BSR&Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss (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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders So. Ltd.

No. BAST23) converted into 8 S.R.& Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-3181) with effect from October 14, 2013 Registered Office: Sth Floor, Lodhe Excelus Apollo Mills Compound N.M. Joshi Merg, Mehalakshmi Mumbei - 400 011



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We are also responsible to 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2018, its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 49 in the Ind AS financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of INR 3,691.27 lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2018 and, as of that date, the company's liabilities exceeded its total assets by INR 6,717.72 lakhs. Further, the Company has been incurring eash losses affecting its ability to service its borrowings/creditors/ other liabilities and similar obligations. As stated in Note 49, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Management is confident about the positive outcome of the restructuring and continued support of its customers resulting in revival of the operations of the Company. Accordingly, the Ind AS financial statements have been prepared by the Company on a going concern basis.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. L.

Mr. A. a. say

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 dated 29 May 2017 and 30 May 2016 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 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 purpose 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, Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- (e) The going concern matter described under the 'Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern' paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- (f) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;





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- (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:
 - The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 38 to the Ind AS 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; and
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2018. However, amounts as appearing in the audited Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 have been disclosed.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration No.: 101248 W/W-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

Place: Gurugram Date: 25 May 2018

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Annexure A referred to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited on Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory, except stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its business. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. As informed to us, there are no firms covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and investments made by the Company, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with. As informed to us, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Ruilders Co. Ltd.

- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the goods sold by the Company, Accordingly, para 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess, Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though have been serious delays in deposit of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Value Added Tax and Income Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no amounts payable in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except as mentioned below:

(INR In Lakhs)

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to which the Amount Relates	Due Date	Date of Subsequent Payment
MP VAT Act, 2002	Value Added Tax	9.67	April 2010 – March 2011	07 Feb 2017	Not Yet Paid
MP VAT Act, 2002	Value Added Tax	3.71	April 2015 – March 2016	30 April 2016	Not Yet Paid
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax Deducted at Source	2.56	July 2017	7 Aug 2017	Not Yet Paid
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax Deducted at Source	2.56	Aug 2017	7 Sep 2017	Not Yet Paid





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lo.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax and Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except as mentioned below:

(INR in Lakhs)

Central Excise Act, 1944 Excise Duty Excise Duty Excise Duty CEC, Jainshedpur December 2010- April 2018 192.87	Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved*	Amount Paid under Protest
CEC, Jabalpur CEC, Pithampur CEC, Pithampur CEC, Pithampur CEC, Pithampur CEC, Pithampur CEC, July 2008 - August 2009 2,047.00 CESTAT, New Delhi 2014 1,374.24 107 April 2011-March 2014 1,374.24 107 April 2011-March 2015 3.54 CEC, Appeals), Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2007-08 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2007-08 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2008-09 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2009-10 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Appeals, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 CEC, Appeals, Bhopal CEC, Ap			AC, Jabalpur		14.37	-
Central Excise Act, 1944 Excise Duty Excise Duty Excise Duty High Court, Madhya Pradesh CESTAT, New Delhi Cest		The state of the s	1	• •	Musinion v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v	400.00
Excise Duty High Court, Madhya Pradesh 2009 2,047.00 CESTAT, New Delhi 2014 1,374.24 107 2014 2015 3.54 0 2015 3.54 0 2015 3.54 0 2015 3.54 0 2015 3.54 0 2015 3.54 0 2016 2017	•			December 2010-		
Act, 1944 Excise Buty High Court, July 2008 - August 2,047,00 CESTAT, New Delhi 2014 1,374.24 107 CESTAT, Kolkata 2015 3,54 0 CESTAT, Kolkata 2015 3,54 0 CESTAT, Kolkata 2015 3,54 0 Cestat, Kolkata 2014 35,60 Commissioner April 2014 to Dec (Appeals), Bhopal 2014 35,60 Appellate Board, Bhopal F Y 2007-08 64,41 18 MP Commercial Tax Act, 1994 Tax Bhopal F Y 2008-09 63,35 17 Supreme Court F Y 2012-13 1,406.50 MP Entry-Tax Appellate Board, Bhopal F Y 2009-10 30.89 8 Act, 1976 Appellate Board, Bhopal F Y 2007-08 11.02 3 Appellate Board, Bhopal F Y 2007-08 11.02 3 Appellate Board, Bhopal F Y 2010-11 29.77 28 Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur F Y 2012-13 6.11 2 Jharkhand VAT Value Added Circle, Jamshedpur April 2011 to March 2 Tax Dy. Commissioner Taxes, Adityapur April 2011 to March 2 Dy. Commissioner Taxes, Adityapur April 2011 to March 2 Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner 2012 217.20 2 Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner 2012 217.20 Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner 2012 217.20 2 Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner 2012 217.20 2 Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner 2012 2 Dy. Commissioner 2012 2 2	Cantral Evoica	T. (1975)		. 4	8.94	<u>.</u>
Delhi 2014 1,374.24 107		Excise Duty	Madhya Pradesh	2009	2,047.00	
CESTAT, Kolkata 2015 3.54 CESTAT, Kolkata 2015 3.54 CESTAT, Kolkata 2016 Sep 2010 April 2014 to Dec (Appeals), Bhopal 2014 35.60				2014	1,374.24	107.60
Commissioner (Appeals), Bhopal April 2014 to Dec 2014 35.60		<u>.</u>	CESTAT, Kolkata	2015	3.54	0.53
MP Commercial Tax			(Appeals), Bhopal	April 2014 to Dec	35.60	
Tax Act,1994			Bhopal	F Y 2007-08	64.41	18.03
MP Entry-Tax			,	F Y 2008-09	63.35	!7.78
Act, 1976 Entry Tax Bhopal F Y 2009-10 30.89 8				IF Y 2012-13	1,406.50	
Central Sales Tax		Entry Tax	Bhopal	F Y 2009-10	30.89	8.65
Central Sales Tax			Bhopal	F Y 2007-08	11.02	3.09
Jharkhand VAT Act, 2005 Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur F Y 2012-13 6.11 2 Dy. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Adityapur April 2011 to March 2012 217.20 Dy. Commissioner Dy. Commissioner			Bhopal	F Y 2010-11	29.77	28.29
Jharkhand VAT Act, 2005 Tax Of Commercial Taxes, Adityapur April 2011 to March 2012 217.20 Dy. Commissioner			Commissioner, Jabalpur	F Y 2012-13	6.11	2.81
Act, 2005 Tax Dy. Commissioner	Iharkhand VAT	Value Added	of Commercial Taxes, Adityapur		217.20	
Taxes, Adityapur April 2012 to March Circle, Jamshedpur 2013 63.97	35		Dy. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Adityapur	April 2012 to March		





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount lnvolved*	Amount Paid under Protest
	es 18 \$ ()	CIT (Appeals), Kanpur	A.Y. 2012-13	15.93	
Income Tax Act.	ı m	CIT (Appeals), Kanpur	A.Y. 2013-14	594.65	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1956	Income Tax	CIT (Appeals). Kanpur	A.Y. 2014-15		an
		CIT (Appeals), Kanpur	A.Y. 2015-16		

^{*} amounts as per demand orders including interest and penalty wherever indicated in the demand.

(viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks and financial institutions except as under:

(INR In Lakhs)

Buinsingl		Period of default
Principal	Interest	
<u> </u>		
		March 2016 - March
2,559.60	1,001.65	2018
		November 2016 - March
1,847.97	330.73	2018
		November 2016 - March
11,102.24	2,019.88	2018
	2,559.60 1,847.97 11,102.24	1,847.97 330.73

- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and taken term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.





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For Commercial Engineers & Gogy Builders

- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Shashauk Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

Place: Gurugram Date: 25 May 2018

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 ICAI.

Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with othical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Elg.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration No.: 101248W /W-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lt.

Authorised Signatory

Place: Gurugram Date: 25 May 2018



Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR lakks, soless otherwise stated)

A C J 3	Note	Asat	As at	As at
ASSETS		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Non-current assets				1 x brit 2010
Property, plant and equipment	3	** ***		
Capital work-in-progress	3	13,453,11	14,468,44	15,533.2
Intengible assets	4	198,44	198.69	200.3
Financial assets	•		•	7.41
(i) Investments	ś			7.40
(ii) Loans	6	0.10	0.10	0 14
Deferred tax assets (net)	35	44.00	93.31	99.25
Other mon-current assets	7	***	.*	*2142
Total non-current assets	, <u>-</u>	2,776,47	2,727.95	1,814,43
5		16,472.12	17,488,49	17,654.94
Current assets				17,034,94
Inventories	8			
Financial assets	0	926.52	697.26	070 fc
(i) Trade receivables	9			979,55
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	685.04	1,569.89	1 212 4
(iii) Bank belences other than (ii) above	1)	333.84	42.77	1,233.63
(IV) Loaps	12	107.34	124.97	5,23
(v) Other finencial assets	13	195.56	198.97	247.13
Other current assets	14	222.87	6.67	239,11
Total current assets	14	1,909.44	2,384,00	13.56
Fotal assets		4,380.61	5,024,53	2,754.90
**	. AND	20.852.73	22,513.02	5,473.i1
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				23,128.05
Equity				
Squity share capital	is			
ther equity	16	5,494,30	5,494.30	5,494.30
otal equity	10	(12,212.02)	(8,526.07)	(4,965,61)
A. A. Marie		(6,717.72)	(3,031.77)	528.69
labilities			,	326.09
on-current liabilities				
inancial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	5 00.000		
(ii) Other financial liabilities	81	570.84	4,333.97	6,385,89
	19	5.00	5,00	5.00
ther non-current fiabilities	20	33.72	33.13	20.73
otal non-current liabilities	·	3,388.55	3,290.38	2,419,44
		3,998.11	7,662.48	8,831.06
rrent liabilities ancial liabilities				0,001.00
			•	
(i) Borrowings	21	4,520.64		
(ii) Trado payables	22	2,559.26	3,970.63	3,952,89
(iii) Other financial liabilities ter current liabilities	23	15,617.32	3,549,55	3,377.78
visions	24	461 95	9,437,05	5,216,83
reat tax liabilities (net)	25	172.29	641.37	922.58
el current liabilities	26	24(.78	34.55	39.06
as carrent Habilities at equity and Habilities		23,572,34	249.16	259.16
a sinch and hamilies		20,852.73	17,882,31	13,768,30
accompanying actes to the financial statements		AU.034./3	22,513.02	23,128.05

See accompanying actes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co, LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Shashaok Agerwai

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

Place: Gurugram Date: 25 May 2018 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

M. Gurav Director (DIN: 02004317)

Abhishek Jaiswal

Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer

(DIN: 07936627)

Amit July Chief Figure at Officer & Company Secretary (CS Meaningship No.: 39779)

Place: Pune Date: 25 May 2018

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders C

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note		
Revenue	Note	For the year ended	For the year ended
Revenue from operations		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Other income	27	Saran	
Total income	28	9,963.96	15,051:79
		116.43	44.38
Expenses		10,080.39	15,096.17
Cost of materials consumed			
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	29	9.000 1-	
Excise duty on sales	30	7,970.47	8,280.10
Employes benefits expense		(186.17) 247.4 6	183.44
Finance costs	31	247.40 495.34	4,518 09
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32		584.04
Other expenses	33	2,777,96	2,730.34
Fotal expenses	34	1,035.23	1,035_80
		1,431_37	1,324.64
Loss before tax		13,771.66	18,656,45
coss prayre tax			
- 		(3,691.27)	(3,560,28)
fax expense	35		
one to sitt	33	~	
oss for the year			
		(3,691.27)	(3,560,28)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			The state of the s
tems that will not be reclassified the statement of profit and loss			
e-measurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit obligation			
		5.32	(0.18)
scome tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			(0.16)
		•	
otal other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year, net of taxes			•
the fear, net of tares			
		5.32	(0.18)
otal comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	•		······································
		(3,685.95)	(3,560,46)
95 per equity share			(-7, 300, 40)
Sic and diluted lose per popular about the			
sic and diluted loss per equity share [Nominal value of INR 10 per share	39	I.C. Mars	
March 2017, INR 10 per share, 1 April 2016, INR 10 per share)]		(6.72)	(6.48)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248WpW-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

Place: Gurugram Date: 25 May 2018 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

P.Y. Garav

(DIN: 02004317)

Abhishek Jaiswal

Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer

(DIN: 07936627)

Adult July Chief Filemonal Officer & Company Secretary (CS Monthership No.: 39779)

Place: Pune Date: 25 May 2018

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Let

Cammercial Euglacers and Body Builders Co Lid.

Canh flow statement for the year caded 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unfers otherwise stated)

Angel and the second se	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year caded 31 March 2017
Cash flow from specialism will valled		31. STATEM: 2017
Loss before tax		
Adjustments for:	(3,691 27)	
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,031 51)	(3.560.21
Clarety and assortisation	4 0	
(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment / discarded exerts	1,035,23	1,035 80
* FLY TAILUM BUT COUNTRY COME AND	(17.43)	(21,60)
Lisbilities / provisions no longer required written back	244.02	58.33
wratet income	(7J 28)	4
Finance cost	(465)	as in
	2,777,96	
Operating each flow helpre working capital changes		2,730.34
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY CHANGES	261.72	···
Changes in assets and finbilities	***************************************	10.62
(Jacrosco)/ decreese in inventories		
Constitution in the state of th		
Decrease (increase) in trade sectivables, financial assets and other amount	(229.25)	282,29
A Company of the Control of the Cont	914.23	(750.81)
Encrease in provisions	(1,154.45)	115.83
	133.02	7.89
Cash generated from operations		759
Incomp-taxtes maid	(72.73)	
Net cosh provided by operating activities (A)		380.28
A A A A MAN MINE OCCUPATION (V)	(2.24)	(14.45)
Cash they from inventous activities	(12.01)	\$65.93
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from take of processy, plant and expenses	(25 32)	(24.30)
Income received	22 05	11 60
	9-65	21 62
Net cash used by investing activities (B)		21 02
	6.38	
Carb Box from Bonneine activities		-1.72
Proceeds from Cerrent Borrowings		
Repay ment of Current Borrowings	790.00	
Property Company of Control Distriction (Control Distriction Control Control Distriction Control Control D		1,215.30
Proceeds from Non Current Borrowing:	(170 00)	(1,214,47)
Repayment of Nan Current Borrowings	•	3,200,00
Finance cost paid	•	(2,008 63)
	(170,29)	(1,624.81)
let cash (aned)/provided in financing activities (C)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(-(-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-
	359,76	(\$37.61)
et Cash Plows (increase/(decrease)) during the year (A+B+C)		
with and costs aquivalents at the beginning of the year (4+8+C)	291.07	
and and a tree personal of the heat in the personal of the heat		37.54
such and cash equivalents at the end of she year	42.77	5,23
purposents of carh and cush equivalent	553,04	41.77
ionees with schedaled banks:		
- Current accounts		
- Deposits with original materity of less than three months	329.43	42 27
th on hand		74.27
and a second	4.41	0.50
th and cash equivalents at the end of the yea		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	333.84	42.77

2 Amendment to Ind AS 7: Effective J April 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to find AS 7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of these standalons financies automents to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, isoluting both changes arising from acade classing balances arising from financing activities, isoluting both changes arising from financing activities, isoluting both changes arising from financing and classing balances in the Balance Sheel for liabilities arising from financing activities, to

