CA Manjunath Prabhu S. B.Com, FCA, DISA, ACS
CA Shreelakshmi S Hegde. M.Com, FCA

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants

To

The Members of Mayabandar Doors Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Mayabandar Doors Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and the 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 standalone 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, 2020, its Loss and 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 Act 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 Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon (Other Information)

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Corporate Overview, Board's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report and Report on Corporate Governance in the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2018-19, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other Information and, in doing so,

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consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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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 Act, 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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOCHI 682 035

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial statement reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us: the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

(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. The Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone 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 Fund by the Company.

For ***Prabhu Hegde & Associates***
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
Membership Number: 221515
UDIN: 20221515AAAADJ4101

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES KOCHI 682 035 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Ernakulam
Date: 28/06/2020

"ANNEXURE A" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD [IND AS] FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MAYABANDAR DOORS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

I. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

II. (a) As explained to us, inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has maintained proper records of its inventories and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

III. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, and limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly the reporting requirements under clause (a) to (c) of paragraph 3(iii) of the order is not applicable.

IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to loans, investments and guarantee given.

V. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year and hence, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the act and the rules framed there under are not applicable.

VI. According to the information and explanations given to us the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for the Company at this stage.

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VII. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, good and service tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

There are no arrears of undisputed statutory dues outstanding at the last day of the financial period of more than six months from the date on which they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, there are no disputed amounts due to be deposited under goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and income tax. The particulars of dues as at 31st March, 2020 which have not been deposited on account of dispute are as follows

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount Unpaid (Rs. In Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
ESI Act, 1948	ESI Contribution	2.54 (0.50 deposited)	June, 2016 to September, 2018	Deputy Director, Sub Regional Office, Mysore

VIII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or raised any money by way of issue of debentures.

IX. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, no moneys were raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and no term loans were availed by the company during the year.

X. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such case by the management.

XI. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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XII. The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

XIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in Note.31 to the standalone IndAS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

XIV. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause (xiv) of the paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the directors. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

XVI. According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the company examined by us, the company is not required to be registered under section45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under paragraph 3 (xvi) of the order is not applicable.

For ***Prabhu Hegde & Associates***
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
Membership Number: 221515
UDIN: 20221515AAAADJ4101

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES
KOCHI
682 035
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Ernakulam
Date: 28/06/2020

CA Manjunath Prabhu S. B.Com, FCA, DISA, ACS
CA Shreelakshmi S Hegde. M.Com, FCA

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MAYABANDAR DOORS LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31stMarch 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For ***Prabhu Hegde & Associates***
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
Membership Number: 221515
UDIN: 20221515AAAADJ4101

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOCHI 682 035

Place: Ernakulam
Date: 28/06/2020

MAYABANDAR DOORS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2020

(in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	49,84,529	56,41,143
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	3	5,12,731	6,52,731
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)			
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	49,40,266	50,28,124
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	21,67,458	10,33,176
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	16,55,054	16,12,998
(iii) Loans	7	1,12,978	97,798
(iv) Other Financial assets	8	10,561	13,734
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		1,173	1,546
(d) Other current assets	9	8,71,261	15,54,082
Total Assets		**1,52,56,011**	**1,56,35,332**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share capital	10	1,11,74,700	1,11,74,700
(b) Other Equity	11	(6,45,83,581)	(6,31,93,108)
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	3,40,00,000	5,20,00,000
(b) Provisions	13	18,33,728	17,52,832
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14	96,47,994	1,01,57,293
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	1,80,00,000	-
(b) Other current liabilities	16	47,24,962	33,14,999
(c) Provisions	17	4,58,208	4,28,616
(d) Current Tax Liability (Net)		-	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,52,56,011**	**1,56,35,332**

As per our separate report of even date attached

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (1 to 33)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
M.No : 221515

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * KOCHI 682 035

Place: Kannur
Date: 28/06/2020

T. Mayan

P K Mayan Mohamed
Director
(DIN: 00026897)

Pushya Sitaraman
Director
(DIN: 06537196)

