ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Raman H. Patel B.Com., F.C.A.
CA. Vijay M. Dhanak B.Com., F.C.A., D.I.S.A.(ICAI)

Phone : 2872 4469 / 2874 8172
109, Jawahar Nagar,
Gr. Floor, Road No. 1,
Goregaon (West),
Mumbai - 400 104.
Email : vijaydhanak@hotmail.com

Ref. No. : AR /

Date

To the Members of
Dowells Cable Accessories Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dowells Cable Accessories Private Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31ST March 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (The Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income (profit), changes in equity 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 thereunder, 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and other Shareholder's Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor 's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after this Auditor 's Report.

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

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

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

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

Management 's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements and for Internal Financial control over Financial Reporting

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 of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India , including the accounting standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities ; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design , implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on essential components of the 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 Act.

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.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

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

Auditor 's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor 's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on 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.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial controls 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 or 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") , issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

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 fmancial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder .

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director.

(f) In our opinion considering nature of business , size of the operation and organizational structure of the entity, 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 31st March, 2022 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.

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(h) 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:

i. In our opinion to the best of our information and as explained to us, the Company does not have any pending litigations which would have impact on its financial position in its financial statements.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Funds by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F.R. No. 100594W

CA Vijay M. Dhanak
(Partner)
M. N. 38119
Mumbai
Dated: 14.04.2022
UDIN: 22038119AIGVUF4701

ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Raman H. Patel B.Com., F.C.A.
CA. Vijay M. Dhanak B.Com., F.C.A., D.I.S.A.(ICAI)

Phone : 2872 4469 / 2874 8172
109, Jawahar Nagar,
Gr. Floor, Road No. 1,
Goregaon (West),
Mumbai - 400 104.
Email : vijaydhanak@hotmail.com

Ref. No. : AR / Date

Annexure 'A' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

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

(i)(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(i) (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(i) (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(i)(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(i)(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)(a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory [including inventory lying with third parties] at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate.

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

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

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

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

(iii)(c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii)(d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii)(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

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

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

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY (ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

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

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

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

(ix)(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(xi)(a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi)(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by [cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us] in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(xi)(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

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

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

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the note No. 28 (E) to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

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

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

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

(xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xvi)(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year.

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

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

(xx)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

(xx)(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

(xxi) Since the company is not required to prepare Consolidated financial statements, clause 3 (xxi) is not applicable.

For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F.R. NO. 100594W

CA Vijay M. Dhanak
(Partner) M.N. 38119
Mumbai. Dated: 14.04.2022
UDIN : 22038119AIGVUF4701``

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022

dowell's®

(₹ in '000')

	Notes	As at 31 Mar 22	As at 31 Mar 21
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	33,050.65	31,429.53
Right of use assets	4	6,670.08	12,827.08
Other intangible assets	5	40,178.47	44,813.47
Non-current tax assets (net)	6	129.56	-
Other non-current assets	7	1,397.60	1,978.60
		81,426.35	**91,048.68**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,65,466.21	88,866.52
Financial assets	9		
a) Trade receivables		1,55,869.39	83,675.17
b) Cash and cash equivalents		9,974.56	8,480.57
c) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents		15,000.00	-
d) Other financial assets		216.38	-
Other current assets	10	1,874.54	4,183.74
		3,48,401.07	**1,85,205.99**
Total Assets		**4,29,827.43**	**2,76,254.67**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	90,000.00	90,000.00
Other Equity	12	2,42,356.48	1,11,535.71
		3,32,356.48	**2,01,535.71**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	583.00	5,827.61
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	3,398.20	2,241.35
		3,981.20	**8,068.96**
Current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities	15		
a) Lease liabilities		6,666.56	7,516.76
b) Trade payables			
(I) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,489.01	28,710.24
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		60,312.63	21,200.56
c) Other current financial liabilities		510.00	510.00
Other current liabilities	16	20,622.61	4,891.99
Current tax liabilities (net)	17	2,888.94	3,820.44
		93,489.75	**66,650.00**
Total Equity and liabilities		**4,29,827.43**	**2,76,254.67**
Corporate Information and Summary of significant accounting policies	1 & 2		
Contingent liabilities and Commitments	28		
Other Notes to Accounts	29		

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

As per our report of even date
For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 100594W

V. M. Dhanak
Partner
Membership No. 38119

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U28910MH2015PTC270585

Jayantibhai S. Patel
Managing Director
DIN : 02829263

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

Rashmikant V Mehta
Director
DIN : 009461716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. 108, Jawahar Nagar, Ground Floor, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 F.R. No. 100594W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

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

(₹ in '000')

	Notes	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	8,95,269.84	4,24,538.69
Other income	19	1,138.48	5.58
Total Income		**8,96,408.32**	**4,24,544.27**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	20	2,71,353.14	1,39,671.05
Purchases of Stock in trade	21	4,07,230.40	1,38,573.28
Changes in Inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work-in-progress and scrap	22	(58,025.36)	(6,302.62)
Employee benefits expense	23	19,424.15	16,167.42
Finance cost	24	1,652.69	2,038.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	14,294.05	11,242.92
Other expenses	26	65,501.57	42,980.63
Total Expenses		**7,21,430.65**	**3,44,370.94**
Profit before tax		**1,74,977.67**	**80,173.33**
Income tax expenses			
Current tax		43,287.33	19,467.82
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(287.28)	-
Deferred tax (credit)/charge		1,156.85	1,309.30
Total tax expense		**44,156.90**	**20,777.12**
Profit for the period		**1,30,820.77**	**59,396.21**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax		**1,30,820.77**	**59,396.21**
Earnings per share			
Basic	27	14.54	6.60
Diluted	27	14.54	6.60
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic	27	90,00,000	90,00,000
Diluted	27	90,00,000	90,00,000
Corporate Information and summary of significant accounting policies	1 & 2		
Contingent liabilities and Commitments	28		
Other Notes to Accounts	29		

