationships (Related Party relationships are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors)

(a) Holding company

SMS Envocare Ltd

(b) Key Management Personnel

1. Gitesh Sabane	Director
2. Bhupesh Moon	Director
3. Saurabh Gautam	Director

(c) Individuals having Significant Influence and their Enterprises

Late Mr. Abhay Sancheti (01/04/19 - 23/01/20)	Shareholder
Mr. Ajay Sancheti	Shareholder
Mr. Anand Sancheti	Shareholder

(d) Other Related Parties

Name	Relationship
Maharashtra Enviro Power Ltd	Group company having common promoters
SMS Limited	Group company having common promoters

ii) Transactions carried out with Related Party

₹ in Lacs

Nature of Transactions	Year	Referred in (a)	Referred in (b)	Referred in (c) & (d)
Purchase of services	2020-21	120.38	-	221.02
	2019-20	123.90	-	455.38
Salary to Director	2020-21	-	8.82	-
	2019-20	-	9.50	-
Dividend paid	2020-21	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-
Loans Accepted	2020-21	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-
Loans Repaid	2020-21	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-
Deposits & Advanes Accepted	2020-21	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-
Deposits & Advanes repaid	2020-21	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-
Outstanding Balances included in assets	2020-21	-	-	3.28
	2019-20	-	-	-
Outstanding Balances inclued in liabilites	2020-21	-	-	-
	2019-20	62.40	-	143.88

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

34 Employee Benefit Obligations:

1) Gratuity Valuation

A. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(Present Value of Benefit Obligation)	9.90	7.65
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded Status (Surplus/(Deficit))	-	-
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	9.90	7.65

B. Movements in plan assets and plan liabilities

There are no plan assets & liabilities since the obligation is not funded.

C. Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Employee Benefit Expenses

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Service Cost	1.17	0.91
Net Interest Cost	0.53	0.51
Expenses Recongnised in the statement of Profit and Loss	**1.70**	**1.42**

D. Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Other Comprehensive Income

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	Year Ended 31-Mar-20
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss on Obligation for the Period	0.55	-0.35
Net (Income)/Expense for the period recognised in OCI	0.55	-0.35

E. Changes in present value of Obligations

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Opening of defined benefit obligations	7.66	6.58
service cost	1.17	0.91
interest cost	0.53	0.51
benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / loss on total liabilities	0.55	-0.35
- due to change in financial assumptions	0.11	1.01
- due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- due to experience variance	0.44	-1.36
Closing of defined benefit obligation	9.90	7.66

F. Assumptions

The assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date. The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Expected Return on Plan Assets	N.A	N.A
Rate of Discounting	6.88%	6.88%
Rate of Salary Increase	6%	6%
Withdrawal rate	for service 4 years and below10%	
Mortality Rate During Employment	100% of Indian Assured Lives	
Mortality Rate After Employment	N.A	

G. Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	Impact absolute	Impact %
Base liability	9.90		
Increase Discount Rate by 0.50%	9.18	(0.73)	-7.32%
Decrease Discount Rate by 0.50%	10.71	0.80	8.11%
Increase Salary Inflation by 1.00%	11.59	1.69	17.06%
Decrease Salary Inflation by 1.00%	8.50	(1.40)	-14.16%
Increase Withdrawal Rate by 1.00%	10.02	0.12	1.22%
Decrease Withdrawal Rate by 1.00%	9.76	(0.14)	-1.43%

U.K. SURANA & CO. F.R.No. 110534W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR

Notes

1) The Base liability is calculated at discount rate of 6.88% per annum and salary inflation rate of 6% per annum for all future years
2) Liability are very sensitive to Salary escalation rate, discount rate & Withdrawal rate
3) Liabilities are very less sensitive due to change in mortatlity assumptions. Hence, sensitivities due to change in mortality are ignored

H. The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end 31st March, 2021 as follows:

₹ in Lacs

Projected Benefit Obligation Payable in future Years from the date of reporting	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
1st Following Year	0.23	0.19
2nd Following Year	0.24	0.19
3rd Following Year	0.31	0.20
4th Following Year	0.33	0.23
5th Following Year	0.34	0.24
After 5 years	32.21	27.34

2) Providend Fund

The expenses recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is Rs. 4.26 Lacs (31st March, 2020 Rs. 3.00 Lacs)

35 Financial risk management objective and policies :-

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The senior management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

i) Market risk :-

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits etc.

1) Interest Rate Risk:-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows with respect to interest payments on borrowings will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates, however the company does not have any long-term debt obligation with floating interest rates.

2) Foreign Currency Risk :-

The company does not have any foreign currency risk exposure.