MAYABANDAR DOORS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020

(in Rs.)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	18	3,73,61,153	3,39,57,192
II	Other income	19	11,901	11,962
III	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		**3,73,73,054**	**3,39,69,154**
IV	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of materials consumed	20	1,79,98,407	1,80,87,767
	Excise duty		-	-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress	21	(90,196)	(4,37,155)
	Employee benefits expense	22	1,18,44,552	1,17,17,263
	Depreciation and amortization expense	2	6,56,614	6,59,409
	Other expenses	23	83,20,201	82,08,126
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,87,29,578**	**3,82,35,410**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**(13,56,524)**	**(42,66,256)**
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Prior tax adjustment		-	-
	(3) Deferred tax		-	-
VII	**Profit (Loss) for the period (V - VI)**		**(13,56,524)**	**(42,66,256)**
VIII	Other comprehensive income		-	
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		(33,949)	(719)
			-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
			(33,949)	**(719)**
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+ VIII)(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**(13,90,473)**	**(42,66,975)**
X	**Earnings per equity share:**	24		
	(1) Basic		(12.44)	(38.18)
	(2) Diluted		(12.44)	(38.18)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

As per our separate report of even date attached

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (1 to 33)

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
M.No : 221515

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOCHI 682 035

Place: Kannur
Date: 28/06/2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mayan

P K Mayan Mohamed
Director
(DIN: 00026897)

Pushya Sitaraman
Director
(DIN: 06537196)

MAYABÀNDAR DOORS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2020

(in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March, 2020		For the year Ended 31st March, 2019	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year before tax		**(13,56,524)**		**(42,66,256)**
Add/(Less): Adjustments for Non-cash items:				
Depreciation	6,56,614		6,59,409	
Provision for Taxation	-		-	
Deferred tax	(11,901)		-	
Remeasurement of post employment benefits obligation	(33,949)			
Provision for doubtful debts/Advances	8,81,875			
Interest Income				
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Assets				
		14,92,639		6,59,409
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**1,36,115**		**(36,06,847)**
Adjustment for changes in:				
(Increase)/ Decrease Inventories	87,858		(56,541)	
(Increase)/ Decrease Trade Receivables & Other Current Assets	(13,44,970)		24,16,310	
(Increase)/ Decrease Loans and Advances	1,40,000		5,81,940	
Increase/ (Decrease) Trade Payables	(5,09,299)		(2,46,385)	
Increase/ (Decrease) Other Current Liabilities	14,09,963		18,31,544	
Increase/ (Decrease) in Provisions	1,10,489	(1,05,960)	2,96,407	48,23,275
Cash generated from Operations		**30,155**		**12,16,428**
Less: Income Tax Paid		-		-
Cash Flow before exceptional Item		**30,155**		**12,16,428**
Add: Insurance Claim Received		-		-
Net Cash from Operating Activities Total (A)		**30,155**		**12,16,428**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Fixed Assets-including Capital Work in progress	-		-	
Interest received	11,901		-	
Total (B)		**11,901**		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Interest paid				
Total (C)		-		-
Total Cash Flow for the year (A + B + C)		**42,056**		**12,16,428**
Add: Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		16,12,998		3,96,570
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		**16,55,054**		**16,12,998**

As per our separate report of even date attached

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (1 to 33)

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
M.No : 221515

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES KOCHI 682 035 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Kannur
Date: 28/06/2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mayan.

P K Mayan Mohamed
Director
(DIN: 00026897)

Pushya Sitaraman
Director
(DIN: 06537196)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

Equity Share Capital

	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2020
Paid Up Capital	1,11,74,700	-	1,11,74,700	-	1,11,74,700

Other Equity

(In Rs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total
Balance at the begining of April 1, 2018	15,07,474	(6,02,89,888)	(1,43,719)	(5,89,26,133)
Profit for the year		(42,66,256)		(42,66,256)
Other comprehensive income			(719)	(719)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(42,66,256)**	**(719)**	**(42,66,975)**
				-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2019	**15,07,474**	**(6,45,56,144)**	**(1,44,438)**	**(6,31,93,108)**
Profit for the period		(13,56,524)		(13,56,524)
Other comprehensive income			(33,949)	(33,949)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(13,56,524)**	**(33,949)**	**(13,90,473)**
				-
Balance at the end of 31 March 2020	**15,07,474**	**(6,59,12,668)**	**(1,78,387)**	**(6,45,83,581)**

General Reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 a General Reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to the introudction of the Companies Act, 2013, the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of net profit to General Reserve has been withdrawn. There is no movement in general reserve during the current and previous year.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

As per our separate report of even date attached

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (1 to 33)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
M.No : 221515

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOCHI 682 035

Place: Kannur
Date: 28/06/2020

T Mayan

P K Mayan Mohamed
Director
(DIN: 00026897)

Pushya Sitaraman
Director
(DIN: 06537196)

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant & Equipments	Furniture & Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computer	Total
Gross Carrying Amount [Cost or Deemed Cost]									
As at 1st April 2018	14,00,768	-	13,57,022	41,11,135	4,629	2,993	77,789	20,815	69,75,151
Additions/adjustment	-						.		-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-				-			-
As at 31st March 2019	14,00,768	-	13,57,022	41,11,135	4,629	2,993	77,789	20,815	69,75,151
Additions									-
Disposals/adjustments									-
As at 31st March 2020	14,00,768	-	13,57,022	41,11,135	4,629	2,993	77,789	20,815	69,75,151
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
As at 1 st April 2018	-	-	67,238	5,80,097	868	(379)	19,207	7,568	6,74,599
Depriciation during the year	-	-	67,237	5,75,452			16,720		6,59,409
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2019	-	-	1,34,475	11,55,549	868	-379	35,927	7,568	13,34,008
Depriciation during the year	-	-	67,237	5,72,657		379	16,341		6,56,614
Disposals/adjustments	-	-							-
As at 31st March 2020	-	-	2,01,712	17,28,206	868	-	52,268	7,568	19,90,622
Net Carrying Amount									
At 1st April 2018	14,00,768	-	12,89,784	35,31,038	3,761	. 3,372	58,582	13,247	63,00,552
At 31st March 2019	14,00,768	-	12,22,547	29,55,586	3,761	3,372	41,862	13,247	56,41,143
As at 31st March 2020	14,00,768	-	11,55,310	23,82,929	3,761	2,993	25,521	13,247	49,84,529

Capital Work in Progress	As at 31st March 2020	At 31st March 2019	At 1st April 2018
Plant & Machinery			
Building			
Total	-	-	-

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
KOCHI 682 035

Notes attached to and forming part of Financial Statements

3. Loans - Non-Current Assets *(in Rs)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
a) Security Deposit	5,12,731	6,52,731
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
TOTAL	**5,12,731**	**6,52,731**

4. Inventories

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
a) Raw Materials	26,10,351	26,78,126
b) Work in Progress	6,85,572	35,191
c) Finished Goods	8,31,537	13,91,722
d) Stores and Spares	8,12,806	9,23,085
TOTAL	**49,40,266**	**50,28,124**
Included above, goods in transit		
(i) Raw Materials	-	-
(ii) Finished Goods	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

5. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
a) Unsecured, considered Good	21,67,458	10,33,176
b) Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	52,19,197	43,37,322
	73,86,655	53,70,498
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(52,19,197)	(43,37,322)
TOTAL	21,67,458	10,33,176

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
a) Balance with Banks		
(i) Current Accounts	16,54,459	16,09,124
	16,54,459	**16,09,124**
b) Cash on hand	595	3,874
TOTAL	16,55,054	16,12,998

7. Loans - Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Unsecured, Considered Good		
a) Others		
Loans and advances to Employees	1,12,978	97,798
Others	-	-
TOTAL	**1,12,978**	**97,798**

8. Other Financial Current Asset

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
(i) Interest Receivables	10,561	13,734
	-	-
TOTAL	**10,561**	**13,734**

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES
KOCHI 682 035
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Break up of financial assets *(in Rs)*

Paticulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Trade receivables	21,67,458	10,33,176
Loans and advances to Employees	1,12,978	97,798
Interest Receivables	10,561	13,734
Cash and cash equivalents	16,55,054	16,12,998
Total	**39,46,051**	**27,57,706**