See accompanying notes to the flametial statements

As per our report of even date anached

For BSR&Co. LLP

Mon No: 1012/1819/19-196022

Membership No.: 995 (09

Place: Guragram Date: 25 May 2018

or seed on behalf of the Board of Directors a ingineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

P.N. Curey Enrector

Abhistek Jaiswal

incenture Director & Chief Executive Offices (DIN: 07996623)

Chief Etnancies appear & Compuny Secretary (US Memberalis, No.: 39779)

Piece: Pono Date: 25 May 2018

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co



Communation Dogments and Body Smilders Co. Ltg. Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2038 (All ancounts are in INR failus, unless otherwise stated)

A. Bepuity stoure capital

Balance as at 1 April 2916 Changes in opuly share capital during the year encled 31 March 2017 Balance as at 31 March 2017 Changes in equity share capital during the year encled 31 March 2018 Balance so at 31 March 2018

& Other equity

					•	
Paricular	Equity components of		Reserve	Reserve and surplus (1)		
	instrument (Note 16)	General reserve	Capital reserve	Securities Premistra account	Serpies in Statement of	Total
Salamons are at it April 1016 Loss for the year Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	899.34	88.6	2.73	%:63.53	(1,562.13)	(4365.61)
Dalence as at 31 March 2017	11.00%	0.00	,	,	(0.18)	
Seamon us set 1 April 2017		***	25.8	12.837'80	(C:181.25)	(\$.536.07)
ioss for the year Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	88	\$, ,	2 .	12,837 80	(22,281,73)	(3,526.87)
Dutance at at 31 March 2019	899 34	880	E		5.32	5.53
					152,200/2001	(12312.00)

i Reference 16 for nature and purpose of these teneres

See accompanying notes to the facacial matements As per our report of even date attached

THE RESIDENCE NO. 101248W/W.TQ For BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountment

or behalf of the Bourd of Directors of

Membership No.: 095109 Place: Gamgrun Date: 25 May 2018

Abdubok Inkral Executiva Director & Chief Executive Officer (DIN: 07936627) Avoil 3 Jun (Chief Int of Charles Schrister) (Chief The of the Officer & Charles Schrister) (CS Membratis No. 19779)

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Pleye, Pluse Date, 23 May 2012

1.1 Corporate Information

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office stated at 84/105A, G T Road, Kanpur Mahanagar, Uttar Pradesh (CIN: L24231UP1979PLC004837). The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Indian Companies Act and its equity shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). The Company is primarily involved in manufacturing of load bodies, wagons and components with manufacturing facilities at Jabalpur, Indore and Jamshedpur.

1.2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (find AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 46.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 May 2018.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e., functional currency, to be Indian Rupees (INR). The financial statements are presented in INR which is Company's functional and presentational currency.

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Iteme					
	T	4	 _	_	_
			г.	м	×

Measurement basis

Certain financial assets and liabilities Defined benefit (asset)/ liability Fair value

Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.





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Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2(m) leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease
- Note 2(m) lease classification
- Note 2(p)(i) classification of financial assets; assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (g)(iii) and 40- measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions
- Note 2 (b) measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment
- Note 2 (c) measurement of useful lives of intangible assets
- Note 1.2 (e) and 2(p) fair value measurement of financial instruments and impairment thereon
- Note 2 (k) and 38 recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources
- Note 2 (f) recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used
- Note 2 (i) impairment of non-financial assets

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the management that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the board of directors.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

* Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, with the directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

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- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2016 for the purposes of the transition to Ind AS.

a) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- · it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is eash or eash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date."

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12
 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in
 its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of financial liabilities some part of which may be non-current. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement



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All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having significant cost have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

All spare parts which are expected to be used for more than one accounting period are capitalised as property, plant and equipment.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to avail the option under Ind AS 101 by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16 retrospectively and continue to use the Previous GAAP carrying amount as the deemed cost under Ind AS on the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, the Previous GAAP carrying amounts of items of property, plant and equipment as at 1 April 2016 (the Company's date of transition to Ind AS) have been considered as the carrying amounts under Ind AS on 1 April 2016. (Also refer note 46).

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided using written down value method for the assets acquired prior to 1 January 2011 and using straight line method for the assets acquired after 1 January 2011.

- (i) The depreciation charged on all property, plant and equipment is on the basis of useful life specified in Part "C" of Schedule 11 to the Companies Act, 2013 which represents useful lives of the assets.
- (ii) On assets sold, discarded, etc., during the year, depreciation is provided up to the date of sale/discard.
- (iii) Depreciation has been calculated on a pro-rata basis in respect of acquisition/installation during the year.

(iv) conselected land is amortised over the primary lease period or the useful life, whichever is shorter.

(v) Treehold land is not depreciated

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Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

c) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets comprise computer software. Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

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.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets, being computer software is amortised in the statement of profit and loss over the estimated useful life of 3 years using the straight line method.

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

The amortisation method and the useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. The methods of determining costs of various categories of inventories are as follows:

	Raw materials	First-in First-out method
	Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Weighted average method including an appropriate
	Go	share of variable and fixed production overheads.
	Finished Goods	Weighted average method including an appropriate
-1	CAMP	share of variable and fixed production overheads.
_	Stores and spares	First-in First-out method CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

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Costs includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. This *inter alia* involves discounting of the consideration due to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. Revenue is recognized when the products are dispatched and significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised inclusive of excise duty and net of value added tax/sales tax/goods and service tax (GST).

Revenue from sale of services is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from sale of scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

Other Income

For instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to 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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is other convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

g) Employee benefits

i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leave encashment is provided for on the basis of actual costs the Company expects to pay for the compensated absences.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

The Company makes specific contributions to provident fund.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company has following defined benefit plans:

Gratuity.

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering all directly recruited eligible employees. In accordance with the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. These are funded by the Company and are managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed by a qualified actuary separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

h) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Monetary and non-monetary transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled on reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on reporting date. Gains/ (losses) arising on account of realisation/ settlement of foreign exchange transactions and on translation of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts to hedge its risk associated foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivatives are stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to statement of profit or loss.

i) Finance expense

Finance expenses comprises of interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost) incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is assignated,

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

k) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period., If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

1) Borrowings and borrowing cost

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition of the qualifying asset.

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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.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

m) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date: whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets.

n) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 — Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 36 for segment information.

o) Government grant

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as other operating revenue on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.





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p) Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

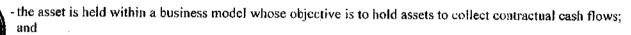
Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI') debt instrument;
- FVOCI equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:



-the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. Company has recognized financial assets viz. security deposit, trade receivables, employee-advances at amortized cost.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCl if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

-the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Den instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting the date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However,



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the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is re-classified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

contingents events that would change the amounts or timings of cash flows;

attentions that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features; prepayment and extension features; and

terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non - recourse features).



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A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, as feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.



Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. The changes (incremental or reversal) in loss allowance computed using ECL model, is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the contemparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii) Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All financial liabilities are recognized 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.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.





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s) Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

On 28 March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Retrospective approach Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Cumulative catch up approach Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company will adopt the standard on 1 April 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended 31 March 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

On 28 March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The amendment will come into force from 1 April 2018. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR laths, unless otherwise stated) Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

3. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progrem

Particulars	Freehold land	Lessehold tand	Buildings	Plant and conferent	Vehicles	Office	Furniture and	Total	Capital werk-in-
Gross carrying amount					•	- Andrews			pregress
Lectured cost as at 1 April 2016	1,743.52	97.41	5,412,01	8,032.55	7.99	7.34	232.47	15.533.70	200 30
Cost as at 1. April 2016	1,743,52	97.41	5,412,01	8.032.55	796	7,34	232.47	92 533 29	200 39
Add. Additions made during the year	•	•	•	16.97	,	0.12	4.49	24 58	*
Less Disposals agreements during the year			*	61.12	¥	•		61.12	£ .
Dalage as at 31 March 2017	1,743.52	97.41	5,412,01	7,991.40	7.99	7.46	236.96	15,496.75	69 861
Add: Additions made during the year	i	· .*	191	ē.	74				ı
Less. Disposals' adjustments during the year	•	i ir	,	6.41	1.04	97.7	10'0	24.52	č
Baltatree us at 31 March 2018	1,743,52	97.41	5,413.92	8,8(1).4]	9.83	9.74	237.63	15.414 KK	198 44
Actumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2016	1	•	•		1				
Add: Depreciation expense for the year	í	4.41	FC FAC	PL 224	433	, 1	, 10	1 101	
Less: Disposaly adjustments during the year	1				77.	? .	57.63	1,028.31	1
Balence as at 31 Merch 2017	*	4.41	243,23	733.24	5.31	427	37.85	1 028 31	
Add. Depreciation expense for the year	٠	4.46	250.30	739.15	2.36	2.53	36.43	1,035.23	*
Delegant at 1 1 14 Adde		*		1.79	,	•	•	1.79	
DARBOCC 25 21 51 METCE 2915		8.87	493.53	1,470.60	7,67	6.80	74.28	2.061.75	*
Net carrying amount		•							
As at 31 March 2018	1,743.52	88.54	4,920.39	6,532.81	2.16	2 94	162.75	13.452.11	100 44
As at 31 March 2017	1,743.52	93,00	5,168.78	7,258,16	2.68	3.19	199.11	14,468,44	198 69
AS BE LADII ZUIO	1,743,52	97.41	5,412.01	8,032.55	7.99	7.34	232 47	15,533 29	200.39

- a) For details of assets pledged/ hypothecated as securities, refer note 17 and 21.
- b) Refer note 38 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment
 c) Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2018 is not of impairment provision of INR 1,154,97 (31 March 2017 INR 1,167.32 takts, 1 April 2016 INR 1,167.32 takts).
- d) The Company has elected exemption under Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards and has continued the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from transletion of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the pariod ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly exchange differences capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2018 was INR & 89 takts (31 March 2017; INR (61.12) takts, 1 April 2016; Nit). Further, the Company has also availed optional exemption and continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (refer note 46).





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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total		
Gross carrying amount				
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016	7.48	7.48		
Balance as at 31 March 2017	7.48	7.48		
Balance as at 31 March 2018	7,48	7.48		
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at 1 April 2016	u u	. 		
Add: Amortisation expense for the year	7.48	7.48		
Balance as at 31 March 2017	7.48	7.48		
Add: Amortisation expense for the year	-			
Balance as at 31 March 2018	7.48	7.48		
Net book value				
As at 31 March 2018	*	•		
As at 31 March 2017	•	-		
As at 1 April 2016	7.48	7.48		

Notes:

a) The Company has elected Ind AS 101 exemption and continue with the carrying value for all of intangible assets as its deemed cost as at the date of transition, refer note 46.





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Communical Engineers and Body Builders Co E.M. Notice to the flamed in tentements for the year model 31 Minoch 2018 (All amounts are in DER highs, unlose otherwise stated)

6,	Non-execut this point and the second	As at 31 March 1948	As at 34 March 2017	As 41 1 April 2016
	Imposiments to equity shares (at fair value through Profit and Loss) Unqueted equity instruments			
	Kailadh Istologh Prinsid Linnlerd 1900 (34 Istologh 2017: 1906), I April 2016: 1900) aquity shares of Book raise of DNR 1814 anoth, Nally paid up	0.10	0.16	d .10
	Tatel	E.19	0.10	8.16
	Augicigate aumanni of auto-isazenj uniquated birrosturosti Augicigate auropusi of biografi rougest da tha radus of birrosturosti	₹.L\$ ·•	4.10	♦.19
6.	Plon-courses theateful avenue. Lone	As at 31 March 1910	As.at 31 March 2017	As at Appil 2046
	Unoccared, considered good Beauthy deposits	44 90	93.31	99 2.5
	University deposits	42.71	93.31	99.25
	Laser Lean altowages for doubtful security deposits	477]		
	Telisi	14.90	93.31	97,25
	Movement in expected credit has allowance on southly deposits	•		
	-Opening Nations Add Allow-same measured at expected credit loases Lear Utilisetion during the year	47.71		•
	Closing bullesin	42.71		
	Refer note 44 for detailed disclosure on Sur value of Engecial sames carried as associand cost			
7.	Other den-current nasyla	Ave: 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2017	As at LAngil 1866
	Unisecured, considered glood Stationy date paid under protest (refer note 38) Capitality date paid under protest (refer note 38) Capital intension	2,775.38 0.24	3,726.71 0.38	1,792.97 17.80
	Preparid expenses Desirenteis, systeletor cet dombi foll	0.65	0,16	3 66
	Capilal advances	17.75 1,794.11	17.73 2,745.79	<u> </u>
	Leas: Provision for doubtful applies advances	(7.25	17.25	
	Total	2,776.47	2,717.95	1,8146
a.	Seavenbookss* Volumal at lower of cost and not readitiable wakes	As at 31 March 1018	A121 31 March 2017	Av #2
	Rain izotezial (inclusing in immit Nil (34 March 2017: DNR Q 20 Lather & 1 April 2016; Nil)) Work in proprets	419.45 439.74	357 56 272 61	451,25 419,41
	Finished geody Storm and spaces	45.95 21,38	64 76 2.53	10,77 69,92
	Semp	\$26.53	697.26	979,53
	*During the year orderd 34 March 2016, on amount of BNR 94.20 luids (31 hdarch 2017 : \$48 67 00 laids) year recognised so an expense for inverted			
9.	Trade proceivables	31 Mprob 2018	Arpt 35 Murch 2417	As at E April 2016
	Unserand, considered good* Doubtild	645.04 2,781.72 2,346.76	1,545.82 3,215.71	1,233,63 ; 627-15 2,861,06
	Less: Loss allerations for made receivables (relex pasts 44(b))	1,731.72 685.04	1,525,87	1,627.43
	Tetal	615,04	L,569.89	1,40,60
	 Inclusion exposure monicopies from ordered parties BMR 7.75 lakks (31 March 2017; INR 14,17 lakks, 1 April 2016; SMR 12 64 lakks) For terms and emelificacy of wade received blow and four advances related to create exceivables create them related parties, refer note 44 The Company's exposure to mortis and conversely dates are displaced in Note 44. 			
10.	Court and costs equitalends	As at 31 March 2010	As at 31 Mars 2017	As aq
	Bulances wifs hanks - On parent associate	n9 0	42 27	3.91
	Cash eg hand(minr minrki) Talai	335.84	0,50	5.23
	Tabus Jafosperinos about C'umpany's escousto le csedit finky is disolosed in thota 44			