3) Other Price Risk :-

the company has not made any investment in equity securities hence no exposure

ii) Credit Risk :

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or a customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables). The trade receivable includes receivables from PSU's. further the company expects the recovery of all the receivable.

a) Trade Receivables:-

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
1-90 days past due	187.04	140.75
91 to 180 days past due	19.91	5.78
More than 180 days past due	35.03	18.07
Total	**241.98**	**164.61**

b) Financial Guarantees

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Bank Guarantees	8.00	8.00

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

iii) Liquidity Risk :

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit facility and bank loans. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

(i) **Maturity Pattern of borrowings**

₹ in Lacs

As at 31st March, 2021	0-1 Years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Long Term borrowings (Including Current Maturity of Long term Debt)	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2020	0-1 Years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Long Term borrowings (Including Current Maturity of Long term Debt)	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(ii Maturity Patterns of Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Lacs

As at 31st March, 2021	6 months or less	6-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade payable	5.52	-	-	**5.52**
Other Financial Liability	367.56	-	-	**367.56**
Total	**373.07**	-	-	**373.07**

As at 31st March, 2020	6 months or less	6-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade payable	214.51	-	-	**214.51**
Other Financial Liability	197.28	-	-	**197.28**
Total	**411.787**	-	-	**411.79**

36 Capital Management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, attributable to the equity holders of the holding company. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, Loan obligation, trade and other payables and less cash and cash equivalents.

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Borrowings	-	-
Trade payables	5.52	214.51
Other payables	367.56	196.46
Less: cash and cash equivalents	18.32	10.95
Net debt	**354.75**	**400.02**
Equity	**493.27**	**397.92**
Capital and net debt	**848.02**	**797.94**
Gearing Ratio	**41.8%**	**50.1%**

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

37 Fair value measurement

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1) Fair value of current assets which incudes loans given, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
2) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1:

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

Level 2:

Other techniques for which major inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3:

Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable input data).

₹ in Lacs

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March, 2021	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Carried at amortised Cost	Total Amount
Finacial Assests							
Loans	-	280.00	280.00			280.00	280.00
Other Financial Assets	10.16	16.61	26.77	-	-	26.77	26.77
Trade Receivable	-	241.98	241.98	-	-	241.98	241.98
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	18.32	18.32	-	-	18.32	18.32
Other Bank Balancees	-	28.21	28.21	-	-	28.21	28.21
Total	**10.16**	**585.12**	**595.28**	**-**	**-**	**595.28**	**595.28**
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Fianacial Liabilities		367.56	367.56	-	-	367.56	367.56
Trade payables	-	5.52	5.52	-	-	5.52	5.52
Total	**-**	**373.07**	**373.07**	**-**	**-**	**373.07**	**373.07**

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March, 2020	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Carried at amortised Cost	Total Amount
Finacial Assests							
Loans	-	260.00	260.00	-	-	260.00	260.00
Other Financial Assets	9.55	10.90	20.45	-	-	20.45	20.45
Trade Receivable	-	164.61	164.61	-	-	164.61	164.61
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	10.95	10.95	-	-	10.95	10.95
Other Bank Balancees	-	26.75	26.75	-	-	26.75	26.75
Total	**9.55**	**473.21**	**482.76**	**-**	**-**	**482.76**	**482.76**
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Fianacial Liabilities		197.28	197.28	-	-	197.28	197.28
Trade payables	-	214.51	214.51	-	-	214.51	214.51
Total	**-**	**411.79**	**411.79**	**-**	**-**	**411.79**	**411.79**

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements

38 Earnings Per Share:

	₹ in Lacs	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	**Year Ended 31-Mar-20**
Net Profit available for Equity Shareholders as per statement of Profit and loss before other comprehensive income	95.75	108.95
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic & diluted EPS	95.75	108.95
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic & diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Earnings per equity share:		
Basic	957.52	1,089.53
Diluted	957.52	1,089.53

39 A reconciliation of the income tax expenses to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income taxes is summarized below

	₹ in Lacs	
Tax Expense:	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Profit Before Tax	106.03	112.53
Other comprehensive income before tax	-0.55	0.35
Total comprehensive income before tax	105.48	112.87
Indian Statutory Income tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Expected Income tax expenses	**27.43**	**29.35**
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income Tax Expenses		
Tax Effect of non deductible expenses	0.03	0.06
Tax Effect of Tax holidays	(16.97)	(27.08)
Deferred tax assets on following: -		
Tax Effect of adjustment in current year		(3.06)
Re-statement of earlier year DTA due to change in tax rate		-
Other adjustments	(0.35)	3.58
Total income tax expense recognised in Profit & Loss	**10.14**	**2.85**
a) Tax on normal income recognised in profit and loss	10.28	2.76
b) Tax on other comprehensive income recognised in profit and loss	(0.14)	0.09
Total tax recognised in profit and loss	**10.14**	**2.85**

40 Events after reporting date :-

There are no subsequent events between the reporting date and signing of financial statements which have material impact on the financials of the Company.

41 Party Balances are subject to Confirmation and the balances shown under Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Loans & Advances have approximately the same realisable value as shown in the financials.

42 Company is not required to spent on CSR Expenditure as the company is not qualified for any of the following criteria stipulated per provision of section 135 of the Companies Act.

a. net worth of or more than five hundred crores rupees or
b. turnover of one thousand crores rupees or more
c. net profit of rupees five crore or more during any preceding three financial year

43 Amendment in schedule III for subsequent year : -

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose standalone financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.

Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.

Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

A.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Disclosure of some ratios (Current Ratio, Debt-Equity ratio, Return of Capital Employed, Return of Equity)

Statement of profit and loss:

Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

44 Previous year figures have been regrouped / recasted where necessary

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No. 168192)
Nagpur, dated 24th July 2021
UDIN : 21168192AAAACY4501

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SMS WALUJ CETP PRIVATE LIMITED

GITESH SABANE
Director
(DIN:06902387)

BHUPESH MOON
Director
(DIN: 07757352)