9. Other Current Asset

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
(i) Trade advance	8,71,261	14,83,628
(ii) Prepaid Expenses	-	70,454
TOTAL	**8,71,261**	**15,54,082**

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES
KOCHI
682 035
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MAYABANDAR DOORS LIMITED
Notes attached to and forming part of Financial Statements

10. Share Capital

(Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Authorised:		
1,15,000 (1,15,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	1,15,00,000	1,15,00,000
3,60,000 (3,60,000) 6% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each	3,60,00,000	3,60,00,000
1,80,000 (1,80,000) 8% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each	1,80,00,000	1,80,00,000
TOTAL	**6,55,00,000**	**6,55,00,000**
Issued:		
1,11,747(1,11,747) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	1,11,74,700	1,11,74,700
TOTAL	**1,11,74,700**	**1,11,74,700**
Subscribed & Paid Up		
1,11,747 (1,11,747) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	1,11,74,700	1,11,74,700
	1,11,74,700	**1,11,74,700**

Reconciliation of Shares at the beginning and at the end of the financial year.

(Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020		As at 31.03.2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,11,747	1,11,74,700	1,11,747	1,11,74,700
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,11,747	1,11,74,700	1,11,747	1,11,74,700

Terms/ Rights Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares with a face value of Rs.100/- each. Each holder of an equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees.

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

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

a) Equity Shares				
Particulars	31st March 2020		31st March 2019	
	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares
The Western India Plywoods Limited (Holding Company)	88.68%	99,101	88.68%	99,101

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * KOCHI 682 035

THE WESTERN INDIA PLYWOODS LIMITED

Notes attached to and forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

11. Other Equity (In ₹)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
General Reserve	15,07,474	15,07,474
Retained Earnings	(6,59,12,668)	(6,45,56,144)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (OCI)	(1,78,387)	(1,44,438)
Total	**(6,45,83,581)**	**(6,31,93,108)**

11.01 Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

i) **General Reserve** - General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profit from retained earnings for appropriation purpose. General reserve is created by transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of Other Comprehensive Income.

ii) **Retained Earnings** - Retained Earnings are the profits, that the company has earned till date, less any tranfer to General Reserve, dividend or other distributions paid to shareholders.

iii) **Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)** - This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other Comprehensive income, under an irrevocable option, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when such assets are disposed off.

iv) **Remeasurement of Net Defined Benefit Plan through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :** This represents re-measurement gains and losses on post employment defined benefit plans recognised in other comprehensive income in accordance with Ind AS 19, "Employee Benefits"

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOCHI 682 035

12. Non Current - Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Redeemable Preference Shares		
a) 6% Redeemable Preference Shares	3,40,00,000	3,40,00,000
b) 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	-	1,80,00,000
TOTAL	**3,40,00,000**	**5,20,00,000**

13. Non Current -Provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
For Employee Benefits (Gratuity and Leave Encashment)		
Gratuity	18,33,728	17,52,832
Leave Encashment		
TOTAL	18,33,728	17,52,832

14. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
i) Dues of Micro and small enterprises	-	-
ii) Dues to Others	96,47,994	1,01,57,293
TOTAL	96,47,994	1,01,57,293

The disclosure pursuant to Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006('MSMED Act') are given below

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
(i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year (but within due date as per the MSMED Act)	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprise	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
(ii) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act,2006	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) 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 enterprises	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon the auditors.

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES KOCHI 682 035 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

15. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
8% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	1,80,00,000	-
TOTAL	**1,80,00,000**	-

15.01. The above preference shares are due for redemption on 30.03.2021

16. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
a) Revenue received in Advance		
Advance received from Customers	28,49,822	13,71,129
b) Creditors for other Liabilities	14,77,948	15,19,708
c) Statutory Dues	3,97,192	4,24,162
TOTAL	**47,24,962**	**33,14,999**

17. Provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Provision for Gratuity	4,58,208	4,28,616
TOTAL	**4,58,208**	**4,28,616**

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES • CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS • KOCHI 682 035

18. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
SALE OF PRODUCTS		
Flush Doors	3,14,10,115	2,49,29,123
Panel Board	36,69,349	70,80,174
Others	22,81,689	19,47,895
	3,73,61,153	**3,39,57,192**
Other Operating Revenue	-	-
Revenue from Operations (Gross)	**3,73,61,153**	**3,39,57,192**

19. Other Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Interest Income	11,901	11,962
Other Income	-	-
Profit on Sale of Vehicle - Car	-	-
Total	**11,901**	**11,962**

20. Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year	26,78,126	30,58,741
Add: Purchases	1,79,30,632	1,77,07,152
Less : Inventory in Transit	-	-
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	26,10,351	26,78,126
Total	**1,79,98,407**	**1,80,87,767**

21. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work in Progress

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods *(Refer Note 14.02)*	13,91,722	9,09,157
Work-in-progress	35,191	80,600
	14,26,913	9,89,757
Inventory at the end of the year		
Finished Goods	8,31,537	13,91,722
Work-in-progress	6,85,572	35,191
	15,17,109	14,26,913
(Increase) /decrease in Inventory	**(90,196)**	**(4,37,156)**

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOCHI 682 035

22. Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,01,01,264	1,01,80,957
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	8,16,482	9,22,209
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	5,83,678	2,66,551
Gratuity	3,16,067	2,96,406
Leave Encashment	27,061	51,140
Total	1,18,44,552	1,17,17,263

23. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Consumption of stores and spares	28,81,369	31,04,123
Packing and Forwarding cost	3,37,860	97,686
Power & Fuel	14,72,969	20,16,434
Rent	2,65,400	2,96,300
Repairs to Machinery	1,35,788	2,11,529
Repairs to Building	2,50,821	26,269
Repairs to Others	1,28,738	1,02,350
Insurance	71,981	74,727
Rates & Taxes	31,451	5,64,945
Payments to Auditors	65,000	65,000
Provision for irrecoverable debts/advances	8,81,875	-
Travelling expenses	5,07,852	5,11,561
Legal & Professional Charges	2,44,120	1,49,640
Bank Charges	3,961	5,929
Security charges	3,24,000	3,75,000
Miscellaneous expenses	7,17,016	6,06,633
Total	83,20,201	82,08,126

23.01 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
a) Statutory audit fee	**45,000**	**45,000**
b) Other services		
i) Taxation matters (including tax audit)	**20,000**	**20,000**
ii) Others		
	65,000	**65,000**

24. Earnings per equity share

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019
Earnings per equity share		
Net profit available to equity shareholders	(13,90,473)	(42,66,256)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each (fully paid-up)	1,11,747	1,11,747
Earnings per share - Basic & Diluted (Rs)	(12.44)	(38.18)

PRABHU HEGDE & ASSOCIATES KOCHI 682 035 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Notes attached to and forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

26 **Financial Instruments :** (In ₹)

26.01 **Capital Management :**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and maximising the return to stakeholders through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, opitimisation of working capital requirements and deployment of surplus funds into various investment options.The funding requirement is met through equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company. Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Company :

(In ₹)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31.03.20	As at 31.03.19
Equity Share Capital	10	1,11,74,700	1,11,74,700
Other Equity	11	(6,45,83,581)	(6,31,93,108)
Total Equity (A)		**(5,34,08,881)**	**(5,20,18,408)**
Non-Current Borrowings		-	-
Current Borrowings		-	-
Gross Debt (B)		-	-
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	16,55,054	16,12,998
Net Debt (C)		**(16,55,054)**	**(16,12,998)**
Total Capital (Equity + Net Debt) (D)		**(5,50,63,935)**	**(5,36,31,405)**
Net Debt to Total Capital (C / D)		**0.03**	**0.03**

26.02 **Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities :**

Carrying value and Fair value of each category of Financial assets and liabilities are as follows -

Particulars	Notes	Carrying value & Fair Value as on	
		As at 31.03.20	As at 31.03.19
Financial assets :			
Measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Measured at amortised cost			
Trade receivables	5	21,67,458	10,33,176
Cash and Bank balances	6	16,55,054	16,12,998
Loans	7	1,12,978	97,798
Other Financial Assets	8	10,561	13,734
Measured at cost			
Measured at fair value through OCI			
Total		**39,46,051**	**27,57,706**
Financial Liabilities :			
Measured at amortised cost			
Trade Payable	14	96,47,994	1,01,57,293
Other Financial Liabilities	12&15	5,20,00,000	5,20,00,000
Total		**6,16,47,994**	**6,21,57,293**

Following Methods / Assumptions used to estimate fair value.