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

As per our report of even date
For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 100594W

V. M. Dhanak
Partner
Membership No. 38119

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U28910MH2015PTC270585

Jayantibhai S. Patel
Managing Director
DIN : 02829263

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

Rashmikant V Mehta
Director
DIN : 009461716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. 109, Jawahar Nagar, Ground Floor, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 F.R. No. 100594W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

dowell's

A) Equity Share Capital

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21
Balance at the beginning of the year	90,000	90,000
Issue of equity shares	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**90,000**	**90,000.00**

B) Other Equity

(₹ in '000')

	Total other equity
As at 1 Apr 2020	**52,139.50**
Profit after tax for the year	59,396.21
As at 31 Mar 2021	**1,11,535.71**
Profit after tax for the year	1,30,820.77
As at 31 Mar 2022	**2,42,356.48**

Corporate Information and summary of significant accounting policies
Contingent liabilities and commitments
Other notes to accounts

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 100594W

V. M. Dhanak
Partner
Membership No. 38119

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U28910MH2015PTC270585

Jayantibhai S. Patel
Managing Director
DIN : 02829263

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

Rashmikant V Mehta
Director
DIN : 09461716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 109, Jawahar Nagar, Ground Floor, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 F.R. No. 100594W

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

dowells

(₹ in '000')

	Year ended 31 Mar 22	Year ended 31 Mar 21
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	1,74,977.67	80,173.33
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,294.05	11,242.92
Interest income on financial assets	(816.23)	-
Finance cost	1,652.69	2,038.26
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	(151.52)	(85.26)
Impairment allowance for trade receivable considered doubtful	1,806.79	977.09
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(6.33)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,91,757.12**	**94,346.35**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(74,001.00)	(31,919.33)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories (net)	(76,599.69)	(9,726.91)
(Increase)/ Decrease in financial assets (including contract assets)	(216.38)	113.82
(Increase)/ Decrease in non-financial assets	2,339.20	2,183.04
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	13,048.69	(21,568.09)
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities and provisions	-	225.00
Increase/ (Decrease) in non-financial liabilities (including contract liabilities)	15,730.62	2,814.77
Cash generated from operations	**72,058.55**	**36,468.64**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(44,061.11)	(19,196.08)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**27,997.45**	**17,272.56**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)	(4,572.17)	(3,149.24)
Purchase of other intangible assets	-	(3,015.00)
Bank deposit placed	(30,000.00)	-
Bank deposit matured	15,000.00	-
Interest received	816.23	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(18,755.94)**	**(6,164.24)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Amount received on exercise of employee stock options	-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(6,996.00)	(6,943.00)
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(4,469.45)
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	
Interest and other finance cost paid	(751.51)	(751.88)
Payment of dividends	-	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(7,747.51)**	**(12,164.33)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**1,494.00**	**(1,056.01)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8,480.56	9,536.57
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer below note (c))	**9,974.56**	**8,480.56**
Supplemental Information		
(a) Cash Transactions from operating activities:		
Spent towards Corporate Social Responsibility	900.00	-
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	9,974.56	8,356.27
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Cash in hand	-	124.29
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 10)	**9,974.56**	**8,480.57**
Cash Credit from banks (Secured)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents in Cash Flow Statement	**9,974.56**	**8,480.57**
Net debt reconciliation		

	Note
Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies	1 & 2
Contingent liabilities and commitments	28
Other notes to accounts	29

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 100594W

V. M. Dhanak
Partner
Membership No. 38118

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 109, Jawahar Nagar, Ground Floor, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 F.R. No. 100594W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U28910MH2015PTC270585

Jayantibhai S. Patel
Managing Director
DIN : 02829263

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

Rashmikant V Mehta
Director
DIN : 06461716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

1. Corporate information

Dowells Cable Accessories Private Limited ('the Company') (CIN: U28910MH2015PTC270585) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated on 1st December 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at Gala No. 47/47A, 1st Floor, Jagat Satguru Industrial Estate, Off Aarey Road, Goregaon East, Mumbai - 400063. The Company is engaged in manufacture of electrical goods & cable accessories & equipment's. The Company has manufacturing facilities at Halol (Gujarat). The Company caters to major sectors of the industries both domestic and international markets

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and authorised for issue on 14 April 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

A) Basis of preparation

i Statement of Compliance:

The Company prepares its financial statements to comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time. These financial statements includes Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash flows and Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

ii Basis of Measurement:

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared on an accrual basis and a historical cost convention, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value as explained in accounting policy of fair value measurement and financial instruments below.

The accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of financial statement have been consistently applied.

iii Classification of Current / Non-Current Assets and Liabilities:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. It has been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Operating Cycle:
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
(a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
(b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:
(a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
(b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

iv Functional and Presentation Currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements which also include the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest million up to two decimal places, as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, unless otherwise stated.

B) Use of estimates and judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

FOR DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

I Revenue Recognition:
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

II Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in current and future periods.

III Provisions
The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

IV Contingencies
In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

V Fair value measurement of financial instruments
When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments (Refer note 29.2 for accounting policy on Fair value measurement of financial instruments).