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11.	Bank bulances difter their cash and cash equipplemen	Ås at	As at	Ås at
		Ji March 2919	31 March 2017	1 Aaril 1915
	Fixed deposits with next strates live	107 34	124.97	247 (2
	Tetal	107,34	124.97	247.13
	Deposita include DNR 107-34 hekhe (3 t-Murch 2017: INR 124-97 talds., 1 April 2016: INR 138-57 hebrs) being freed deposite hold as margin money or	ercurily against borm wings.	guarantees and other com	e lessefu
12	Cherror financial anota- Louis	As an \$1 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	A4 41 1 April 2916
	Unercured, considered good Security deposits	192.93	194.66	233.43
	Loans to complayees (including accreat inferral)	2 63	4,11	1.26
	Tefni	F95.56	198.97	259.11
	Refer nixto 44 for detailed disclosure on Sair value of fearnina must carried at amortised cost.			
13.	Current Imanois Lacuris - Others Unoccurred, outsidered good	As at 31 March 28th	As at 24 March 2817	As at 1 April 2016
	Unbilled revenue	2)5.35	0.35	0.29
	Interest document on its mer deposition Officer recent values	1 60 2 85	406 225	7.58 5 6 9
	Doubtful Later corporate deposits (with none 47)	1,000,00		
		1,122.87	1,600.00 1,996.67	1,057,00
	Leux: Loux allovisupos fez finler corporato deposite:	1,090.00	90.000,1	1,950.00
	Total .	221.67	6.67	19.56
	Maretteur la expected credit lots allatrones un Luter corperate dapastin			
	Opaning belience Add: Addressrow measured at experied aredit tours Latinestics during the year	1,000,00	1,000,00	(,e00,00
	Closing helazes	1,000,00	1,380.44	(,40,00
14.	Other esseres assets	As al 31 Morrà 2018	Ar at 31 March 2017	An a (1 April 2016
	Unacrared, considered good			
	Advance to objektion Balança with statutery/goverances authorities	∦86.19 1,156.87	77.63 1,734.66	111,37 1,767,56
	Propaid expenses Debt Service reserve account	9.71	16 12 -	16.13 43,54
	Excises that yetherd stress. Sales tax instabilies meniments (sales note 48):	496.64	496 64	259.68 496.64
	Income in section by	59.83	64.93	60.48
	Unrectared, considered doubtles	4.4.		***
	Advances to suppliers Provident fund receivable	74.79 63.00	56,20 63.00	14 00 63 50
	Bulance with statutery/govonsmed authorities	94.60 2,141.83	2,507.20	2,831.50
	Loss: Provision for datalistical advantors	232 39	319.20	97.do
	Telel	1,569.49	2,354,66	1,754.30
t7.	Bottupky	As et 31 March 2818	As at 36 March 3847	A3 of 3 April 3026
	Sequered Louis Torro louis Brac banks*		L 66 1.28	. 191 ***
	Term found fixes others*		1.452.64	2,174.57 1,923.96
	Koterpasi orangantial berroming (1806)* Linhility conponent ni computant famantial instrument	570,94	710,13 \$06,92	1,637.01 449.53
		579.84	4333,57	6,391.59
	Add: Current putantities of son-oursest bossonings;			
	Yours fout to bean deptu	6,300.00 2,559,60	4,366.67 1,963.08	1,490 00
	Estectual corrections becausing (ISCB)	3,322 (2	2,334 92	671.59 1,352.71
	White won-surrest burre-wings (indiating non-number leading)	12,542.56	12,196.64	11,0[0,3]

"Last has been also been correct since the Company has definited as repsyment as per the imme of executariand exceedingly, the force given to the Company has been clearlied as blow-Performing Assata in the books of landers.

(being the surrent year.)





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Englasers and Body Builders Co Leb Notes to the Eganetis's hatements for the year ended 31 March 2058 (Alf amounts are in 1948 likks; inclus otherwise stated)

Repayment terms and security distinues for the satisficating concurrent becausing (excluding current manufact) as at 24 March 2010;

Frem banka:

Secured Burnsulage i) Notero of Security

Primary Security-Espainble markage on ortain preparties of group concerns and promoter above with his r

Augment becoming:

Subject with Change without no objection contificate on units fixed assoluted the company, person and deline.
Plecige of the 1996 shaneholding of the promisers in the semigram.
Personal guarantee of the Kodhell Cupta, Mrs. Rekini Clupta and Mix. Nandari Molygoni.

6) ECB Long : ~

Polancy Security: - Business charge we all the movemble and parameteristic fixed assets, present and future, pertaining to unit at Deorgic Catheten Security: - Pari point first charge on the committee fixed assets of the company, present and future, along with WC denders of the company, except for equipments which are exclusively and specially charged to Rendell'semujat ignitions.

Second that pearsy observe on the entire guarant suspin of the company, both amount and future

c) Raper Term Long: •

Respos Term Loun - INR 2,500 labbs

Plausty Security 1- Extension of first charge on online fixed asset of the company except factory land and building situated at mediatrial extens Richards, Jabaipur, factory land and building situated at Jarochardpur and specifically office on online fixed asset of the company except factory land and building situated at Jarochardpur and specifically office on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge on the company of the company of the second charge of the second charge of the second charge of the company of the second charge of the company of the second charge of the company of the second charge of the se

Guarantien -Personal ganvaries of Mr. Kallach Cupta, Mrs. Rekha Cupta and Mrs. Negdari Malpuni

Rupes Terms Long - 1988 1,000 takins
Patenery Security :- Beloans on of first change on ordine fixed asket of the conspany except theory land and devilent simples at industrial extens Richards, Industry, Industry land and funding situated at Industry land and operation equipments which are exclusively and specifically otherged to bank offerencial indications.

Cofference Historian: Part pasts recond charge on the entire correct exacts of the company, both present and duture.

Popularial guarantee of Mr. Kailesh Gupta and Mrs. Rekhe Gupta

Happer Fram Lawy - 1973 Z. 200 Mills.

Pribancy Meaning in Private and Mills declared and an advance of the company which factory found and building allumined at industrial entant flictudes. Inhalpear, factory land and building allumined at landscaped entant and appendix appendix and appendix appendix and appendix appendix appendix and appendix appendix appendix appendix and appendix appendix

Commontee + Personal grammics of Mr. Kullash Gupta and Mrs. Reiche Gupta

6) Term Louns frem Offices to

Principes Security: - Extendences First and programmer flows, with Aris Principes
E. Corkyrs Took died boolding at Lainthodges with
E. Corkyrs Took died boolding at Lainthodges with
E. Extens took and boolding at underlying bool from 21, 22 forces uncusuous fillules organic Society was Plan High 33, 34 (arts uncurring 126,000) appears feely of underlying Entato, Richai, Abalapus
Extensions of Society and Society and Entato and the consequence of the consequence of the Consequence flows and the Consequence of the Consequence of the Consequence flows and the Consequence of the Consequence of the Consequence flows and the Consequence of the Consequence of the Consequence flows and the Consequence of the Consequence of the Consequence flows and the Consequence of th

Cuarantee:
E. Trevocable and unconditional parsonal guarantee of Mr. Enikish thaple and Nrc. Rekin Guph

Linewocable and unconditional parsonal guarantee of Mr. Enikish Solopani is the extent value of shares (3,213,443 nos.)

Enewocable and unconditional corporate guarantee of Julius Rehibition Trus

ii) Terros of Repayment

e) Comparate Loose
Corporate Loose
Corporate

hg ECS Learn: *
1873 Ison is required to make the quarterly 20 organ invisitments starting from 21st month from the date of test disherosoment to 17th February, 2012 and corrien variable interest rate (6 6 months LIBOR + 350 bps among in

e) Rusee Term Louis:

w From Luan - INR 2 500 takha

Region Ferm Learn - INR 2,500 talchs
in 23 more quot morthly installment starting from 3.1 December, 2016 as under :int - 3rd farithment DRR 3.3 20 laiche mech
4th - 13th Installment BRR 3.3 20 laiche mech
16th - 21th Installment BRR 3.00 laiche cach
16th - 21th Installment BRR 3.00 laiche cach
And it carries interest rate of 14, 15% p.a.

Rupes Term Lous - SNR 1.000 takin in 3 equal quarterly installments starting from 27 July 2017 And it corries interest rate of 13:45% p. s.

Rupre Term Louis - 1988 3,250 lebbs

in 3 square quarterly metallineante starting from 28 October 2017 And it carrier interest este of 13.35% p.a.:

a) Term Loans from Others -First Term Loans from Others -First Term Loans (Assessment of 14,50% p.a. to be paid on mostly) basis till maturity. Principal - 6 mostly monatorises starts from date of first insoche diabacumment made in vertices installments from 26 December, 2014 to 25 February, 2015, theraeller payable is a similar formation. PMR 23 habits per security. I Next 12 months: PMR 45 Nather per month.
3 Next 12 months: (NR 50 habits per month.)

Second Term Loag.

In suppositio in builtet of the end of 3 years from the date of distrusturating in \$ Jone 2013 or reactionery repayment in excest of Equity Indusion and carries (Leading interest rate of 14,50% p.a.



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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(ii) Breach of box coverant

The enginery has defaulted to represent of home and interest in respect of the following leans

		te at the st	lim Blanch, 2018 As at Bint Afgred. 2017		As of Hist M	As at 31st March, 2616	
Particolore		Period of default	Amend	Feried of default	Amend	Period of delauk	Attend
Caspetrate Lean	·						·····
• •	Protograf	i-453 Days	600:00	L-SE Days	600.00	1-18 Days	30G,0G
	lippeed	l≪86 Days	143.67	1-12 Days	38.12	1-60 Days	77 97
Ranco Peran Laran (1948, 2 Sen) takibat		- I 'I		1			
The second secon	Protego	#-455 Days	2,500 00	1-90 Dere	200.00	1	
	Personal Per	1-486 Days	529.63	19021718928	141,37	1-60 Elegra	5 6.14
Rojeca Topon Lorosa (1968), 2,0749 talk baş		1			- 1	1	
·	Pray inst	1-247 Days	1,000.00	- [.!	
	JANO CAVE	i-496 Daya	199,81	3-124 1885	54 87	1	
Stopne Paras Louis (ISSE 2,707 lakks)	1777	1 1	, ,	,,			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Proteigni	Jak54 Daye	2,200.00	. !	× 1	Ĭ.	
	(marea)	1-486 Days	446.42	Hall Days	136,15		
extended Communicati Steam was a 450%						i	
	Pranagul	1-514 Days	3,122,12	1-(49 Dept.	778 31	(+52 Days	397.73
	Salemui	i-St4 Days	264.15	t=649 ()ays	93.29	I-52 Days	51,64
Mar Tara Lesen from SESC		1			,,,,,		
	Principal.	1-758 days	2,559 60	1-193 David	591 72	21-81 Days	125:00
	Listertol	1-755 days	8.39.43	1-393 Days	331 23	1-31 Days	96.82

18.	Other men-current firmtecht Babilities	A) # 3) Merch 24/8	As at 31 March 2017	Aret Land 1916
	Security darposites -	5 00	5.00	5.00
	Total	5.68	5.60	5.90
	The Company's expenses to interest rate, surrancy and (iquidity risin cointed to shore frame) in liabilities is disclosed in Note 44			
19.	Non-current previolate	As ut 31 Murch 2618	As at 11 March 2017	Al at J April 2016
	Provision for complayers benefits (rafer note 40) - Craminy	39.72	33,13	20.73
	Twisi	11.77	33.13	29.73
24	Other men-current Makillies	As at 31 Moreh 2018	A) at 31 March 2017	As pt 1 April 1895
	Aronem of duty equadible/ payable to contament*	3,365,55	3,290 %	2,419.44
	Total	3,146.55	1,450,36	2,419.44
	*hostnates INR 2.492.1] Lithu (§ 1 Magel 2017: IMR 2.646.47 Lakin, f /Rjul 2016: INR 1.712.491 thinds pursuant to the Rule 1040.301 Central Section to Manus, 2007). The Company has been swilling Central credit on obtains must have been poying Resides their on the Fully Rule Vehicle (FRE). This section of the Company has been swilling Central credit on obtains must have been poying Resides their on the Fully Rule Vehicle (FRE). This section of the Company has been swilling Central credit on obtains a new terms.	Rules, 2002 which was is not represent the amount ;	naerted viele Matélipiesiya no. Dantairiing to apsii khoit caar	92)007 4,753M Todated No excels payable (+ Um
24,	Carrent Emasschal Rabilities - Barrowinge	As at 31 Manda 2018	Ar =4 31 Murch 2417	Au at 1 Au th 2016
	Becared forers France breaks Cash cresh finishine	3,459.72	2,194 92	2,51A A8
	Unsecured leass From Panier Loors repayable on demand	£.598 37	1,065.16	934,95
	Vision aftern			

(i) Nature of Security

Cash Credit Facilities are secured by either one or more of the following as per terms of Arrangement with respective banks

Primary Security:

that special first charge on the entire current exacts of the company, both present and future

Collateral Security

Second Pass resset disage on entire fixed amous of the company, both present and fixer

(II) Breach of lone coverant

The Company has definited in repayment of Joseph and interest in respect of the following loans:

Participa	As at Bear /	dsexis, 3815	As ad 3 lai March, 1867		As at 3 feet Misere 8, 1056	
1:	Parted of default	Arenuel	Prefed at hytout	Amenical	Period at desput	Amount
Carlo Contit Sambitina	1	i	-			
Principal	1-347 Days	2,459.72	1-182 Deys	2,194,92	-	
frate rese	I-S47 Days	\$05.59	1-152 Days	100.97		-
	ĺ	1				
Working capital been				1		
Principal	I-486 Days	(,068,37	g-CH Days	1,965,16		-
interest	F-486 Davn	209 82	Hei 21 13 gyr.	47,50		; , <u>, </u>

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.



Consecuted Engineers and Body Stabiliers Collection Process to the Engineers of the security of the State of

(iii) Analysis of energiant in borrowings

<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Man custa ction see		
Particular	As at \$1.March 2817	Cubfiers	Other changes	Foreign eachange mortments	Fair value changes	As at 31 Merch 2018
Non Carrent Borrowings (Including	12,296.64		259 92		11582	12,542.54
Cercut Berrewings	1,970.67	590,00	2001		٠	4,529,64

22.	Currout financial liabilities: Trude payables	As at	As at 35 March 1947	Andi I Azi# 1946
	Due so micro uses! It and madican enterprises (refer sute 12). Due to eithers	117 17 2,447.14	17.91 3,521,64	(9,97 3,357 &)
	Taipi	2,559.24	3,549,65	3,377.79
	The Company's exposure to interest rate, surfreney and registry risks refered to shove figuresal liabilities is disclosed in Note 44			
	Notes: a) th includes tracks july viole to subject gother of \$196, 6.59 heldre (3) industry, 2017; INR G 59 heldre, 1 April 2016; INR G 51 heldre) b) For turns, grid appropriation of incide purposes automate to related process, refer note 4 is			
23.	O (her cuterest formacial liab (Miter	As at 31 Merch 2018	As of 3) March 2517	As at I April 1946
	Capital Creditory	94,06	54.75	99.84
	Current system of long term borrowings (peter sole 17)	12,126.51	7,964 69 99.46	4,524.31 51.35
	Interest normind but not due on horrowings Anterest normind but not due on formers exchange contracts	:	77·74	29 28
	Interest accused and due on borrowings	3,294 96	1,694 20	282 56
	Information withhing diven	17:77	95.82	17,30
	Deposits from qualitativos and sitems Regiones benefits perpetie	11.59 72.43	H 59 76-42	(139 180-60
	Total The Complany's exposure to interest cate, currency and sequinity risks cottated to above linemental limbilities is disclosed in Now 44	18,617.93	9,437.65	5,216.89
24.	Officer curcryst (Indifficite	Ao și 31 March 2019	Ap 64 31 March 2017	As al 1 April 2016
	Authorisers in an cumbilations with without Statistical view of the Committee Statistical views projected	300 29 160,76	209.48 432.49	495.01 427 57
	Twini _	461.45	641.37	771.48
25.	Current greatistins	As at 25 March 2966	An ad 31 March 2017	As at \$ April 2055
	Previning for employee boneful (refer as in 40)			
	- Gratuity	16 00	19 00	10.00
	- Componented abundoru Provision for Rigations	22.51 139.78	14,55	19.06
	Total	172,29	34.55	39.04
	Mavement in provision the Utigothera			
	Opening Inlance		w.,	
	Add: Provider, procypierd draing the year Less: Utilization durwig the year	199.78 ⊣	•	:
	Cleaning behinne	(3), 16	•	<u></u>
26.	Correct tax Rapúliles (net)	An 46 51 March 2018	As at 31 Musth 2017	As al I April 1816
	Provision for insures tax (not of artrance juxyees has DNR 683 68 laber (3) March 2017; D46 675 09 labbs, 1 April 2016; INR 660,09 labbs)	241 78	249,15	259 16
	Total	241.76	249,16	19.16