1) The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their face values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying cost would be significantly different from the values that would eventualy be received or settled.

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25 INCOME TAXES

	2019-2020	2018-2019
a) **Tax expense recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss:**		
Current tax		
Current year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	-	-
Fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities	-	-
Total deferred income tax expense/(credit)	-	-
Total income tax expense/(credit)	-	-

b)

A reconciliation of the income tax amount between the enacted income tax rate and the effective income tax of the Company is as follows:

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Enacted income tax rate in India		
Profit before tax	-	-
Income tax as per above rate	-	-
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
Income exempt from income taxes	-	-
Tax due to change in tax rate	-	-
others	-	-
Income tax as per statement of profit and loss		

c) **The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31,2019 and March 31, 2020:**

Movement during the year	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**(Credit)/charge in statement of Profit and Loss**	**As at 31st March, 2020**
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Amount allowable on payment basis	-	-	-
Fair valuation of financia assets and financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

25.01 As the company has incurred loss during the current year, provision for taxation is not made, Deferred tax assets is not recognized as there is no reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

27 **Risk Management**

Financial Risk Management objectives and Policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's activity expose it to market risk, liquidity risk, commodity risk and credit risk. The Company's financial risk management policy is governed under the overall direction of Board of Directors of the Company.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments.

A **Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assess financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition,current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

PRABHU REGE & ASSOCIATES KOCHI 682 035 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of reporting period as follows:

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	43,37,322	43,37,322
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	8,81,875	-
Balance at the end of the year	52,19,197	43,37,322

B Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the inability of the Company to meet its financial obligations within stipulated time. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the meturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Balance 31 March 2020				
Trade Payable	96,47,994	-	-	96,47,994
Other Financial Liabilities	1,80,00,000	3,40,00,000	-	5,20,00,000
Total	**2,76,47,994**	**3,40,00,000**	-	**6,16,47,994**
Balance 31 March 2019				
Trade Payable	1,01,57,293	-	-	1,01,57,293
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,20,00,000	-	5,20,00,000
Total	**1,01,57,293**	**5,20,00,000**	-	**6,21,57,293**

C Market Risk- Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has not made paid any interest during the year and no interest income has not been earned during the year and hence the interest rate risk does not affect the Company directly.

D Market Risk- Foreign Currency Risk

The Company does not export or import any goods or services and hence are not affected directly by foreign currency risk

27 Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019:

Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed at March 31, 2019

	Carrying amount as at	Fair value		
	March 31, 2019	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Loans (Current)	97,798		97,798	
Loans (Non-Current)	6,52,731		6,52,731	

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Interest Receivable	13,734		13,734	
Trade Receivables	10,33,176	-	10,33,176	
Total	**17,97,439**	-	**17,97,439**	-

Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed at March 31, 2020

	Carrying amount as at	Fair value		
	March 31, 2020	**Level I**	**Level II**	**Level III**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Loans (Current)	1,12,978		1,12,978	
Loans (Non-Current)	5,12,731		5,12,731	
Interest Receivable	10,561		10,561	
Trade Receivables	21,67,458		21,67,458	-
Total	**28,03,728**	-	**28,03,728**	-

Company's liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed at March 31, 2019

	Carrying amount as at	Fair value		
	March 31, 2019	**Level I**	**Level II**	**Level III**
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:				
Loans (Current)	-		-	
Trade Payables	1,01,57,293		1,01,57,293	
Total	**1,01,57,293**	-	**1,01,57,293**	-

Company's liabilities are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed at March 31, 2020

	Carrying amount as at	Fair value		
	March 31, 2020	**Level I**	**Level II**	**Level III**
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:				
Other financial liabilities'	1,80,00,000		1,80,00,000	
Trade Payables	96,47,994		96,47,994	
Total	**2,76,47,994**	-	**2,76,47,994**	-

Notes :-

The carrying value of trade receivables, trade payables, short term deposits and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair value, due to their short term in nature.