VI Foreign Currency Transactions / Translations
Transactions in currencies other than Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the exchange rate prevailing as at reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies which are carried in terms of historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the exchange rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

VII Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets
The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

VIII Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If an indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing of the asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash-generating-unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from the other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds it recoverable amount, the asset is considered as impaired and it's written down to its recoverable amount.

The Company estimates the value-in-use of the Cash generating unit (CGU) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/ CGU.

IX Employee benefits
The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

X Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

C) Changes in significant accounting policies

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 has notified amendments to certain Ind AS. The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

D) Recent pronouncement

The amendments to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable from 01 April 2021. The Company has given effect of amendment by inclusion of the relevant disclosures under explanatory notes or by way of additional notes, wherever significant in nature.

E) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

On 18 June 2021, MCA through a notification has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021. The notification has made amendments to various Ind AS. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

F) The significant accounting policies used in preparation of the financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

FOR DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 63.

3. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Capitalisation of costs in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and 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. Incomes and expenses related to the incidental operations not necessary to bring the item to the location and the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year in which such expenses are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the end of reporting period and are carried at cost comprising direct costs, related incidental expenses, other directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss when the asset is derecognized.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are generally stated at the lower of their net book value and net realizable value. Any gain or losses arising on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Once the assets classified as held-for-sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment's is calculated on pro rata basis on straight-line method using the management assessed useful lives of the assets which is in line with the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	
Plant & Machineries	15 years
Factory equipment	15 years
Dies & Fixtures	3 years
Electrical installations	3-10 years
Laboratory equipment	10 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
IT Hardware	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Leasehold land and improvements	

In case of certain class of assets, the Company uses different useful life than those prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of the management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from those classes of assets. The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving at the economic life of an asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively. Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

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 or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. Borrowing cost incurred for constructed assets is capitalised up to the date by which asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

dowell's

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value of Property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2022 are as follows:

(₹ in '000')

	Plant & Machinery	Dies & Fixtures	Electric Fan	Factory Equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicle	Data Processing Machines	Total	Capital Work in progress
Gross carrying value (at cost)											
As at 01 April 2021	33,617.02	7,064.37	105.84	342.34	520.02	166.72	874.80	1,228.71	574.19	44,494.00	-
Additions	3,632.02	777.00	58.15	-	607.50	-	-	-	48.50	5,123.17	-
Transfer (Refer below note c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 22	**37,249.04**	**7,841.37**	**163.99**	**342.34**	**1,127.52**	**166.72**	**874.80**	**1,228.71**	**622.69**	**49,617.17**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 01 April 2021	6,469.09	5,675.75	24.90	57.73	153.25	47.69	182.56	182.36	271.14	13,064.46	-
Depreciation charge for the year	2,297.37	709.52	27.02	21.68	54.28	32.51	81.82	145.88	131.99	3,502.06	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 22	**8,766.46**	**6,385.27**	**51.91**	**79.41**	**207.52**	**80.20**	**264.38**	**328.25**	**403.13**	**16,566.52**	**-**
Net carrying value											
As at 31 March 22	**28,482.58**	**1,456.11**	**112.08**	**262.93**	**920.00**	**86.52**	**610.42**	**900.46**	**219.56**	**33,050.65**	**-**

The changes in the carrying value of Property, plant and equipment for the period ended 31 March 2021 are as follows:

(₹ in '000')

	Plant & Machinery	Dies & Fixtures	Electric Fan	Factory Equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicle	Data Processing Machines	Total	Capital Work in progress
Gross carrying value (at cost)											
As at 01 April 2020	29,778.26	6,284.37	93.49	342.34	520.02	83.38	874.80	1,228.71	323.39	39,528.76	1,816.00
Additions	3,838.76	780.00	12.34	-	-	83.34	-	-	250.80	4,965.24	
Transfer (Refer below note c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,816.00)
As at 31 March 2021	**33,617.02**	**7,064.37**	**105.84**	**342.34**	**520.02**	**166.72**	**874.80**	**1,228.71**	**574.19**	**44,494.00**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 01 April 2020	4,574.89	4,206.51	14.72	36.05	103.87	24.34	100.74	36.48	161.13	9,258.73	-
Depreciation charge for the year	1,894.20	1,469.24	10.18	21.68	49.38	23.35	81.82	145.88	110.00	3,805.73	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**6,469.09**	**5,675.75**	**24.90**	**57.73**	**153.25**	**47.69**	**182.56**	**182.36**	**271.14**	**13,064.46**	**-**
Net carrying value											
As at 31 March 2021	**27,147.93**	**1,388.62**	**80.94**	**284.61**	**366.78**	**119.02**	**692.24**	**1,046.34**	**303.05**	**31,429.53**	**-**

Notes:-

(a) All property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(b) For capital expenditures contracted but not incurred - Refer note 28(B).

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MUMBAI
AUDIT
BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI
63.

4 Right of use assets

Accounting policy

i. The Company as a leasee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

The estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows. Lease liabilities have been included in other financial liabilities. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

ii. Others

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
(b) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial
(c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
(d) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.0% p.a., with maturity between 2021-2023.