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

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Smore capital	Equity d	hares	Preferen	se appares
Anthorised share expital	Number of shares	Amount (INE)	Momber of skares	Amount (INR)
As at 1 April 2016	57,050,000	570,500,000	2,000,000	200,000,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	57,050,000	\$70,500,000	2,000,000	200,000,000
horease/(decresse) during the year	-	-	· •	-
As at 31 March 2018	\$7,050,000	570,500,000	2,000,000	200,000,008
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up			Runifes of shares	Amouni (INR)
As at 1 April 2916	•		54,942,964	549,429,640
locrease/(decrease) during the year As at 31 Biarch 2017			54,942,964	549,429,640
As at 31 march 2017 Increase/(decrease) during the year			34,542,304	349,429,640
As at 31 March 2018			54,942,964	549,429,640
The second of th				
Equity component of proference shares of INR 196 cach issued and not fully paid a	p-		Number of shares	Amount (INR)
As at 1 April 2016			2,000,000	89,934,048
Increase/(decrease) during the year			•	, ·
As at 31 March 2017			2,000,000	69,934,048
Increase/(decrease) during the year			•	
Az at 31 March 2018			2,000,000	89,934,048

*There are support early on the 35 per share amounting to INR 700 lakhs. Accordingly, out of total issued shares of INR 2,000 lakhs, INR 1,300 lakhs is paid up which has been divided into dobt and equity component. This note covers the equity component of the issued preference shares. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

a) Reconcilistion of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

	As at 31 M	arch 2018	As at 31 M	arch 2017	As at 1 A	pril 2016
	Namber of skares	Amount (INR)	Number of skores	Amount (INR)	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
Equity shares At the commencement of the year Add: shares issued during the year	54,942,964	549,429,640	54,942,964	549,429,640	5 4,942,96 4	549,429,640
	\$4.942.964	549,429,640	54,942,964	549,429,640	34,942,964	549,429,640
At the end of the year	**************************************		1			
At the end of the year	As at 31 M	arch 2018	A5 21 31 M	arch 2017	As at 1 A	pril 2016
At the end of the year	(MATHEMATINE make bet 11 Section 2 for the contract of the con	arch 2018 Ansonal (INR)	As at M Number of shares	arch 2017 Aronaut (INR)	As at 1 A	pril 2016 Amount (INR)
At the end of the year Preference shares At the commencement of the year Add: shares issued during the year	As at 31 M			THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO I	<u> </u>	

bi Terms, sights, preferences und gestrictions attacked to abares

of the Company has gold one glass of equity about the whole at INR 19 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

-Frederence shares are non-convenible, complaine, redestable and tioss for carry any vatang rights. Professore shares carry, preferential dividend of 0 0001% per comm. These are redestable only on completion of 10 years from the date of all others and are non-transferable unless fully paid-up.

e) Details of shares held by shareholders helding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at 31 M	arth 2015	Ap at 31 80	Arch 2017	Aral i A	pril 2016
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of	% of holding	Number of shares	% of bolding
Equity shares of INR 10% such fully paid held by				····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Dr. Kailash Guota	23,609,495	42,97%	23,609,495	42.97%	23,609,495	42 97%
Ms Nandini Malpani (On behalf of Jashn Beneficiary Trust)	3,213,443	5.85%	3,213,443	5.85%	3,213,443	5,85%
Mrs Rekha Gupta	3,439,590	6.26%	3,439,590	6.26%	3,439,590	6.26%
Tata Capital Growth Fund (I)	6,005,401	10 93%	6,005,401	10 93%	6,005,401	10 93%
Preference shares of INR 190/- each not fully paid held by						
Dy, Kaifash Gupta and Mrs. Rekha Gupta (Jointly)	2,000,606	100%	2,000,000	100%	2,000,000	. 100%
d) Details of call unpaid	*					
•	As at 31 M	arch 2018	M (E se an	perch 2017	Au of I A	ord 2016
m and a second s	Number of shares	Amorat (INR)	Namber of shares	Amount (INR)	Number of stares	Anional (INR)
Non-Coovertible Cumulative Ardenmable preference	······································	······································				
shares						
Aggregate of calls unpeid						
- By Director/Promoter	2,006,000	70,000,000	2,000,000	70,000,000	2,000,000	70,000,000





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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the linearist statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR takin, unless otherwise stated)

16. Other equity

	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 Murch 2017	Az at 1 April 2016
General reserve	A	9.80	9.80	9.80
Capital reserve	В	8.72	8.72	8.72
Securities Promium account	c	12,637 80	12,837.80	12,837.80
Surplus / (Deficit)in Statement of Profit and Loss	D	(25,967.68)	(22,281 73)	(18,721 27)
Equity component of compound financial instrument	, E	899,34	899.34	899.34
Total		(12,112,62)	(8,526,07)	[4,965,61)
			As at 31 March 2016	Arat 31 March 2017
A. General reserve				5.00
Balance as at the beginning of the year			980	9.80
Spinnes at the end of the year		,	9.80	9.80
B. Capital reserve				
Belance us at the beginning of the year			8.72	8 72
Bolonce at the end of the year		•	8.72	8,72
C. Securities Premium account				
Balance as at the beginning of the year			j 2,83 7.80	12,837.80
Balance at the end of the year			12,837,90	12,837,86
D. Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss				
Balance as at the beginning of the year			(22,281 73)	(18,721.27)
Add: Loss for the year			(3,691.27)	(3,560 28)
Items of other comprehensive incomes (expense) recognised directly in retained earnings				
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, not of tax			5 32	(0.18)
Helance at the end of the year			(25,967.68)	(22,281.73)
E. Equity component of compound financial instrument 2,000,000 (31 March 2017: 2,000,000, 1, April 2016: 2,000,000) New-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Sharts (NiCRPS) of INR 180/- cach, INR 35 (31 March 2017: INR 35, 1 April 2016: INR 35) not paid up			899 34	899,34
Total			899.34	899,14
Total other equity			(12,212,02)	(9,526.07)
Total Aute. edate.		1	/ resultables	2031/20018/3

Nature and purpose of reserve

i. General reserve

Pertains to reserves from volume of arrangements that took place during 2007-08. This represents appropriation of profit by the Company and is available for distribution of dividend.

ii. Capital reserve

Pertains to excess of purchase consideration over not assets taken over as per Scheme of Arrangement took place during 2007-08. Accumulated capital surplus is not available for distribution of dividend and expected to remain invested permanently.

ili. Securities premiam reserve

The unultized accumulated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

्रेन स् १ Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR lakks, unless otherwise stated)

27.	Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended
	Sale of products		
	Sale of load bodies and components	9,806.35	14,826.69
	Sale of services		
	Job work charges	28.40	84.42
	Other operating revenue		
	Sale of scrap	126,59	133,76
	Others	2.62	6,92
	Total	9,963.96	15,051,79
	Product-wise particulars of sales		•
	Sale of load bodies	9,658 96	14,778,18
	Sale of components	147,39	48.51
	•	9,806,35	14,826.69

Revenue from operations, computed in accordance with Ind AS 18 'Revenue', for the current year is not comparable with previous year since the same is not of Goods and Service Tax (GST) whereas excise duty form part of expenses in previous year and current year (uptili 30 June 2017) The comparative revenue from operations of the Company is given below:

Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Revenue from operations (as reported)	9,963.96	15,051.79
Less: Excise duty on sales	(247.46)	(4,518 09)
Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	9,716,50	10,533.70
28. Other income	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest income		
- Deposits with banks	8.83	14.35
- Deposits with others	2.67	. 3.76
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	17.43	11.00
Provisions/liabilities no longer required, written back	73.28	•
Rent	0 48	0.78
Miscellaneous income	13.74	14.49
Total	116.43	44.38
29. Cost of materials consumed	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	422.32	\$21,05
Add: Purchases	8,099,08	8,279,13
Less: Sale of raw material	85.53	97.76
	8,435.87	8,702.42
Less: Raw material at the end of the year	465,40	422.32
Total cust of materials consumed	7.970.47	8,280,10
Particulars of materials consumed are as under:	·	
Iron and steel (sheets and components)	5,479.91	5,321,10
Hydraulic jacks	1.164.62	1,647.27
Other items	1,325,95	1,3 (1.73
Total	7,970,47	8,280.10





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Authors of Signatory

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36	2. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
	Opening stock		
	Finished goods		30.76
	Work-in-progress	272.41	420 31
	Scrap	2.53	7.32
	Total	274.94	458.39
	Closing stock		
	Finished goods	_	
	Work-in-progress	439.73	272.42
	Scrap	21.38	2 53
	Total	461.11	274.95
	Total changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
	ioren ertsuden iti ingeninisen on turrisen doors und molk-ili-blodien	(186.17)	183.44
	Work-in-progress		
	Iron and steel components	439.73	272.42
		439.73	272.42 272.42
		***************************************	A / 4, 44
31.	Employee benefits expense	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31 March 2018	31 Merch 2017
	Salaries, wages, bonus, gratuity and allowances	428.13	502.47
	Contribution to provident and other funds	23.48	26.77
	Staff welfare expenses	43.73	54.80
	Total	495.34	584.04
	Refer note 40 for disclosure on gratuity.		
	AND TO TO THE MENTAL OF BUILDING		
32,	Finance costs	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,487,37	2,313.57
	Bill discounting	117.74	167.46
	Others	172.85	249.31
	Total	2,777.96	2,730.34
			4,,,,,,,
33,	Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended	For the year ended
	•	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,035.23	1,035.80
	Amortisation on intangible assets	W	*
	Total	1,035,23	1,035,89
	-	3,005.67	1,40,400





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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year cuded 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR lakbs, unless otherwise stated)

4. Other expenses	- -	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Labour charges		490.35	565 B2
Power and fuel		150.61	172.10
Repair and maintenance			
- Buildings		1.51	12.11
- Plant and machinery		31.37	26.08
- Others		28.36	26,25
Rent		7.21	9.26
Auditors' remuneration			
As auditors:			
- Audit fee		12.00	10,00
- Limited review fee*		7.50	8,00
- Out-of-pocket expenses		7.83	5.20
In other manner:			
-Certification and other services		m·	4.00
Instrance		11.17	12.33
Rates and taxes		201.28	95.54
Postage and telephone expenses		6.52	8.52
Travelling and conveyance		27.89	43.25
Vehicle Rusning Expenses		16.40	15.33
Printing and stationery		4.12	4.91
Freight and transport		9.11	38.09
Sales expenses		35 79	23 11
Security charges		54.72	54.79
Logal and professional		46.90	91.29
Director sitting fees		4.60	6.85
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)			
Donation			0.25
Irrecoverable balances written off	28.72		
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts and advances adjusted out of above	28.72	ü	•
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net)		244.02	58.33
Miscellaneous expenses		32.11	33.23
Total		1,431,37	1,324,64

^{*}includes fees of INR 2.50 takhs (Previous year: INR 8 takhs) paid to erstwhite auditors





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Lid.
Notes to the flurancial matematis for the year coded 31 March 1913
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35, Itcome tax

A. Reconditation of effective tax rate

Recognitished of tex expense and the accounting profit (foss) multiplied by Jadia's demostic tax sate for the year anded 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017:

State Amount 2013 State Amount 2014		Property of the second	Carnet I	The state of the s	
Rate Amount Rate Amount Rate Amount Rate Amount		31 March	2018	31 March 2	017
(3,4,691.27) (3,4,691.27) (3,5,91.27) (3,5,91.27) (3,5,91.27) (3,5,91.27) (3,5,91.27) (4,5			Amount	Kate	Armoner
Compensy's domestic tax rate 26,000% (579.73) 30.507% (1.1.507% (1	Loss before tax		(1,691,27)	,0000	(3,560.18)
Solution -19.39% -19.33% 0.52% (19.95) 0.00% ed tax losses -1.61% 59.60 -11.37%	Tax using the Company's domestic bux rate	26,000%	(\$29.73)	30.30%	(1,100.12)
.24.90% 919,19 -19.33% 0.52% (9.965) 0.00% -1.61% 59.60 -11.37%	Tax effect of:				
0.52% (19.05) 6.00% -1.61% 59.60 -11.37%	Non-deducable expenses	-24.90%	61,616	-1933%	688,34
-1.61% 59.60 -1.157%	Nontaxable income	0.52%	(19:05)	9,00%	•
	Unrecomised tax losses	-1.61%	29.60	-11.57%	411.79
	Affinition to a contract of the contract of th	0.00%	•	%060	•

B. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities.

As at 31 March 2018, the Company has malesyrbed depreciation and husiness losses under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961; Consequent to the provisions of the Lincolne Taxis*, in the absence of reasonable companies of the provisions of the Income tax is incomediated. The Company reassess the unrecognised defended not never an each reporting period and recognised incomediated that has been in has been in that become it has been in the been in the provision of the provision of the finance of the converted that the provision of the provisi

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

		Deforred tax assets			Deferred tax liabilities	-	Net de	formed tax essects/ (its	9
Particulars	As at 71 Maye 5 7818	AS 24	As #f	Ad at 37 March 2018	As #1 31 March 2017	As at 1. April 2016	As #t 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at
				Water State of the					
December of any and Attrictment	09.691	•	•	•	(610.40)	(1,032,89)	193.60	(00'019)	(1,032.89)
Services of the services and services	11.05	30.00	18.48	•		,	17.77	20.91	18.48
FEOTIFICATION SAFETIMENT AND COMPANIONS ACCORDED	287144	3.013.79	2 304 02	•	•	,	2,821.44	3,033,29	2,304,02
Charles and Achievadous	3 120 13	347.40	7 241 82		•	•	3,320,33	3,317.50	2,241.82
Provision for trade receivables and other advances	779.89	859.88	841.86		,	,	779.89	859.88	841.36
		***************************************	201 2		(Kin 48)	61 R12 R81	7,132,48	81773	4373.2
	1.132.48	1231.30	3,500.48		Table of the last	1 250000000			-



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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR labba, unless otherwise stated)

C. Movement of temporary differences

Particulars	As at 1 April 2016	Movement during Reco	Recognised is OCI during 2016-17	As at 31 March 2017	Movement during 2017-18	Movement during Recognised in OCI 2017-18 during 2017-18	As at 31 March 2018
Proporty, plant and equipment	(1,032.89)			(0+'019)	804.00		09'66]
Provinces for gratuity and compensated absences	18,48		,	16:02	(3.69)	f	17.22
Unthurshed depreciation	2,304.02	72927	•	3,033.29	(211.85)	*	2,821.44
Engineers loss	2,241.82	_	7	3,317.50	2.83	•	3,320,33
Provision for trade receivables and other advances	341.86		•	88.653	(99.99)	•	779.89
[1641]	4,373,29	2.247.89		6,621.18	51130		7,132.46

D. The bases and tax credits for which no defected tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

	As set 34 March	ferch 2018	A444 31	Angeth 2017	48.84	4pril 2016
Espira Xear.	Gross amount	Unrecognised tax	Gross amount	Unrecognised tex effect	Grou smount	Carecognised in
Business Loss						
2021-22	3,492.34	908.01	3,492.34	1,079.13	3,492.34	1,079,13
2022-23	3,762,74	978.31	3,762.74	1,162.69	3,762.74	1,162,69
2023-24	1,790.56	465,54	1,790.56	553.28	1,790.56	553.28
2024-25	1,462.08	380.14	1,462.08	451.78	4	•
2025-26	713.98	185.63	•	•	3	•
Unabsorbed depreciation						
Never expire	13,583.71	3,531.77	11,844.45	3,659,94	9,816.46	3,033.29
	24,805.42	4,449.4	22,352,18	6,906.87	18,862,11	5,878,39



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Communeraini Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 34 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR labbs, maless offserwise stated)

36. Operating segments

A. Bests for segmentation

An operators segment is a companient of the Company that organies artivities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including esterness that the company that company the Company segment is evaluable. All operating segment specifing results are reviewed regularly by the Rosed of Discious collectively who have been identified as Catef Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisious about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The principal business of the Company is sheet metal fabrication and bodybuilding. All there activities of the Company revolve around its main business. Hence there is only one reportable segment

S. Geographical infortuntion

The Company's revenue from operations i.e. shoet metal fabrication and bedybuilding is located in takin only. Hence, no additional disclosure about geographical information has been given.