28 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

a) Defined Contribution Plans

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is as follows (Refer Note No 29):

Particulars	As at 31.03.20	As at 31.03.19
Employers Contribution to Employees State Insurance	50,528	2,29,014
Employers Contribution to Provident Fund	1,45,182	5,87,468

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i) Gratuity : In Accordance with the applicable laws, the company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement (subject to completion of five years of continuous employmen. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date.

The disclosure in respect of the defined Gratuity plan are given below

A. Balance Sheet

	Defined Benefit Plans	
	AS ON 31-03-2020	AS ON 31-03-2019
Present value of plan liabilities	22,91,936	21,81,447
Fair value of plan asset	-	-
Asset/(Liability) recognised	22,91,936	21,81,447

B. Movements in plan assets and plan Liabilities

	Present Value of obligations	Fair value of plan assets
As at 1st April 2019	21,81,447	-
Current service cost	1,46,948	
Past service cost	-	-
Interet cost/(Income)	1,69,119	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts in net finance income/cost	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial asmptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	33,949	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefit payments	(2,39,527)	
As at March 2020	22,91,936	-

	Present Value of obligations	Fair value of plan assets
As at 1st April 2018	18,84,322	-
Current service cost	1,49,477	
Past service cost		-
Interet cost/(Income)	1,46,929	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts in net finance income/cost		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial asmptions		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	719	-
Employer contributions		
Benefit payments	-	-
As at March 2019	21,81,447	-

C. Statement of Profit and loss

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Employee benefit expenses		
Current service cost	1,46,948	1,49,477
Interest cost/(income)	1,69,119	1,46,929
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss	3,16,067	2,96,406
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts in net finance income/cost	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	33,949	719
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	33,949	719

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D. Assumptions

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilitites of the defined benefits plans at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under the Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

The *significant actuarial* assumptions were as follows:

	AS ON 31-03-2020	AS ON 31-03-2019
Financial Assumptions		
Discount rate	7.50%	7.50%
Expected Rate of Return on plan assets	-	-
Salary Escalation Rate	5%	5%
Attrition Rate	Modified q(x) values under above Mortality Table	Modified q(x) values under above Mortality Table

E. SENSITIVITY ANALISIS ON LONG TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the compemsated absence obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change, while holding all other assumptions constant.

PARTICULARS	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
Impact on defined benefit obligation	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
On Discount rate	20,65,985	25,61,267	19,46,190	24,64,274
On Salary increase rate	25,41,236	20,78,828	24,45,376	19,57,033
On Employee turnover	34,85,652	10,98,219	3,32,221	10,45,276

All the above disclosures are based on information furnished by the independent actuary and relied upon by the auditors for the year ended 31st March,

Demographic Assumptions

Mortality in service : Indian Assured Lives Mortality (1994-96)

Compensated Absences: The Company permits encashment of compensated absence accumulated by their employees on retirement, separation and during the course of service. The liability in respect of the Company, for outstanding balance of leave at the balance sheet date is determined and provided

(in Rs)

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Payment to Auditors	2019-2020	2018-2019
Audit Fees	45,000	45,000
Tax Audit Fees	20,000	20,000
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Total Payment to Auditors	65,000	65,000

30 The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of wood-based products, which form broadly part of one product group which represents one operating segment, as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), reviews business performance at an overall company level and hence disclosure requirements under Ind AS 108 on Operating Segment is not applicable.

31 **Disclosures on related party transactions**

Names of related party and description of relationship (in Rs)

The Western Indian Plywoods Ltd : Holding Company

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Sale of Goods (Net of return)	18,91,986	28,79,095
Purchase of Goods (Net of return)	17,09,019	20,96,207
Balance as on balance Sheet Date	57,76,142	53,48,287

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32 **Disclosure in respect of Operating Leases :**

The Company's significant leasing arrangements in respect of operating leases for godown, depot and other premises, which includes cancellable leases usually renewed annually by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. The aggregate lease rentals payable are charged as rent under Note 31 to the financial statements.