4 Right of use assets

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use for the year ended 31 March 2022

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22
Gross Carrying Value	
As at 1 April 2021	18,470.99
Additions during the period	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 Mar 2022	**18,470.99**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2021	5,643.91
Depreciation charge for the period	6,157.00
Disposals	-
As at 31 Mar 2022	**11,800.91**
Net carrying value	
As at 31 Mar 2022	**6,670.08**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use for the year ended 31 March 2021

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 21
Gross Carrying Value	
As at 1 April 2020	9,243.01
Additions during the period	18,470.99
Disposals	(9,243.01)
As at 31 March 2021	**18,470.99**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2020	8,986.26
Depreciation charge for the period	5,900.66
Disposals	(9,243.01)
As at 31 March 2021	**5,643.91**
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2021	**12,827.08**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

FOR DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Non-current lease liabilities	583.00	5,827.61
Current lease liabilities	6,666.56	7,516.76
	7,249.56	13,344.37

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
As at 01 April 2021	13,344.37	530.00
Additions	-	18,470.99
Finance cost accrued during the year	901.18	1,286.38
Deletions	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(6,996.00)	(6,943.00)
	7,249.56	13,344.37

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities of non-cancellable contractual commitments as on an undiscounted basis.

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Less than one year	6,996.00	6,996.00
One to five years	58.30	7,579.00
	7,054.30	14,575.00

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	6,157.00	5,900.66
Interest expense on lease liabilities	901.18	1,286.38
	7,058.18	7,187.04

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for warehouse taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. The Company does not have any lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract.

5 Other Intangible Assets

Accounting policy

I. 'Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Amortisation on intangible assets is calculated on pro rata basis on straight-line method using the useful lives of the assets and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Computer software	3 year

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of Intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

Intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

II. 'Intellectual Property

Brands/trademarks acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of consideration paid. Following initial recognition, brands/trademarks are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. A brand/trademark acquired as part of a business combination is recognised outside goodwill, at fair value at the date of acquisition, if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights and its fair value can be measured reliably. The useful lives of brands/trademarks are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The assessment includes whether the brand/trade mark name will continue to trade and the expected lifetime of the brand/trademark. Amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives on a straight-line basis over a period appropriate to the asset's useful life. The carrying values of brands/trademarks with finite and indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company does not have any brands/ trademarks with indefinite useful lives.

III. 'De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

(₹ in '000')

	Brand
Gross Carrying Value	
As at 1 April 2021	46,350.00
Additions during the period	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 Mar 2022	46,350.00
Accumulated amortization	
As at 1 April 2021	1,536.53
amortization charge for the period	4,635.00
Disposals	-
As at 31 Mar 2022	6,171.53
Net carrying value	
As at 31 Mar 2022	40,178.47

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use for the year ended 31 march 2021.

(₹ in '000')

	Brand
Gross Carrying Value	
As at 1 April 2020	-
Additions during the period	46,350.00
Disposals	-
As at 31 Mar 2021	46,350.00
Accumulated amortization	
As at 1 April 2020	-
amortization charge for the period	1,536.53
Disposals	-
As at 31 Mar 2021	1,536.53
Net carrying value	
As at 31 Mar 2021	44,813.47

6 Non-current tax assets (net)

The details of Non-current/ (Current) tax assets / (liabilities) as at 31 March 2022

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Non-current tax assets (net of provision for taxation)	129.56	
	129.56	**-**

7 Other non-current assets

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Capital advances		
Unsecured, considered good	1,354.00	1,905.00
Gross Capital Advances	1,354.00	1,905.00
Less : Impairment allowance for doubtful advance	-	-
Net Capital Advances	1,354.00	1,905.00
Advances other than capital advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits and Earnest money deposits,Unsecured, considered good	43.60	53.60
Balances with Statutory/Government authorities	-	20.00
	1,397.60	**1,978.60**

8 Inventories (Net)

Accounting policy

Raw materials, stock in trade, work in progress, finished goods, packing materials, project material for long term contracts, scrap materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, packing materials, and stores and spares is determined on a First In-First Out (FIFO) basis and includes all applicable costs, including inward freight, incurred in bringing goods to their present location and condition.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials as aforesaid, direct labour cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on total manufacturing overheads to raw materials consumed.

Stock -in-trade are valued at lower of cost and or realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and includes all applicable costs, including inward freight, incurred in bringing the inventories at their location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

The stocks of scrap materials have been taken at net realisable value.

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

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Raw materials	38,460.32	18,984.90
Stock In Trade	89,103.41	13,558.58
Work-in-progress	5,542.96	1,191.09
Finished goods	26,852.68	39,484.89
Packing materials	3,139.11	3,848.38
Scrap materials	1,615.05	10,854.17
Stores and spares	752.69	944.51
	1,65,466.21	**88,866.52**

9 Current financial assets

(a) Trade receivables

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Trade receivables- Considered Good (Unsecured)	1,58,833.42	81,847.37
Receivables from related parties- Considered Good (Unsecured) (Refer note - 29.1)	42.96	3,028.01
Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Trade receivables (Gross)	**1,58,876.38**	**84,875.38**
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivables - Credit Impaired	3,006.99	1,200.21
Current Trade receivables (Net)	**1,55,869.39**	**83,675.17**

The following table summarizes the change in impairment allowance measured using the life time expected credit loss model:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
At the beginning of year	1,200.21	223.12
Provision during the period	1,806.79	977.09
At the end of the period	**3,006.99**	**1,200.21**

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

dowell's

Trade receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 22

(₹ in '000')

	Less than 6 motnhs	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,57,859.27	228.47	637.01	151.63	-	1,58,876.38
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	1,806.79	977.09	223.12	-	3,006.99
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired						-

Trade receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 21

(₹ in '000')

	Less than 6 motnhs	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	84,659.58	64.23	151.56	-	-	84,875.38
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	488.54	488.54	223.12	-	-	1,200.21
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired						-

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	9,974.56	8,356.27
Cash in hand	-	124.29
	9,974.56	**8,480.57**

There is no repatriation restriction with regard to cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting period and prior periods.