C. Major onstoners

Revence from customers of the Company's single segment which is more than 10 percent of the Company's total revenue are as follows:

(
TARRE OF the Customer	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Tata Montes Limited	1,258.81	4,407.02
Volvo Eicher Commercial Vehicle Limited	3,689,10	3,435.37
Man Truck India Pvt Limited	1,325,39	
Tetal	DE E773 30	A 818 34

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37. Operating lease - As a lessee

The Company has entered into operating leases agreement for factory land for 30 years, which can be further renewed for an additional term of 10 years. Escalations in lease rentals will be be around one quarter of the roat after every 10 years. The lease rental expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in respect of cancellable and non-osciclable leases is INR 7.21 lakks (31 March 2017; INR 9.26 takks), The future minimum lease expense in respect of non-cancellable leases is as follows:

Particulars	As #1 31 March 2018	A5 at 31 Merch 2017	As at i April 2016
Payable within one year	5.40	506	5,96
Payable between one and five years	21.60	20,23	20 23
Payable later than five years	75.60	80.92	85.98
•	102.60	196.21	111.27

38. Contingent Habilitles and commitments

A. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 Marek 2017	As at 1 April 2916
Income tax matters	610.58	629 25	21.62
Excise duty related to Rulei 0A matter*	-	*	
Other Excise duty and Service tax matters (INR 0.53 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 9.13	2,074,95	2,576.70	2,576 59
Lakhs) paid under protest)			
Sales tax and Entry tax matters (INR 78 66 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 71.10 Lakhs)	1,893,23	1,822.26	1,822.55
paid under protest)			
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (excluding claims by	47 95	65 43	65 43
employees, where amount is not ascertainable)			
Total	4,626.71	5,084.59	4,486.19

- 1. The above matters are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on the results of the operations or financial position.
- 2. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the turness of each outliers, France, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending with various fortunes authorities

*Profitant to the Rule 10(A) of Control Excess Rules, 2002 which was interied vide Notification to 9/1007-CE(N.T) dated list March, 2007, the Company has standed paying differential Excise Duty on behalf of control or sales unade to them made September 2010-under greets. The Excess department has issued demand notices in respect of this matter aggregating INR 2,819-35 Listing). The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is INR 2,921-1 Listing. The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is INR 2,921-1 Listing. The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is INR 2,921-1 Listing. The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is INR 2,921-1 Listing. The aggregate of total payment made under protest payment as INR 2,921-1 Listing. The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is INR 2,710-48 Listing. The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is INR 2,710-48 Listing. The aggregation of the customer of this case.

B. Commitments

- a. Capital commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amounts to INR 38,95 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 39.48 lakhs, 1 April 2016: INR 416.10 lakhs).
- b. Other commitments: The Company does not have any long term commitments / contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material for esceptic tosses
- c. Lease commitments: Refer note 37 in respect of committeement with regard to leases

39. Less per share

Basic and diluted lost per share

Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss during the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	Unit	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Loss after tax attributable to equity chareholders	(INR in lakha)	(3,691.27)	(3,560 28)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	(in number)	54,942,964	54,942,9 6 4
Nominal value per share	ink	10 00	00 00
Basic and diluted loss per share	:NR	(6,72)	(6.48)





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40. Employee benefits

During the year, the Company has recognized following amounts in the statement of profit and toss:

A. Defined Contribution plans The Country has recognized the following emounts in the statement of croft and less:

Care Configure and Love Service and Management of the Attended of Service and Law.	For the year ended	For the year anded 31 Moreb 2017
Employer's contribution to provident fund Employer's contribution to employees' state insurance	19.78 3.70	22.95 3.82

B. Defined benefit plans

Gratulty:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

The employees' gratuity fund scheme administered by the Company employees gratuity fund trust through fund manager namely Life insurance Corporation (LIC) of India, is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined on actuarial valuestics done by LIC using projected unit credit method to arrive the final obligation.

The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	31 March 2013	31 March 2017	i April 2016
Net defined benefit liability- Cratuity	43.72	43.13	30.73
Total eniglover hencii limbilities			
Non current	33.72	33.13	20,73
Current	∮0,00	10.00	10.00

For details about the related employee branch: expenses, refer note 38.

(i) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit liability and its components

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2017
Linkusce at the beginning of the year	87.52		37.33
Benefits paid .	(11.86)		(16,50)
Current service cost	9.63		16.87
Interest cost	6.20	*	6.78
Actuariat (gains) losses recognised in other comprehensive income		,	
- changes in funancial assumptions	(3.84)		5.79
- experience adiustantal	(2.61)		(7.25)
Eplance as the end of the year	85.04		87.52

(l) Reconciliation of the present value of plan assets

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the plan assis

Purticulars	31 March 2813	31 Nierch 2017
Bulance at the beginning of the year	44.40	57.10
Contributions paid into the plan	6.50	0.70
Benefits paid	(11 86)	(16.50)
Interest income	3,42	4,73
Actual return our plan assorts recogniseed in prince comprehensive income	(1.13)	(1.63)
Baloure at the east of the year	41.33	44,40

ii) Expense recognized in profit or loss

Particulars	51 March 2013	31 March 2017
Curent service cost	9.63	10.87
Interest oost	6.20	6.78
Interest interes	(3.42)	(4.73)
	12.41	12.92





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iii) Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income

Puriteulars	31 March 2818	3i March 2017
Actine al (gain) loss on defined benefit obligation	(6.45)	(1.46)
Return on plun assets excluding interest income	1,13	1.63
	(5.32)	0,17

iv) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Particular	Ji March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Financial assumptions (p.s.)			سيتبتن حباتها تيان الكائب الاستواد
Discount rate	7.75%	7,30%	7.95%
Patuze salary growth	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Expected return on Assets	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Demographic assumptions			
Retirement ago	60 years	60 years	60 years

As at 31 March 2018, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 9.70 years (31 March 2017 : 10.71 years).

v) Senzitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below

#*************************************	31 March 20	18	31 March 2	917
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Осетеняе
Discount rate (0.50%)	(2.04)	2.20	(2.22)	2.41
Future salary growth (0.50%)	2.21	(2.07)	2.40	(2.23)

Although the analysis does not take into account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does not provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shows

vi) Maturity profile

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the pian based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

Porticulars	Ar at 31 March 2018	As of 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Year 1	5.92	521	5,98
Year 2	4.11	3.07	2.86
Your 3	7.22	4.22	3.38
Year 4	5,86	7.21	5,69
Year 5	7.99	3.11	10.87
Next 5 years	186.90	203.96	231.02

The Company expects to contribute INR 10 lakhs (Previous year : INR 10 lakhs) towards gratuity fund scheme in the next financial year

C. Risk exposure

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follows:

o) Interest risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan Hability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government boods.

b) Langitivity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan particilants both during and after their employement. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plans's liability.

et Salary risk

Caracontil

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future solaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The Company makes annual contribution to Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). As LIC does not disclose the composition of its portfolio investments, break-down of plan investments by investment type is not available to disclose.

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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 32 March 2013 (All amounts are in Lifft takes, notes otherwise stated)

41. Related party disclorares:

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 on Releted Party Disclosures, the names of the related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the management are:

A. Name and description of relationship of the related party

Key managerial personnel

S. No.	Name	Designation
j.	Mr. Kailash Chipia (Director upto 27 Sesendar 2017)	Non-Executive Promotic Director
2	Mr. Prebhakar Dalal (Upto 01 September 2017)	Non-Executive Independent Director
,	Mr Abhislack Juzzwal	Executive Director (w.e.f 14 September 2012) & Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f 13 February 2017)
4	Mr. Area Juan (From 17 February 2017)	Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
5	Mr. Prakash Y. Gurus	Non Executive Independent Disector
6	Mr M V Rajatao	Non Executive Independent Director
7	Ms: Varceia Shrawan (From 26 Marsh 2018)	Mon Executive Independent Decetor

Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Name

- (Commercial Automobifes Private Limited
- Shivani Motors Private Limited
 Anubha Engineering Limited
- 3 Knilash Lefra tech Private Limited
- 4 Shubham Multi Services Private Limited
- 5 J.N. Auto Limited (Unit Rekha Engineering)
- 6 Kailash Motors Finance Private Limited
- 7 Narmada Autocare Servines Private Limited
- 8 Commercial Automobiles Jabelpur Private Limited
- 9 Kailash Moser Industries Private Limited
- 19 Kailash Rolfo India Private Limited
- 11 Kailaşh Motors Private Limited
 12 Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited
- 13 Kailash Motors

Transactions with related parties:

Particulare	For the year mided 31 March 2018	For the year ender 31 March 261
Purchase of Raw Materiali Commercial Automobiles Private Limited		: 0,29
Miscellançaus Income J N, Auto Limited (Unit Rekha Engineering)	1	2.09
Sale of Rew Material Commercial Automobiles Private Limited		3,05
Sale of finished goods Constructed Automobiles Private Limited	1,025,85	350.53
Reimbursement of superses Commercial Automobiles Private Limited Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited Kailesh Motors	0.41 0.35 1.08	0.79
Payment against reimbursement of expenses received Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited Commercial Actomobiles Private Limited Kailash Motors	1 02 0.41 0.67	0.61 1.95 0.55
Advance given against purchanus Commercial Automobiles Private Limited		5 56
Advauce received teck Commorcial Automobiles Private Limited		5.50





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Commercial Engineers and Stody Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR takhs, unless otherwise stated)

Transactions with key management persoand For the year ended 31 March 2018 For the year auded Particulars 31 March 2017 Compensation of key management personael Saluries and bonus including contributions made to provident fund Mr. Deepak Tiwan (Upto 31 July 2016) 16 67 30 11 3.58 4.17 Na. Abhishek Jaiswal (From 13 February 2017) 21.45 Mr. Amit Jain (Prom 17 February 2017) Lona taken \$4.00 Mr. Kailash Gupta Reimburrement of expenses Mr. Kailash Gupta 0,13 3,45 Payment against reimbursement of expenser received 1.99 0.13 Mr. Kailash Gopta #3,86

Total companisation paid to kee assumption the personnel 51.62 43.86

* Key management personnel are covered under the Company's Group Gratinty Scheme along with other employers of the Company. The gratinty and leave liability and leave liability and leave liability for Key management personnel cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount obtaility paid.

Transcripes with hey assessment personnel other than above

Particulars	For the year caded 31 March 2018	
228 cictor willing feety		
Mr. Kailnst: Gupta	0.40	i.(\$]
Mr Prakush Y, Ourav	1.79	2 1.5
Mr. M V. Rajarao	1.75	60.1
Me. Prabhekar Dalel	0.76	i:95
	L	
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	4.60	6.85

Particulars Trade receivable Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence I.N. Auto Limited (Unit Rekha Engineering) Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited Total Trade payables Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Total Trade payables Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited Commercial Automobiles Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence 46.75 46.75 144.49 Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence 46.75 46.75 144.49 Commercial Automobiles Private Limited Other current financial limitities Exp Managemial Personnel Not. Kalisań Gupta Not. Kalisań Gupta Not. Editoria Kalisań Gupta Not. Editoria Gupta Not. Editoria Kalisań Gupta	Ag st 1 April 2016 11.35 1.29
Trade receivable Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are table to exercise significant influence I.N. Auto Limited (Unit Rekka Engineering) Cormovarial Motors Sales Private Limited Total Trade payables Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited Contransical Automobiles Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence 46.75 46.75 46.75 144.49 Contransical Automobiles Private Limited Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence 10.86 10.86 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85	11.35 £.29
I. N. Auto Limited (Unit Rekha Engineering) Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited Total Trade payables Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiryan Motors Private Limited Commercial Automobiles Private Limited Commercial Automobiles Private Limited Karlash Motors Total Other current financial limitities Key Managerial Personnel Mr. Källsch Gupts Mr. Källsch Gupts Mr. Källsch Gupts Mr. Abhische Jasswal 1.32	1.29
Exterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited 46.75 46.75 Committed Automobiles Private Limited 61.75 144.49 Exailab Motors Total 108.50 191.65 Other current financial limibilities Key Managerial Personnel Mr. Kalilach Gupta 6.59 6.59 Mr. Abhistock Jaiswal 1.32	12.64
Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Shiyam Motors Private Limited 46.75 46.75 144.49 Karlann Motors Total Other current financial liabilities Key Managerial Personnel Mr. Kailann Guota 46.75 46.75 144.49 61.75 148.49 61.75 659 659 659 64.75 659 659 659 659 659	
Shiyam Motors Private Limited 46.75	
Other current financial liabilities Key Manugerial Pervinsel Key Manugerial Pervinsel Atr. Källest Gupts Atr. Abhistick Jaiswal 1.32	46 75 140,18 1,57
Key Magagerial Pervenuel 6.59 6.59	188.50
Mr. Käilaab Gupta 6.59 6.59 Mr. Abhishek Jaiswal 1.32	
Mr. Deepak Tivrari	6.91 - 0 0 0 0 0
Festi 7.94 17.62	17,64
Cuercat financial Habilities - Borrowings	
Key Munagerial Persennel Mr. Kailash Gupta 262.55 262.55	208-55
Total 162.55 762.55	249.53
Ngo Current fisoncial Eablities - Borrowings	
Key Managerial Pezzonnel Nr. Keilash Gupts 576.94 506.92	449.55
Totoi	419.55





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Akfami Authorised Signatory Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts orn in INR lishbo, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2016
Investment			·
Esterprire over which key management personsul or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence Kailash Motors Private Limited	0 10	0,10	910
Total	0.10	B,10	6,10
Uaçaid Culls on Non- Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares			
Key Managerint Personnel Mr. Kailash Gupta	700.00	790 00	700.00
Lotal Control	780.88	764.80	798,08
·	<u> </u>	L,	

Notes:
Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties
Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates





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42. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
(a) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro, small and medium enterprises as at the end of the period			
- Principal	78.12 33.26	27.77 23.79	19.97 19.48
 Laterest (b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Smell and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 		23.19	17.40
(c) The amounts of the payments made to micro and gausti suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.	-	-	*
(d) 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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.		4.31	2.21
(e) The amount of interest accused and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period.	33.26	23.79	19.48
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and psyable even in the succeeding periods, 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 the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.		-	•

43. Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes (SBN)

Information pursuant to G.S.R., 308 (E) dated 30 March 2017 issued by Ministry of corporate affairs.