33 **Contingent Liabilities**

Contingent Liabilities	**31.03.2020 (Rupees in lakhs)**
a)Letters of credit	-
b)Bank guarantees	-
c)Bills discounted	-
d) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	2.54

33.01 Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs Nil/- (Rs Nil/-)

34 The figures in brackets, unless otherwise stated represents figures for the previous year. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/recast where ever necessary to suit the classification/disclosure of the current year. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

As per our separate report of even date attached

Prabhu Hegde & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012225 S

Manjunath

Manjunath Prabhu S
Partner
M.No : 221515

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T Maya

P K Mayan Mohamed
Director
(DIN: 00026897)

Pushya Sitaraman
Director
(DIN: 06537196)

Place: Kannur
Date: 28/06/2020

Company Information

Mayabandar Doors Limited is an unlisted public Limited Company with its registered office located at Mill Road Baliapatam Kannur, Kerala. The Company is a subsidiary of The Western India Plywoods Ltd, a NSE listed public limited Company located at Kannur, Kerala. The Company is predominantly engaged in manufacturer of Flush Doors and Panel Doors.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable.

1.2 Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared and presented on going concern basis and at historical cost, except for Employee's Defined Benefit Plan which is valued as per actuarial valuation

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

1.4 Classification of Assets and Liabilities as current and non-current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time lag between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, 12 months period has been considered by the Company as its normal operating cycle

1.5 Property, Plant and Equipment(PPE):

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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Items such as spare parts are recognised as PPE when it is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purpose, and are expected to be used for more than one year. Otherwise such items are classified as inventory.

Any item of PPE is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.6 **Depreciation:**

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

1.7 **Intangible assets acquired separately and amortization:**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

1.8 **Inventories:**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Raw material, stores and spare parts and packing materials are considered to be realizable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. The cost is computed on weighted- average basis.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes cost of conversion based on normal capacity, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion, and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete, defective, slow moving and unserviceable inventories, if any, are duly provided for

1.9 **Leases:**

Operating lease as a lessee:

Leases, where significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor, are classified as operating leases and lease rentals thereon are charged to the

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Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.10 **Employee Benefits:**

Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense on accrual basis.

Defined Contribution Plan:

Contribution payable to recognized provident fund and approved superannuation scheme, which are substantially defined contribution plans, is recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, as they are incurred.

The provident fund contribution as specified under the law is paid to the Provident Fund set-up as an irrevocable trust by the Company or to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. In case of Company managed trust, the Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the Government specified minimum rates of return. Such shortfall, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an expense in the year of incurring the same. Having regard to the assets of fund and the return on investments, the Company does not expect any deficiency at the year end.

Defined Benefit Plan

The obligation in respect of defined benefit plans, which covers Gratuity and Pension, is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each financial year.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of profit and loss. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost(including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlement)
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense'.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate, which is determined by reference to market yields, at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

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Other Long-Term Benefits:

Long-term compensated absences are provided for and recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.11 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(a) Sales are recognized on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer as per the terms of contract and no uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from sales of goods . It also includes excise duty and price variation based on the contractual agreement. It is measured at fair value of the consideration received net of sales tax/value added tax and discounts. Sales exclude self-consumption of finished goods.

(b) Income from services is recognized (net of service tax as applicable) as they are rendered, based on agreement/ arrangement with the concerned customers.

1.12 Provision for current and deferred tax:

Current tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, and the rules framed there under.

Deferred tax is recognized using the Balance Sheet approach on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and these relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and are intended to settle current tax liabilities, and assets on a net basis or such tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

In the event of unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward of losses under tax laws, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to realize such assets.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when the same relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax relating to such items are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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1.13 **Fair Value Measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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1.14 **Financial instruments:**

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

These liabilities includes borrowings and deposits. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

1.15 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it's probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

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Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

1.16 <u>Earnings per Share (EPS):</u>

The basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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