(c) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (at amortisied cost)

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Deposits with original maturity for 3 to 12 months	15,000.00	-
	15,000.00	**-**

(d) Other financial assets

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
At amortised cost		
Security deposits and Earnest money deposits, Unsecured, considered good	210.00	-
Others		
Interest accrued on bank deposits	6.38	-
	216.38	**-**

10 Other current assets

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Advances other than capital advances, Unsecured, considered good		
Advances for material and services	1,874.54	4,183.74
	1,874.54	**4,183.74**

11 Equity Share Capital

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity shares, Rs 10 per value 1,50,00,000 (1,50,00,000) equity shares	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00
Preference shares, Rs 10 per value 25,00,000 (25,00,000) pref. shares	25,000.00	25,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
Equity shares, Rs. 10 per value 90,00,000 (90,00,000) equity shares	90,000.00	90,000.00
	90,000.00	**90,000.00**

Note:
The reconciliation of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are as follow:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22		31 March 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	90,00,000	90,000.00	9000000	90,000.00
At the end of the year	**90,00,000**	**90,000**	**9000000**	**90,000.00**

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

(1) The Company has 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.

(2) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(3) The Company has issued Nil shares of Rs 10/- as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, or by way of bonus shares out of free reserves during the period of five years immediately preceding the date as at which Balance Sheet is prepared.

(4) The Company has not bought any shares by way of buy back during the period of five years immediately preceding date as at which Balance Sheet is prepared.

(5) There are no calls unpaid on issued shares.

(6) No Shares have been forfeited by the Company.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

FOR DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

Share of The Company Held By Holding/ Ultimate Holding Company

(Number of share)

	31 Mar 22	% holding	31 March 2021	% holding
Polycab India Limited	54,00,000	60%	4590000.00	51%
	54,00,000	**60%**	**4590000.00**	**51%**

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at 31 Mar 2022 and 31 March 2021 are as follows:

	31 Mar 22		31 March 2021	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Polycab India Ltd	54,00,000	60%	45,90,000	51%
Mr. Jayantibhai S. Patel	18,00,000	20%	22,05,000	25%
Mrs. Divyaprabha J. Patel	18,00,000	20%	22,05,000	25%

12 Other equity

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date less any transfers to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Opening balance	1,11,535.71	52,139.50
Add: Profit during the year	1,30,820.77	59,396.21
	2,42,356.48	**1,11,535.71**

13 Lease libilities

Lease liabilities- non-current

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
At amortised cost	583.00	5,827.61
	583.00	**5,827.61**

14 Income taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred income tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and / or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due to certain developments or reviews during the relevant period. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Income tax received / receivable pertains to prior period recognised when reasonable certainty arise for refund acknowledged by the Income-tax department. Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying unit intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

The major tax jurisdiction of the Company is India. The Company has made provisions for taxes basis its best judgement, prior year assessments and advice from external experts, if required. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax laws and prior experience.

Further, the Company periodically receives notices and inquiries from Indian income tax authorities related to the Company's operations. The Company has evaluated these notices and inquiries and has concluded that any consequent income tax claims or demands, if any, by the income tax authorities will not succeed on ultimate resolution.

(A) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Current tax:		
In respect of current year	43,287.33	19,467.82
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier years	(287.28)	-
Deferred tax:		
In respect of current year	1,156.85	1,309.30
Effect of decrease in applicable tax rate in India	-	-
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier years	-	-
	44,156.90	**20,777.12**

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 63.

(B) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Profit before tax	1,74,977.67	80,173.33
Enacted tax rates in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	44,038.38	20,178.02
Effect of differential tax impact due to the following (tax benefit)/ tax expenses:		
CSR expenses	226.51	-
Others	126.34	-
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier years	(287.28)	-
	44,103.95	**20,178.02**

Notes:-
The tax rate used for the 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25.17%, payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under Indian Income Tax Laws.

(C) The details of Non-current/ (Current) tax assets / (liabilities) as at 31 March 2022

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Non-current tax assets (net of provision for taxation)	129.56	-
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	(2,888.94)	(3,820.44)
	(2,759.38)	**(3,820.44)**

(D) The movement in the gross current tax assets/ (liability) for the year ended 31 March 2022

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Net current tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	(3,820.32)	(3,548.59)
Income tax Paid	44,061.11	19,196.08
Effect of interest on income-tax order	-	-
Interest liability adjusted against advance tax	-	-
Refund received	287.00	-
Current tax expense	(43,287.33)	(19,467.82)
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier years	-	-
Net current tax asset / (liability) at the end	**(2,759.54)**	**(3,820.32)**

(E) The movement in gross deferred tax assets and liabilities
For the year ended 31 March 2022

(₹ in '000')

	Carrying value as at 01 April 21	Changes through profit and loss	Carrying value as at 31 Mar 22
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2,673.61)	(1,627.23)	(4,300.84)
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	302.07	454.73	756.80
Lease liabilities	130.19	15.65	145.84
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(2,241.35)**	**(1,156.85)**	**(3,398.20)**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

(₹ in '000')

	Carrying value as at 01 April 20	Changes through profit and loss	Carrying value as at 31 Mar 22
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,056.98)	(1,616.64)	(2,673.61)
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	56.16	245.91	302.07
Lease liabilities	68.77	61.42	130.19
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(932.05)**	**(1,309.30)**	**(2,241.35)**

(F) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net):

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	(2,241.35)	(932.05)
Tax (income)/expense due to tax rate change		
Tax (income)/expense on adjustment of tax relating to earlier year	-	(472.42)
Tax (income)/expense recognised in profit or loss	(1,156.85)	(836.88)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) at the end	**(3,398.20)**	**(2,241.35)**