The specified bank notes as defined under the notification issued by the Ministry of Finance. Department of Economic dated 8 November, 2016 are no longer in existence. Hence, the Company has not provided the corresponding disclosures as prescribed in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Disclosure made in the previous year ended 31 March 2017 financial statements is as below:

Particulors	Specified Bank Notes*	Other denomination Notes	Total
Closing tash in hand as on 8 November 2016#	2.68	0.10	2.78
(+) Permitted receipts	-	7.18	718
(+) Withdrawals from the bank		-	*
(-) Permitted payments		5.96	6.96
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	2.68	4	2,68
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	6.32	0.32

*For the purpose of this disclosure, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated the 8th November, 2016.".

It includes each in hand held under imprest

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Commercial linguisers and Body Builders Co 4.46. Note: to the Beaudol aletements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are to INR inkles, waters otherwise studed)

44. Phranciel instruments - Fuir values and rink management

n. Flounciet instruments -- by colegory and thir values blerarchy

The following table shows the emplug ampuses and fair value of figancial assets and financial Subditios, including their twels in the fair value his much

I. As on J April 2016

Futiru)uri	L	Carry	nesatie		. Felr va	oc summerchen	. etainta
	PVIPL	FVOCE	Assistant can	Tetal	i kreli	Level 2	Level 5
Figurdal ancia							
Ноо-ситтем							
(I) Favestauchts	010	-		6.16	* [• 1	0 (0
(ii) Loops*	1 -1	•	99 28	79.25	* [٠,	99,25
Current	1 1			1		ĺ	
{i}}\$pyestments*				- 1			
(ii) Trafe receivables*	- 1		1,233 65	1,232,43		- 1	1,233 +
(iii) Carb and cash equivalents*			5.23	6.21	- 1	•	5 22
(iv) Bank balances other then (iii) above*		<u></u>	247.15	247.13	- (247 t1
(v) Epans*			239.11	239.11	- 1		139.11
(vi) Ofter financial semis*	- 1	-	13,56	FJ.56	-	· [19.50
Total	0.10		1,607,91	7,839.01	1	ŀ	
Fingstela) linhilities					ļ	Ì	
Non-current	1			1	1		
(i) Borrowings#	- 1		6,395 89	6.385.09			6,385.8
(ii) Trade payables*	1 . 1	7.	, ,		- 1	~	
(iii) Other Connolal Subilities*	- 1	•	5.00	5.04	٠ :	-	10
Cerrest					1	1	
(i) Borrowings#	11	+	3,952,89	1,032,09		٠. ا	3,952,0
(ii) Trade psyables*	1 . 1		3,377.76	2,377,78	- 1		3,377.1
(lii) Other financial fishabiles*	*	•	5,216.09	5,216.83	*	•	3;216,8
Tabl	-		18,938,39	18,934,39	ł		

II. An an 31 March 2047

Parliculars		Canara	mer Calute		Enis int	O HECHIOCOLOGIC	ASSET
The state of the s	FVTPL	FyQCI	Aniertises con	10626	Level (Level 2	Level
Financial assets							
Non-current ·	!!!				1		
(i) ប្រទេសដោយនេះ	i arei	•	- 1	0.20	- 1	- 1	U, 10
(ii) Lams*	! - !	*	93.31	93.31	- 1	- 1	93.31
(iii) Other famurcial assets*	*	*	*	*	٠	- [-
- Current	- [ł		Ī	
(i) Investments*	1 - [-	1,569,89	1,569,09	٠	.]	1,369.8
(ii) Trade receivables*		•	42.77	42,77		- İ	42 71
(fii) Costs and costs equivalents*		•	124.97	124.97	-	- 1	124.97
(iv) Bank balances other than (B) above*	. j - j	*	198.97	199.97	- !	- 1	1989
(v) Loass*			667	6,67	- 1	- 1	6 0°
(vi) Other fishment proces	- 1		-	-	-	٠ [-
Tetu)	0.20	*	2,036,57	2.036,67		}	
Pinencia! Babilittes	ľ	l			i		
Non-current	i i				1	- 1	
(i) Borrawings#		*œ	4,333,97	19,444,6	~	- i	4,333 9
(ii) Teads payables*	- 1			- 1			-
(iii) Other finangial liabilities"	-	-	500	5,60	•	- [5,01
Ourcest	1 1		ļ j				
(i) Boowingst	1 .1		3,970,63	3,970.63		- 1	3,970,6
(ii) Trade payables*	1 -		3,549.55	3,549.55	- 1	·]	3,549,5
(iii) Cliber financial flabilities*	-	-	9,437,65	9,437,05	-	*	9,437.0
Potal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······	Z1.396,20	21,296.20	. 1	I	

iii. As ee 31 March 2018

Perticulars		Carce	ing ration			plant solvenserserser	il nako
	PV:PF	₹¥0Ct	Amartined cant	Ewip I	Egyal I	Level 2	Level 3
Pinential attitio							
Non-current			ļ	1		Ī	
(i) favostinarett	6.10			0.10		-	e n
(ii) t,eans		#	44,00	44.40		٠,	440
(iii) Other flaancial assets		•	• 1	-	•	•	
Correit					:		
(ii) Ende receivables*			685,04	485.04		4	6850
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents*		**	331.84	233.84		¥	3338
(iv) Bank balances other than (sit) above*	- 1		107.34	107,34	-		197.3
(v) Loost"		4	199,36	195.56	-		193.5
(vi) Other Roundtal assets *		-	222 87	77127	-	-	222 8
Tota;	6.10		1,599.63	I,588.7S			
Flauncie HubiNGcs	1						
Near-correct	1						
(i) Borrowingsi	1 . 1		570.84	570,84			\$70.E
(Hi) Other Dannelel Unbilisies	ì : I	Ξ.	1,00	5,00		*	50
Current	[]		1				
(i) Bonowingsi			4,520 64	4,520,64	_		4,520,6
(ii) Trade payables*	1 1		2,559.26	2,559,26	-		2,559
(ii) Other financisi fjabilitler*] : [15,617 32	15,617,32	-		15,617
Tetal			23,73,86	21,273.86			





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Aklaw Authorised Signatory Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co. Ltd. Notes to the Basaciul statements for the year coding 21 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR labba, unless otherwise stated)

- # The Company's horsewings, have been municated at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such betrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.
- * The corrying mustats of trade reprivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, bank braiences other than cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and finallities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature:

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: - Credit risk;

Liquidity risk; and
 Market risk - Foreign exchange
 Market risk - Interest rate

Rick management framework

The Conspany's board of disectors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors have author/used sentor management to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management source)s risks through the mechanism of property decises.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and assays the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks finite and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to finite. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its varining and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at I April 2016
Investments	0.10	0.10	0.10
Trade receivables	685.04	1,569.89	1,233.63
Cash and cash equivalents	333.84	42,77	5.23
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	107.34	124.97	247.13
Loans	239.56	292.29	338.36
Other financial assets	222.87	6.67	13.56

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from made receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

	Gress carrying amount				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016		
1-90 days past due *	630.72	1,355.41	2,011.00		
91 to 180 days past due	42.36	27:29	45.77		
More than 180 days past due #	1,713.68	1,833.01	804.3 t		
	2,386.76	3,215.71	2,861.08		

^{*} The Company believes that the amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour.

The Company based upon past trends determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables outstanding for more than 180 days past due.

Movement in the loss allowance in respect of trade receivables:

Particulars.	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,645.83	1,627.45
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	81.89	18.37
Amount written off out of above	(25.99	9)
Balance at the end of the year	1,701.72	1,645.82

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Commercial Engineers and Body Buildors Co Ltd.
Notes to the financial statements for the year unded 31 March 2018
(All amounts are in INR linkle, uniter otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the probability of loss arising from a significant where there will not be enough cash antifor cash exprised the ment the needs of deposition and formwise, sale of illiquid assets will just be sold at the desired time due to lack of buyers. The primary objective of liquidity name general is to grow de for multiplication and cash equivalents at all times and any place in the world to enable as to meet our payment obligations. Currently the company is fasing figuretic critical figuretic times and any place in the world to enable as to meet our payment obligations. Currently the company is fasing figuretic critical figuretic cost.

Materrities of functional figuretic contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undecounted:

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	<u> </u>		Contrictos	emb flows	
1	Сэггуіла анавант	Less than I year	Between I to 5	More than	Total
Non-corrent Habilities			yeari	S years	
Borrowings*#	6,385,89		6,174,60		
Other financial liabilities	1.00		0,174,40	449 55 5 00	6,623,95 5.00
			•	,	3.00
Corrent Roblithes				j	
Beartowings	3,952 89	1,952.89		- 1	3,952 89
Trade payables	3,377 78	3,37778	- 1	_ {	3,377 78
Other financial liabilities	5.216.83	5,216,83			\$,216,83
Total	19,938.39	12,547.58	6.174.40	454,55	19,176.49

As at 31 March 2017			Contractua	cosb Nows	
00 44 31. march 201/	Carrying amount	Less than I year	Seturben I to 5	Mere (ban	Total
Non-current Liablifies			YS#F#	5 years	······
Borrowings*#	4,333.97.	_ [3,964,29	306.92	4,471 21
Other Councies Habilities	5,00		3,304,25	500	5 00
					300
Current lizhititles					
Borrawings	3,970.63	3,970 63	_	.	3,970.63
Trade payables	3,549;55	3,549.55	- 1	.	3,549 55
Other financial listifities	9,437.05	9,497.05	- 1		9,437.05
Total	21,298,20	16,957,23	3,9429	\$11.92	21,435A4

	T	il cash fluws	āuvs :		
Av at 31 March 2018	Carrying amount	Law then I year		Mars than	Tetal
Non-current liabilities	<u> </u>		years	£ years	·····
Borrawings*#	570,84	_		570.84	570 84
Other financial timbilities	5.00	-		5 00	5 00
Current flubilities		4			
I compared to the compared to		4-1		l	
Renowings	4,520,64	4,520,64	· Sec	!	4,520 64
Trade payables	2,559 26	2,559,26			2,559 26
Other financies fiebilities	15,617.32	15,617,32		_ !	(5,617 32
Total	23.F?3. 0 6	22,697.22		575,84	23,273.06

^{*} Pertains to debt component of compound financial instrument. The contractual cash flows are based on management's intent since the grafusors shares are redeemable only as fully gold up #Carrying amount presented as not off unumortized transaction cost.





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Commercial Engineers and Body Bullders Co Ltd.

Notes to the Sanneish statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All ansounds are in INR takin, unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (contic

Market risk is the risk than the feture cash flows of a financial interpretativill fluctuate because of changes in merital prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rose risk.
The objective of market risk management is to monage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the solution.

Currently risk is the size that the feature cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the pure string fereign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Suppose a miss primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional correction other cases activities.

Exposure to corretary risk

The summary of quantizative data about the Company's exposite to summary risk, as expressed in Indian Rupers, on at 31 March 2018, 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2016 are no below:

	Acat 31 March 2018 IMB	Ax pi 31 March 2017 INR	As # 1 April 2016 FOR
Shandal linbibles Borovings	3,122.12	3,113,23	397 7)
	1,13£13	3.113.23	397.71

Sensitivity amalysis
The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates of various convencies with INR, with all other variables held pensions. The impact on the Compared before tax is due to changes in the fair value of expectacy assess and tabilities including annaheriganted foreign currency derivatives.

Perikulars	Effect on Prodit leftere las		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mrongikenbeg	Westsmag	
4% depreciation / appreciation in Indian Rupeus against following forciga commedity:	+)%	•4%	
Foir the year ended 31. Marck 2019 USD	21.43	(31,13)	
For the year meded 30 March 2017	3(13	(41.13)	
USD	31.22	(31 22)	
	JI.72	(31,22)	

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Commercial Engineers and Body Suffices Co Ltd. Notes to the financial statements for the your ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR lobbs, unless otherwise states)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

685 Munket risk

Interest rate risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of classics in mariet interest sates. The Company's main interest sate risk crack property is reach flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of classics in mariet interest sates. The Company's main interest sate risk cracks in the risk that the future cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk.
The Company's interest rate risk trines emjorly from the term loose frest banker/len banking flauncial companies (NBFC) carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company is nearly flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company is bottowing to interest rate changes no reputive to the meangement at the end of the reporting period on as follows:

F			
Variable rate instruments	As at	Atal	[Armit
	31 March 2018	Jf Merch 2017	1 April 2016
	e.,		
Term losses from banks and NBFC (Nos current)	,	3,827.05	5,536.34
Terre Iques from banks and NBFC (Current)	4,038,09	3,460,08	3,473.83
Createst assingsites of barrowings	11,981.72	7,964.66	4,624,31
Tetal	16,049.81	15,251.79	14,034,40

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rase instruments. A sessountly possible change of 100 bests points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decremed) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, to particular foreign currency exchange suces, costain commun.

Parficulare	Profit er leis		
	1960ar increase	190 ігра фаучерас	
interest on term term fenns busin			
For the your ended 31 March 2018	160.40	(169.40)	
For the year anded 31 March 2017	F52,52	(152,52)	

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes is used equity capital, share premium and all other equity recurves estributable to the equity holders of the Company. The printery edjective of the Company as expital management is to maximise the starcholder value.

The Company bearaget its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the acquirements of the financial coverants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may regard the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital structure, the Company may regard the dividend payment to shareholders or insure new abares.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to enture that it mosts financial coverants attached to the interest-bearing jums and forms-sings that deline capital attacture regardingsits.

No changes were made in the objectives, goldened or processes for managing capital thering the years ended 3 fat March 2017.

Ferticulars	Ás si	Asat	As et
	31 March 2018	3) March 2817	1 And 2916
Borrowings Loss - Cash and cash againsteat	(7,073 20) (333.84)	16,269.27 (42,77)	1 4,963.1 0 (5.23)
Adjunct set Jely (A)	16,739.35	16.226 50	14,957,88
Total equity (B)	(6.717,72)	(3,031,27)	528,69
Adjusted not debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	:	7	20029,23%

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Commercial Engineers and Hody Builders Co Ltd., Notes to the Snaucial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (All amounts are in INR lakin, upless otherwise stated)

46, Explanation of transition to Ind AS

As mentioned in note 2.1 (i), these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with the indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as assented. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with "previous GAAP", including accounting standards solified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with ind-AS applicable for periods ended on or after 31 March 2018, together with the company's period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind-AS.

This note explains the principal expusionents made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017

According to Ind AS 101, the first Ind AS financial statements must use recognition and measurement principles that are based on standards and interpretations that are effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2018. These accounting principles and measurement principles must be applied retrospectively to the date of transition to Ind AS and for all periods presented within the first Ind AS financial statements. Any resulting differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities according to Ind AS 101 as of 1 April 2016 compared with those presented in the previous GAAP Balance Sheet as of 31 March 2016, were recognised in equity within the Ind AS Balance Sheet.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable lad AS 101 optional exemptions and mendatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to lad AS.

Transition elections

Explanation of the Ind AS 101 exceptions and exemptions to the full retrospective application of Ind AS applied by the Company,

In the Ind AS opening Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2016, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities from the previous GAAP as at 31 March 2016 are generally recognized and measured according to Ind AS in effect for the financial year ended as on 31 March 2018. For certain individual cases, however, Ind AS 101 provides for optional exemptions to the general principles of retrospective application of Ind AS. The Company has made use of the following exemptions in preparing its Ind AS opening Balance Sheet.

a) Ind AS optional exemptions:

(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to also to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment, intengible assets and capital work in progress as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intengible assets at their Previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lense

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However, Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected not to be material. The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements.

b) Ind AS mandatory exceptions:

(i) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with find ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous OAAP (after adjustments to softeet any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1. April 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company has made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP.

- a) Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost
- b) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised test based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if reprospective application is impracticable. Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition Measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable

B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS:

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconcilisations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

Authorsed Signatory

(i) Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016:

Particulars	Foot note reference	Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS			IIII AD	100 AS
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	S.	15,844,51	(314.22)	15 672 20
Capital work-in progress	*	200.39	(311.22)	15,533.29
Intangible assets		7.48	*	200.39
Financial assets		7.40	•	7,4
(i) Investments		0.10		0.14
(ii) Loans		99.25		0.10 99.25
Deferred tax assets (net)				
Other non-current assets	Ħ	1,875,13	(60.70)	1 8 (3 4 2
Total non-current assets		18,026.86	(371.92)	1,814.43 17,654.94
Current assets			•	
Inventories .		979.55		
Pinancial assets		712,33	•	979.55
(i) Trade receivables		1 222 62		
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		1,233.63	-	1,233.63
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above		5.23 247.13	•	5,23
(iv) Loans		239.11	-	247,13
(v) Other financial assets		13.56	÷	239.FI
Other current assets	۵	2,806.08		13.56
Total current assets	٠,		(51.[8)	2,754.90
Total assets		5,524.29	(51.18)	5,473.11
	*	23,551,15	(423.10)	23,125.05
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		6,794.30	(1,300.00)	5,494.30
Other equity		(5,607.89)	642.28	(4,965.61
Patal equity	-	1,186.41	(657.72)	528.69
.labilitles				
Yos-Current Lieblities Tuancial Lieblities				
(i) Borrowings	a,b	6,174.40	211.49	6,385,89
(ii) Other financial liabilities Provisions		5.00	•	5.00
rovisions Other non-current liabilities		20.73	*	20.73
	24	2,419.44	**	2,419.44
otal 2001-current liabilities		8,619.57	211.49	8,831.06
urrent habilities				
inancial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		3,952.89	₹,	3,952,89
(ii) Trade psyables		3,377.78	-	3,377.78
(iii) Other financial liabilities	e	5,193.70	23.13	5,216.83
ther current liabilities		922,58	*	922.58
rovisions		39.06	•	39.06
urent tax liabilities (net)		259.16	_	259.16
otal current Babilities		13,745.17	23,13	13,768.30
stal equity and Habilities		23,551,15	(423.10)	23,128.05

^{*}The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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(ii) Reconciliation of equity as at 3! March 2017:

Particulars	Foot note reference	Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to lad AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				2500 /10
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	a	14,769.04	(300,60)	14,468.4
Cepital work-in program "		198.69		198.6
Intangible assets		•		*
Financial assets				
(i) Investment		0.10		0.10
(ii) Loans		93.31		933
Deferred tex assets (net)		•		
Other non-current assets	ä	2,740.66	(12.71)	2,727.95
Total non-turrent sesets		17,801.80	(313,31)	17,488,49
Current sessis				
Enventories		697.26	.	697.26
Financial assets		V37.5V	2.	097.20
(i) Trade receivables		1,569.89		
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		42.77	•	1,569.89
(iii) Bank balances other than (iii) above		124.97	*	42,77
(iv) Loans		198.97		124.97
(v) Other financial assets			•	198,97
Other ourrent assets		6.67		6.67
Total current agusts	* .	2,451 84	(67.84)	2,184.00
Total assets	•	5,093.35	(67,84)	3,024.53
	•	22,894.15	(381.15)	22,533.02
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		6,794.30	(00 000,1)	5,494,30
Other equity		(8,913.01)	386.93	(8,526.02)
Total equity		(3,149.71)	(913,07)	(3,431.77)
Liabilities				
Non-Currest Linbäljtjes Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowines	a,b	3,964.29	369,68	
(ii) Other financial liabilities	a _p pr	5.00		4,333,97
rovisions		33.13	•	5,00
Other non-current liabilities		3,290.38	•	33 13
Cotal man-energyt Kabilities	•	7,292,80	369.68	3,290 38 7, 6 62.48
Corrent linkilisies				
inaccial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		3,970.63		4.650.00
(ii) Trade psyables		3,549.55	*	3,970.63
(iii) Other finencial liabilities		9,274.82	162 23	1,549.55
Aher current liabitities	*	5414.82 641.37	102 23	9,437.05
TOVISIONS		34 55	•	641,37
osvers tax liabilities (net)	•	249.16	•	34.55
selet current hisbilition	**			249.[6
otal equity and limbilities	144	£7,720.07	\$67,23	17,812.14
·	•	22,894.15	(381.16)	22,513,62

^{*}The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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(ili) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Particulars	Keet sate reference	Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Kavagne		······································		
Revenue from operations				
Other income	f	15,115.52	(63 73)	15,051.79
Total income		44 38	-	44.38
Fores specially		15,159.90	(63.73)	15,096.17
Ехрипев				
Cost of material consumed		8,280.10		\$,280,10
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods		183,44		183.44
Excise duty		4,518.09	-	4,518,09
Employee benefits expense	c	584.22	(0.18)	584.04
Pinance costs	8,0,0	2,464.36	265.98	2,730,34
Depreciation and amortisation expense	a	1,046,44	(10.63)	1,035.80
Other expenses	£	1,388.37	163 73)	1,324.64
Total expenses		18,465.02	191,44	18,65f.45
Low before tax		(3,345.12)	(255,17)	(3,560.28)
Тал ехрение				
Curroni tax expense		_		
Deferred tax (greatity charge			; *	•
Loss for the year		(3,305.12)	(255,17)	(3,569,28)
Other comprehensive income				
liems that will not be recinsuified the statement of peofit and loss				
Re-measurement loss/(gain) of defined benefit obligation locome tax relating to relating items that will not be reclassified to profit or			(0.18)	(0.18)
loss		•	•	-
Potal other comprehensive income! (expense) for the year, net of taxes		*	(0,18)	(0.18)
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	(3,395.12)	(255.34)	(3,560.46)

^{*}The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.





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(iv) Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2016

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 Merch 2017	As at 1 April 2016	
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous CAAP		(2,118.71)	1,184.41	
Adjustments				
Measurement of financial liability at amortised cost	d,s	(360 85)	(233 93)	
Debt component of compound financial instrument classified as borrowings	b	(400 66)	(400.66)	
Prior period (Penalty far delay interest)		(162.19)	(23.13)	
Depreciation Impact	a	10,63		
Total adjustments		(913.86)	(657,72)	
Total equity or per Ind AS		(3,031.77)	528.69	

(v) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income (expense) for the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Low after tax as per previous GAAP		
Reclassification of actuarial (gain)/loss arising in respect of defined benefit plan to other comprehensive income	b,s	.` (0.18)
Others		
Total adjustments		70.10
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		(0.18)
Other comprehensive income		(110)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		(0.13)

(vi) Impact of Ind AS adaption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2017

There were no material differences between the statement of each flows presented under and AS and the Provious GAAP except dos to various re-classification adjustments recorded under laid AS and difference in the definition of each and each equivalents under those two QAAPs:





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C. Notes to the recognitions:

2. Borrowings and Property, plant and equipment - transaction cost adjustment

As per the requirement of Ind AS, Ican processing for should be atterfrised over the period of repayment of loan as per Effective Interest Rate (BIR) method. In previous GAAP, processing for were capitalised (depreciated over the info of specific fixed another) / charged to Profit & Loss on straight line basis. The same has been reversed and now amortised over the period of loan according to life tive interest Kate (BIR) method.

The impact of the transition is detailed below:

Bulence Sheet	As at 31 March 2617	As at 1 April 2016
Property, plant and equipment	(300.68)	(3(122)
Berrowings - Non Current	(137:23)	(238.05)
Other non current assets	(!271)	(60 70)
Other corrent assets	(67.84)	(51[8)
Statement of profit and loss		Venr seded 21 Mossic 2017

Statement of profit and loss
Year ended 31 Moreth 2017
Depreciation
(10,63)
Finance cost
(69,57)

The same line resulted in decrease in retained earnings by INR 185 05 lakhs as at 1 April 2016 and loss for the FY 2016-17 has increased by INR 69.57 lakhs.

b. Measurement of flauncial liability at amortised cost

The Company has insured 2,000,000, 0.0001%. Non Convertible, Contribute, Redeemalds Profession Shares at INR 100 per chare. As per the requirements of Ind-AS 109, initial accounts and the registered shape make to be done at his value. The difference between transaction price and fair value needs to be accounted for as becrevings in the Samuel statements of the Company. The same has been adopted under hid AS as on transition date. Accordingly the Preference shape capital has been divided into two components viz. Debt and Equity as at transition date.

The impact of the transition is detailed below:

Palence Sheet	As at 31 March 2017	As at I April 2016
Borrowings - Non Current	506.92	449.55
Statement of profit and less		Year ended 31 Murch 2017
Finance cost		5737

The same has resulted in decrease in retained earnings by INR 48.90 lakhs as at 1 April 2016 and loss for the FY 2016-17 has increased by INR 57.37 lakhs.

c. Employee benefits: Remeasurement of post employment bonefit plans

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarist gains and losses on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of statement of profit and loss. Under previous GAAP those were forming part of the statement of profit and loss for the year. As a result, loss for the year ended 3! March 2017 is decreased by INR 0.18 lakks and is reclassified to other comprehensive income. There is no impact on the total equity as at 3! March 2017.

4. Other comprehensive income

Under previous GAAP, these was no requirement to disclose any stem of statement of profit and loss in other comprehensive income. However as per requirement of Ind AS certain massis of profit or loss are to be reclassified to other comprehensive income. Consequent to this, the Corogany has reclassified remanagement of defined benefit plans from the statement of profit and loss to other comprehensive income.

e. Prior period Errors (Penulty for delay interest)

Under previous GAAP, the Company has not recognised the penal interest for non payment of interest and principal on loans. The same has been recognised in the opening and previous year-spread to DNR 23 13 takin has been provided for in the opening balance sheet and ENR 139,05 lakes has been provided for in the FY 2016-17.

The	impact	of the	DARWIS	ei noi	detailed	below:
***************************************					··········	

Batonce Sheet	As at 31 March 2017	As et 3 April 2016
Other fluencial habilities	161 23	23,13
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Statement of profit and loss		Year ended 31 March 2017
Finance cost	15.	139.05

The same has resulted in decrease in retained earnings by INR 23.13 fakhs as at 1 April 2016 and loss for the FY 2016-17 has increased by INR 139.05 fakhs.

f. Classification of Revenue pet of committed cents

Under previous GAAP, the Company has recognised the gross analyses of revenue and has recognised Late Delivery charges under Other Expenses. The same has been retted off from Revenue in the comparative previous year Subsmoot of Profit and Loss. Accordingly the revenue for the FY 2016-17 has reduced by INR 63.73 lakes with corresponding decrease in other expenses. There is no impact on loss due to above adjustment.





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Consenerchal Englacers and Healy Builders Co Edd. Notes to the Seaschal statements for the year ended 31 Murch 2019 (All provents are its INE Salles, waters offerwise stated)

- 47. "Other Current Financial Assets" include buter corporate deposits (ICD) of INR 1.000.09 Lakins gives to two Companies in an radius year and which are considering as un 31 bearch
 2017. These accurates have been felly provided for, as desibited of recovery, in an earlier year. The Company but, during the earlier year filed a legel suit for recovery of the same
 (along with accumulated interest thereon). This care is lying before the Second Additional District Indge, Inhardpur.
- 48. The Company during the emilier year has evalled the beseint of refund of sales tag (VAT) uniter MP Indeption Investment, Proposition Assistance Policy under, a scheme by MP Tende and Investment Papillation Corp Limited. The estimal is receivable from the department and is quarting for eleganism.
- the foint Lenders Poniss invoked Strategic Debt Restricturing ("SDR") on 11 January 2017, in compliance of the guidelines feated by the Functive Bark of their ("RDR"), On 12 October 2017, the tend benk communicated that SDR could not be completed within the timesfeate prescribed by RBI and long given by the feature to the Company has been classified Non-Performing Assets to the books of barkers. These conditions indicate the consistence of material succeptainty about the Company's ability to coldinate as a going concern. The leaders are in the process of identifying revival measures, including debt escrutturing and other structural changes. The Company contimost to motive orders from austament which are being serviced on the basis of support from its key customers. The messagement is confident about positive outcome of the customers and continued support of his circumstance in resulting in revival of operations of the Company. Accordingly, the function stateging law have been prepared by the Company on a going contern basis.

Chartered Accountants
From Registration No.: 161248W/W-100422

Parteur Memberehip No.: 601109

Place: Gusuguara Date: 25 May 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Company and Empireers and Bindy Builders Co Lad.

er & Chief Enguine Officer

6DBN: 91936627)

Place: Pure Date: 25 May 2018

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BSR&Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 8th Floor, Tower-B DLF Cyber City, Phase - \$i Gurugram - 122 002, India

Telephone: +91 124 719 1000

Fay: +91 124 235 8613

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, 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 the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as 'financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2019, and profit and other comprehensive income, 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.





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Going Concern assessment - Refer to the 48 to the financial statements

The key audit matter

In the earlier years, the Company had been incurring cash losses affecting its ability to service its borrowings, creditors, other liabilities and similar obligations,

We identified management's use of the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements as a key audit matter because the factors considered by the management of the Company in their evaluation on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern are complex which may be inherently uncertain and could be subject to management bias.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures performed included, among others:

- obtaining and examining management's projections;
- discussing with management their plans and the potential sources of funding including sufficient working capital and recourse to finance its operations and continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future and evaluating these in relation to the available evidence and to past experience:
- evaluating the Company's going concern disclosures in the financial statements by comparing them to our understanding of the matter.

Accounting for Restructuring of Borrowings - Refer to the note 48 to the financial statements

The key audit matter

During the year, the Company, the lenders, the erstwhile promoters and the incoming investor have entered into a Resolution Plan for restructuring of borrowings which includes following features:

- partial waiver of the principal amount of loan and interest:
- issuance of equity shares to the incoming investor;
- transfer of pledged promoter shares to the incoming investor;
- grant / renewal of the credit facilities subject to certain terms and conditions; and
- issuance of non-convertible redeemable preference shares.

This has resulted in change in ownership of the Company.