15 Current financial liabilities

(A) Current Lease liabilities

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Lease Liabilities	6,666.56	7,516.76
	6,666.56	**7,516.76**

(B) Trade Payable
Accounting policy
These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 to 90 days of recognition other than usance letter of credit. Trade payables are presented as current financial liabilities.
The Company enters into arrangements for purchase under usance letter of credit issued by banks under non-fund based working capital limits of the Company. Considering these arrangements are majorly for raw materials with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as acceptances under trade payables.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

FOR DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

dowell's

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
At Amortised Cost		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note - 29)	-	-
Trade payables - Others	2,489.01	28,710.24
	2,489.01	**28,710.24**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Trade payables - Others (Refer note below (b))	57,253.35	19,460.90
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note - 29)	3,059.28	1,739.66
	60,312.63	**21,200.56**

Notes:-

a) Others includes amount payable to vendors, employees liability and accrual of expenses that are expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle or due to be settled within twelve months from the reporting date.

b) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended 31 March 2022 and year ended 31 March 2021 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
(i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act:		
Principal	2,489.01	28,710.24
Interest	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	16.37	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year		
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

c) Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31 March 22

(₹ in '000')

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
(i) MSME	2,489.01	-	-	2,489.01
(ii) Others	60,449.88	-	-	60,449.88
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others				
	62,938.90	-	-	**62,938.90**

d) Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31 March 21

(₹ in '000')

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
(i) MSME	28,286.43	202.95	220.87	28,710.25
(ii) Others	20,874.92	314.77	10.86	21,200.56
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-
	49,161.36	**517.72**	**231.73**	**49,910.80**

(C) Other current financial Liabilities

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Security deposit	510.00	510.00
	510.00	**510.00**

16 Other current liabilities

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Advance from customers	9,713.45	1,695.19
Other statutory dues		
Employee Recoveries and Employer Contributions	43.58	41.98
Taxes Payable (Other than Income tax)	10,865.58	3,154.81
	20,622.61	**4,891.99**

17 Income tax liabilities (net)

The details of Non-current/ (Current) tax assets / (liabilities) as at 31 March 2022

(₹ in '000')

	31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
Non-current tax assets (net of provision for taxation)	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	2,888.94	3,820.44
	2,888.94	**3,820.44**

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

18: Revenue from operations

Accounting Policy

IND AS 115 was made effective from 1 April 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The new revenue standard replaced IND AS 18 & IND AS 11 and interpretations on revenue recognition related to sale of goods and services. The Company has applied the modified retrospective approach and accordingly has included the impact of Ind AS 115.

(I) Measurement of Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts, incentive schemes, if any, as per contracts with customers. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer. Taxes collected from customers on behalf of Government are not treated as Revenue.

(II) Sale of goods

Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of these products is recognized at a point in time when control of the product has been transferred at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, and there are no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. At contract inception, the Company assess the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods or services are transferred to customers and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. The point of time of transfer of control to customers depends on the terms of the trade - CIF, CFR or DDP, ex-works, etc.

(III) Variable consideration

It includes volume discounts, price concessions, liquidity damages, incentives, etc. The Company estimates the variable consideration with respect to above based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience. The Company adjust estimate of revenue at the earlier of when the most likely amount of consideration the Company expect to receive changes or when the consideration becomes fixed.

(IV) Schemes

The Company operates several sales incentive programmes wherein the customers are eligible for several benefits on achievement of underlying conditions as prescribed in the scheme programme such as credit notes, tours, kind etc. Revenue from contract with customer is presented deducting cost of all these schemes.

(V) Right to return

When a contract provides a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period, the Company estimates the expected returns using a probability-weighted average amount approach similar to the expected value method under Ind AS 115.

At the point of sale, a refund liability and a corresponding adjustment to revenue is recognised for those products expected to be returned. At the same time, the Company has a right to recover the product when customers exercise their right of return. Consequently, the Company recognises a right to returned goods asset and a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales. The Company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. It is considered highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur given the consistent level of returns over previous years. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.

For goods expected to be returned, the Company presented a refund liability and an asset for the right to recover products from a customer separately in the balance sheet.

(VI) Export incentives

Export incentives under various schemes notified by the Government have been recognised on the basis of applicable regulations, and when reasonable assurance to receive such revenue is established. Export incentives income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 63.

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Sale of products		
Finished goods	3,67,390.72	2,08,999.36
Traded goods	4,41,650.90	1,81,827.45
Sale of service	-	7.50
	8,09,041.61	**3,90,834.31**
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	86,170.77	33,693.51
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**8,95,212.38**	**4,24,527.82**
Export incentives	57.46	10.87
	8,95,269.84	**4,24,538.69**

Note :

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

19: Other income

Accounting Policy:

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain on investments and exchange gain on forward contracts and on translation of other assets and liabilities.

Interest income on financial asset measured either at amortised cost or FVTPL is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Foreign Currency

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹) which is also the Company's functional currency. Foreign currency transaction are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Interest income on financial assets		
Carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits	150.25	-
Others	665.99	5.58
Other non-operating income		
Exchange Difference (Net)	170.73	-
Sundry balances written back	151.52	-
	1,138.48	**5.58**

20: Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Inventories at the beginning of the period	22,833.27	19,845.27
Add: Purchases	2,90,013.30	1,42,659.05
	3,12,846.57	**1,62,504.32**
Less: Inventories at the end of the period	41,493.43	22,833.27
	2,71,353.14	**1,39,671.05**

Note :

Details of material consumed

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Copper	1,99,437.57	1,09,230.93
Aluminium	48,134.35	19,769.09
Others	13,773.27	7,793.20
Packing Materials	10,007.95	2,877.83
	2,71,353.14	**1,39,671.05**

21: Purchases of Stock in trade

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Purchase of Cable Glands	4,01,650.24	1,33,491.11
Purchase of Terminals	405.61	2,910.25
Purchase of Crimping Tools	932.02	1,465.72
Purchase of others	4,242.53	706.20
	4,07,230.40	**1,38,573.28**

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

22: Changes in Inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work-in-progress

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Inventory at the beginning of the period		
Work-in-progress	1,191.09	3,111.66
Finished goods	39,484.89	32,805.81
Traded Goods	13,558.58	17,348.77
Scrap materials	10,854.17	5,519.87
	65,088.74	**58,786.11**
Inventory at the end of the period		
Work-in-progress	5,542.96	1,191.09
Finished goods	26,852.68	39,484.89
Traded Goods	89,103.41	13,558.58
Scrap materials	1,615.05	10,854.17
	1,23,114.10	**65,088.74**
	(58,025.36)	**(6,302.62)**

23: Employee benefits expense

Accounting Policy

(i) **Short-term employee benefits**

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, incentives, special awards, medical benefits etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss account in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) **Compensated absences**

The Company estimates and provides the liability for such short-term and long term benefits based on the terms of the policy. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit & Loss and are not deferred.

(iii) **Defined contribution plans**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and 'Employer-Employee Scheme' are defined contribution schemes. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund and 'Employer Employee' scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the funds. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

Employee benefits expense

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Salaries, wages and bonus	18,424.55	15,931.98
Contribution to provident and other funds	272.55	235.44
Staff Welfare Expenses	727.05	-
	19,424.15	**16,167.42**

24: Finance cost

Accounting Policy

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or erection of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of such asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense on financial liabilities, interest on tax matters, exchange differences arising from the foreign currency borrowings, gain/loss on fair value of forward cover and it's premium and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	712.38	699.50
Interest expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL	901.18	1,286.38
Others	39.14	52.38
	1,652.69	**2,038.26**

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

dowell's®

25: Depreciation and amortization expense

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer note 3)	3,502.06	3,805.73
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	6,157.00	5,900.66
Depreciation of intangible assets (refer note -5)	4,635.00	1,536.53
	14,294.05	**11,242.92**

26: Other expenses

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Consumbles, Stores & Spares	3,805.97	4,428.97
Sub-contracting expenses	31,439.85	23,547.04
Power and fuel	6,617.30	3,452.84
Rate & Taxes	1,291.25	-
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	30.30	210.87
Buildings	-	-
Others	242.34	311.00
Advertising and sales promotion	919.63	283.95
Brokerage and commission	952.59	794.70
Communication Cost	-	323.38
Travelling and conveyance	56.01	39.60
Legal and professional fees	2,021.04	472.55
Freight & forwarding expenses	13,317.11	5,454.69
Payment to auditor (Refer Note below)	275.00	220.00
Impairment allowance for trade receivable considered doubtful	1,806.79	977.09
CSR Expenditure	900.00	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,826.39	2,463.96
	65,501.57	**42,980.63**

Payments to the auditor (excluding applicable taxes):

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
As auditor		
(i) Tax Audit Fee	110.00	85.00
(ii) Statutory Audit Fee	130.00	105.00
(iii) Taxation Matters	35.00	30.00
	275.00	**220.00**

Details of Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses:

(i) No amount has been spent on construction / acquisition of an asset of the Company.

(ii) CSR Spent consist of following:

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year as per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.	900.00	-
Gross amount spent by the Company during the year	900.00	-
Shortfall/(Excess)	-	-

27: Earnings per share

(₹ in '000')

		Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Profit after taxation	₹	1,30,820.77	59,396.21
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earning per share	Number	90,00,000	90,00,000
Earnings per shares - Basic and diluted (one equity share of Rs 10 each)	₹	**14.54**	**6.60**

Note :

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

28: Contingent liabilities and commitments

Accounting Policy

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it's existence in the Financial Statements.

(A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
Nil

(B) Commitments

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Capital commitments		
(Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed and not provided for (Net of capital advances))		
Towards Property, Plant and Equipment	665.50	-

29: Other notes to accounts

29.1: Related party disclosure

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash or credit as per the terms of the arrangement.

(A) Holding Company
Polycab India Limited

(B) Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel
Dowells Elektro Werke (DEW)
Dowells Electricals (DE)
D J Electricals Private Limited (DJEPL)
Asia Trade Link Corporation

(c) Enterprises owned and controlled by holding company
Uniglobus Electricals and electronics Pvt Ltd.

(D) Key management personnel

Mr. Inder T. Jaisinghani (ITJ)	Chairman	Resigned w.e.f. 11 Jan 2022
Mr. Jayantibhai S. Patel (JSP)	Managing Director	
Mr.Rashmikant V Mehta	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 13 Jan 2022
Mrs. Divyaprabha J. Patel (DJP)	Director	
Mr. Bhusan Sawhney	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 29 Mar 2022
Mr. Ramesh T. Jaisinghani (RTJ)	Director	Resigned w.e.f. 11 Jan 2022
Mr. Shashi Amin	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 13 Jan 2022 and Resigned w.e.f. 12 Mar 2022

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

FOR DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

dowell's

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(E) Transactions with group companies

(₹ in '000')

			Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
(i)	**Sale of goods (including GST)**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	6,068.10	5,936.44
	Uniglobus Electricals and electronics Pvt Ltd.	Enterprises owned and controlled by holding company	62.75	-
	Asia Trade-Link Corporation	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by relative of key managerial personnel	2,763.40	-
(ii)	**Purchase of Goods/Services (including GST)**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	4,169.24	5,077.93
(iii)	**Rent (inclusive of GST)**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	8,255.28	8,192.74
(iv)	**Electricity Charges Paid**			
	(Reimbursement of electricity expenses)			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	5,977.69	2,893.91
(v)	**Repayment of Unsecured Loan**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	-	4,469.45
(vi)	**Interest paid**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	-	180.56
(vii)	**Reimbursement of Expenses**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Co.	2,580.78	-
	Jayantibhai S Patel	KMP	234.46	-

(E) Outstanding as on

(₹ in '000')

			31 Mar 22	31 March 2021
(i)	**Trade payable**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Company	3,059.28	(6.24)
	Dowells Elektro Werke (DEW)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel	-	343.99
	Dowells Electricals (DE)		-	82.40
	D J Electricals Private Limited (DJEPL)		-	195.87
(ii)	**Trade receivable**			
	Polycab India Limited	Holding Company	18.02	3,028.01
	Uniglobus Electricals and electronics Pvt Ltd.	Enterprises owned and controlled by holding company	24.95	-
(iii)	**Other Receivables**			
	Mr. Jayantibhai S. Patel (JSP)	KMP		
	Dowells Elektro Werke (DEW)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel	50.71	2,633.14
(iv)	**Other Payables**			
	Mr. Jayantibhai S. Patel (JSP)	KMP	-	496.63

(F) Transactions with KMP:

Remuneration paid for the period ended:

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Mr. Jayantibhai S. Patel	11,400.00	11,400.00

Outstanding as on:

(₹ in '000')

	Year Ended 31 Mar 22	Year Ended 31 Mar 21
Mr. Jayantibhai S. Patel	627.00	627.00

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 63.

29.2. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments

Accounting policy

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

Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

(b) Financial assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the Statement of Profit & Loss (i.e. fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial assets that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of Impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss under the fair value option.

(i) **Business Model test**: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flow (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

(ii) **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(b) (i) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collections contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dated to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through Statement of Profit & Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

(b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

The Company discloses analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model for the following:

(a) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.

29.2. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

(b) The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and contract assets.

The application of 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. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company recognises an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the 12 months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses the provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and its adjusted forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the period is recognized as other expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Financial liabilities

(v) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, lease liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

(vi) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

(b) Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(c) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method.

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 63.

(₹ in '000')

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	1,55,869.39	83,675.17	1,55,869.39	83,675.17
Cash and cash equivalents	9,974.56	8,480.57	9,974.56	8,480.57
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-
Other financial assets	216.38	-	216.38	-
	1,81,060.32	**92,155.73**	**1,81,060.32**	**92,155.73**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade payables	62,801.64	49,910.80	62,801.64	49,910.80
Obligations under lease	7,249.56	13,344.37	7,249.56	13,344.37
Other financial liabilities	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Measured at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL)				
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
	70,561.20	**63,765.18**	**70,561.20**	**63,765.18**

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI AUDIT BY

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI 63.

DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

29.3. Disclosure of financial performance ratios

(₹ in '000')

Balance sheet Ratio	31 Mar 22		31 March 2021	
Current Ratio				
Current Assets	3,48,401.07	3.73	1,85,205.99	2.78
Current Liabilities	93,489.75		66,650.00	
Debt-Equity Ratio				
Total Liabilities	4,29,827.43	1.29	2,76,254.67	1.37
Equity	3,32,356.48		2,01,535.71	
Inventory turnover Ratio				
Cost of Goods Sold	6,20,558.18	3.75	2,71,941.70	3.06
Average Inventory	1,65,466.21		88,866.52	
Trade receivables turnover Ratio				
Net Credit Sales	8,09,041.61	5.19	3,90,834.31	4.67
Average Trade Receivables	1,55,869.39		83,675.17	
Trade payables turnover Ratio				
Net Credit Purchases	7,00,828.49	11.16	2,81,232.32	5.63
Average Trade Pay.	62,801.64		49,910.80	
Net capital turnover Ratio				
Net Sales	8,95,212.38	3.51	4,24,591.00	3.58
Working Capital	2,54,911.32		1,18,555.99	

(₹ in '000')

Profit and Loss account Ratio	31 Mar 22		31 March 2021	
	Computation	Ratio	-	Ratio
Return on Equity Ratio				
Net Income	1,30,820.77	0.39	59,396.21	0.26
Shareholder's Equity	3,32,356.48		2,26,033.51	
Net Profit Ratio				
Net Profit	1,30,820.77	0.15	24,497.80	0.12
Turnover	8,95,269.84		2,07,109.43	
Return on Capital employed				
Earning before Interest and Tax	1,76,630.36	0.53	82,211.59	0.35
Capital Employed	3,36,337.68		2,34,201.50	

29.4 : Events after the reporting period

No significant adjusting event occurred between the balance sheet date and date of the approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Company requiring adjustment or disclosure.

29.5 : Others

Figures relating to previous years has been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

As per our report of even date
For ARVIND RAMAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 100594W

V. M. Dhanak
Partner
Membership No. 38119

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U28910MH2015PTC270585

Jayantibhai S. Patel
Managing Director
DIN : 02829263

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

Rashmikant V Mehta
Director
DIN : 009461716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14-Apr-2022

ARVIND RAMAN & CO. 109, Jawahar Nagar, Ground Floor, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400 062 F.R. No. 100594W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For DOWELLS CABLE ACCESSORIES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 63.