We have identified the accounting for above restructuring of borrowings as a key audit matter because the accounting for restructuring is complex and involves judgement due to contractual terms and assumptions used in determining accounting thereof.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures performed included, among others:

- considering the terms of resolution plan entered into by the Company;
- obtaining accounting analysis of restructuring of borrowings from the management and reviewed the same in light of appropriate accounting guidance;
- testing of significant transactions with supporting documents, such as underlying resolution plan, board resolutions, third party confirmations and valuation reports;
- testing the gain on waiver of interest and principal outstanding by the lenders by agreeing to underlying documents;
- involved internal valuation specialists wherever required;
- considering the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements in respect of the restructuring accounting.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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Revenue Recognition - Refer to the note 2.2(e) to the financial statements

The key audit matter

As disclosed in Note 28, the Company's revenue from operations for the year ended 31 March 2019 was INR 21,579.96 Lakhs.

We have identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is qualitatively significant to the Statement of Profit and Loss and is one of key performance indicators of the Company, there may be risks of material misstatements related to completeness, existence and accuracy of revenue recognition.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures performed included, among others:

- obtaining the understanding of and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls in relation to revenue recognition;
- on a sample basis, making selections from sales entries and tracing to their contracts, invoices, and goods outward register;
- trade receivables outstanding at the year end.
 Selecting a sample of trade receivables and assessing their recoverability with reference to post year end cash receipts;
- selecting a sample of transactions recorded during the year and assessing whether revenue has been recognised in the correct period with reference to supporting invoices, terms and conditions with customers and cash receipts; and
- assessing the appropriateness of unbilled revenue at the year end with reference to post year end billings and cash receipts.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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Impairment and Assets held for sale - Refer to the note 3 to the financial statements

The key audit matter

As at 31 March 2019, the Company's balance sheet includes property, plant and equipment amounting to INR 11,268.42 Lakhs.

The assessment of the recoverable value of these assets, or for the relevant cash-generating unit ('CGU'), incorporates significant judgement in respect of factors such as future production levels, sales prices, operating/capital costs and economic assumptions such as discount rates, inflation rates etc.

Further, the Company has undertaken review of certain activities and identified certain assets as held for sale and recognised the same at lower of cost or net realizable value.

We identified assessing impairment and assets held for sale as a key audit matter because property, plant and equipment are significant to the Company's total assets and involves significant judgement and estimation in determining the recoverable value. How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures performed included, among others:

- testing the design and implementation of controls which management have in place around planned and completed disposal activities:
- obtaining and reviewing management assessment whether there were any indicators of impairment of property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2019;
- obtaining the projections used in determination of recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment from the management and considered the appropriateness of the growth assumptions applied by comparing the forecast cash flows to those currently being achieved by the CGUs and challenged the management's assumptions regarding inflation rate, discount rate, etc;
- obtaining the assessment undertaken by the management for review of certain activities and identification of assets held for sale;
- challenging management's judgement on the classification and valuation of assets held for sale through understanding the status of the sales process and reviewing correspondence from purchasers and prospective purchasers;
- assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements in respect of the property, plant and equipment carrying values and assets held for sale.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd

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

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

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

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 auditors' 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
 - (A) 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 changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Byjders Co. Lic

Authorised Signatory

- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2019 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 40 to the 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.
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2019.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Authorised/Signatory

Place: Pune

Date: 22 May 2019

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Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

We report that:

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. As informed to us, there are no firms and Limited Liability Partnerships covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and investments made by the Company, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with. As informed to us, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the goods sold by the Company. Accordingly, para 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though have been serious delays in deposit of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance and Income Tax.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lice

Authorised Signator



According to the information and explanations given to us, no amounts payable in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Duty of excise and Value added tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except as mentioned below:

(INR in Lakhs) Period to which Name of Nature of the amount Date of Subsequent Statute Dues Amount relates Due Date Payment 2.56 April 2018 7 May 2018 11 April 2019 Income May 2018 2.56 7 June 2018 Tax Deducted 11 April 2019 Tax Act, 11.56 June 2018 7 July 2018 at Source 11 April 2019 1961 2.56 July 2018 7 Aug 2018 11 April 2019 2.56 Aug 2018 7 September 2018 11 April 2019

Also refer note 40, wherein, it is explained that on account of the uncertainty with respect to the applicability of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement on the provident fund matter, management has not recognised and deposited any additional provident fund amount in respect to the previous years.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax and Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except as mentioned below:

	Farum whove	1	T	(INR In Lakhs)
Nature of Dues	dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved*	Amount Paid under Protest
	AC, Jabalpur	April 2009- June 2009	14.37	
		April 2007-Dec 2015	2,468.48	507.60
	CEC, Jamshedpur	April 2015- June 2017	1.24	307.00
Excise Duty	CEC, Pithampur	Oct 2012- Feb 2014	8.94	
	Madhya Pradesh	July 2008 - August 2009	2,047.00	
-	Delhi	Sep 2010- Dec 2014	148.85	
	Kolkata	April 2011-March 2015	195.43	0.53
-	Bhopal	F Y 2007-08	64.41	18.03
Value Added	Appellate Board, Bhopal	F Y 2008-09	63.35	17.78
Tax	Supreme Court	F Y 2012-13	1,406.50	-
P	Commissioner	F V 2012-14	133.44	32.86
	Excise Duty Value Added	Dues dispute is pending AC, Jabalpur CEC/JC, Jabalpur CEC, Jamshedpur Excise Duty CEC, Pithampur High Court, Madhya Pradesh CESTAT, New Delhi CESTAT, Kolkata Appellate Board, Bhopal Appellate Board, Bhopal Appellate Board, Bhopal Supreme Court Dy.	dispute is pending AC, Jabalpur AC, Jabalpur CEC/JC, Jabalpur CEC, Jamshedpur CEC, Jamshedpur CEC, Pithampur High Court, Madhya Pradesh CESTAT, New Delhi CESTAT, Kolkata April 2007-Dec 2015 Oct 2012- Feb 2014 July 2008 - August 2009 CESTAT, New Delhi CESTAT, April 2011-March Kolkata Appellate Board, Bhopal	Ac, Jabalpur April 2009- June 14.37



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved*	Amount Paid under Protest
		Appellate Board, Bhopal	F Y 2007-08	11.02	
Central	Central Sales	Appellate Board, Bhopal	F Y 2010-11	29.77	28.2
Sales Tax Act, 1956	Tax	Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur	F Y 2012-13	6.11	2.8
		Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur	F Y 2015-16	8.34	0.84
Jharkhand VAT Act,	Value Added	Dy. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Adityapur Circle, Jamshedpur	April 2011 to March 2012	217.20	
2005	Тах	Dy. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Adityapur Circle, Jamshedpur	April 2012 to March 2013		The second secon
ncome Tax Act, 1956	Income Tax	CIT (Appeals), Kanpur	A.Y. 2012-13	15.93	
	or domand or	CIT (Appeals), Kanpur	A.Y. 2011-12		9.96

^{*} amounts as per demand orders including interest and penalty wherever indicated in the demand.

(viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to its bankers or to any financial institutions except as under:

Particulars	\$	of default in yment	(INR in La
	Principal	Interest	x errog of default.
Dues to Financial Institutions:			
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	2,559.60	1,351.70	March 2016 – 22 January 2019
Dues to Banks :			
HDFC Bank Limited	1,847.97	547.13	November 2016 – 22 January 2019
Axis Bank Limited	11,501.76	3,223.56	November 2016 – 22 January 2019 November 2016 – 22 January 2019

^{*} the Company has entered a Resolution Plan which contains restructuring of borrowings as mentioned in note 48 to the financial statements.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lid

The Company did not have any loans or borrowings from government during the year and has not issued any debentures.

- (ix) Based on our examination of books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized all the money raised by way of term loans, for the purpose for which they were raised. Further, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (x) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year which is in compliance with section 42 of the Act, the Company has raised INR 3,453.97 Lakhs out of which INR 1,686.84 Lakhs has been utilized for the purpose for which it was raised and the balance was lying in the bank account as on 31 March 2019. Further, the Company has not made any private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

Date: 22 May 2019

Place: Pune



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Buildings Co. L.

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Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 1(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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



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Place: Pune

Date: 22 May 2019

selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 095109

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Engineers and Budy Builders Co Ltd. Bul., nec Sheet as at 31 March 2019 (Ali amounts are in INR takks, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 Morch 2019	As 81
ASSETS		21 MALCH SALA	31 March 2018
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	" 11,268.42	13.453 11
Capital work-in-progress	3	13:01	198 44
Intangible assets	4	28.86	120.74
Financial assets			· ·
(i) investments	5	0:10	0.10
(ii) Loans	6	57 68	44.00
Deferred tax assets (not)	37	•	71.00
Income tax assets (net)		9.96	
Other non-current assets	7	2,784,42	2,776,47
Total non-current assets		14,162.45	16,472.12
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,444,43	926 51
Financial assets	-	1.742.73	₹20.31
(i) Trade receivables	9	1.774.82	685.04
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,302,67	333,84
(iii) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	87.26	107.34
(iv) Loans	12.	250 19	195,56
(v) Other financial assets	13	187 46	222.87
Other current assets	14	546.63	1,909,44
Assets held for sale.	15	102.00	1,505.44
Fotal current assets		6,695,46	4,389.60
Total assets		20,887.91	20,852.72
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			***************************************
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	8,948,27	5,494.30
Other equity	17	637,27	(12,212.02)
Total equity	••	9,585,54	(6,717,72)
Lightlities		•	
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	3,403,27	570,84
(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	5.10	5,00
Provisions	20	24:14	33,72
Other non-current liabilities Total non-current liabilities	21	2.856,17	3,388.55
Corse time-confectit striptings		6,288,68	3,998,1 [
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities (i) Borrowings			
	22	462.55	4,520 64
(ii) Trade payables	23		
(a) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		166.69	112.12
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises (iii) Other financial liabilities		2,363 72	2,447 14
(11) Other angular mapulities Other current habilities	24	643 05	15,617,31
Andr Current havennes	25	908 72	461.05
Current tax.fiab(lities (net)	26	19718	172.29
Cotal current liabilities	27	241.78	241,78
foral equity and liabilities	-	4,983,69	23,572.33
sau- silend maniferts		20,857,91	20,852,72

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As , set our report of even date attached

For BSR&Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 101348W(W-100022

Shusbank Agarwal

Parmer

Membership No: 095109

Place: Pune Date: 22 May 2019 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

P.Y. Gurper

(DIN: 02004317)

Abhishek Jaiswal
Executive Director & Chief
Executive Officer

(DIN: 07936627)

Aud Jahr Carel Inchesti Officer & Company Secretary (CS Membership No : 39779)

Płace: Princ Date: 22 May 2019 CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year cuded 31 March 2019	For the year ended
Revenue	dub	SI MARCH 2019	31 March 2018
Revenue from operations	28	21,579.96	0.043.04
Other income E	29	75 91	9,963 96
Total income	2	21,655.87	116 43 10,680,39
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	30	18,045,82	7.000
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	31	(251 69)	7,970 47
Excise duty on sales	51	(231 09)	(186 17)
Employee benefits expense	32	· 679 10	247 46
Finance costs	33	2,214 45	495 34
Depreciation and amortisation expense .	34	1,037.91	2,777.96
Other expenses	35	1,916,37	1,035 23
Total expenses	*:	23,641.96	1,431.37 13,771.66
Loss before tax and exceptional items	-	(1,986.09)	(3,691.27)
Exceptional Items	36	10,853,47	
Profit/(loss) before tax		8,867.38	(3,691,27)
Tax expense:			, ,
Current tax expense			
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		•	*
Profit/(bas) for the year		8,867.38	(3,691,27)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
tems that will not be reclassified the statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain of defined benefit obligation			
income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1.20)	5 32
Fotal other comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year, net of taxes		-	
to the search of the search of the search of three		(1.20)	5.32
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year		8,866.18	(3,685,95)
Carning/(loss) per equity share			
Basic and diluted earning/(loss) per equity share (Nominal value of DND	4 1	14.44	
o per share (Provious year INR 10 per share)]	41	14.42	(6.71)
Earning/(loss) per equity share Basic and diluted earning/(loss) per equity share [Nominal value of INR o per share (Provious year INR 10 per share)]	41	14.42	(

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

ICAl Euro Registration No.: 1012489679-100022

Shashank

Membership No: 095109

Place: Pune Date: 22 May 2019 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of numercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

(DIN: 02004317)

Abhishek Jaiswal

Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer

(DIN: 07936627)

Chief Function Officer & Company Secretary (CS Membership No.: 39779)

Place: Pune Date: 22 May 2019





Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co. Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amonats are in INR lakts, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Agoust	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		75 404 F	20137	TE 45 6
Perticulary	Salance as at 1 April 2017	Changes during the year	Salance is set 31 March 2018	Changes during the year	Andreace as no 31 March 2019

B. Other equity

The state of the s			***************************************				* :	
Destination	Equity component of			Reserve and surplus (1)			Items of other comprehensive	
r se ne distri	compound financial instrument (Note 16)	General reserve	Cupital reserve	Securities	Decined casteribution by star-cholders (Note	Surptus in Statement of Profit or toss	Rememsurement of defined bearefit liability	Total
Balance as at 1 Ageril 2017 Loss for the year Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	\$999.34	8	27.	12,837 &0	4:	(22,281.55)	(0.18)	(8,526.07) (3,691.27) 5.33
Balance as 6: 31 March 2019	899.34	9.80	8.72	11,837.80		(15,972,82)	\$1.5	11.0212.031
Babance as at 1 April 2018 Profit for the year Other comprehensive Income / (expense) for the year Deened contribution by sharbholders	26.668	08 , , .	2 1	12,637 80	3 3 4	(25,972,82) 8,867.38	4 . 5	8,86738 (1,202)
Belance as at 31 March 2019	899.34	9.8.e	8.72	12,857,84	3,9%3,61	(17.108.45)	7.	637,27
	4							

1. Refer note 17 for nature and purpose of these reserves

See accompanying neces to the financial statements

As per our report of aven date attached

Chartered Accountains
ICM Firm Regulation No. 101245W/W-10022 For BSR & Co. LLP

Membership No. 095109

Place Pune Date: 22:May 2019

Abbishek Jalawal
Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer
(DIN: 07936627)

(DIN 02004317)

giverers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

and on the Board of Directors of

Chef Phankyl (Phys. & Company & Control (CS Manhaship No. 3977)

Place: Pune Date 22 May 2019

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Build

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Could three from apperating appoints.		
Profit/{1, css} before tax	-	
Adriatorers for	8.856 1E	(3.69) 27
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Loss (Pross) on said of property, plant and againment / beid for sale	Y033. át	1,035.2
Provision for doubtful debe and advances	25 45	(17,43
Liabilities / provisions no longer required westen back	11.61	244 0
	(63.22)	{73 28
Exceptional (terms (refer note 36))	(10,853 47)	
Interest security	(10.73)	(1 h S)
Finance spain	2,214 45	2,777 9
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	1,220.18	263.7
Changes in searcts and habiticies		
(increase) as its contonies	(5 ₹7 92)	
Decrease or trade recurrence, forancial assets and other assets		(229.25
(Decrease) in trade payables, fluancial Labilities and other high liting	236 03	914 23
The rost in provisions	(29 23)	r (1,354.49
	15.90	133,00
Cash generated from operations	932.36	(72,73
Income taxes pass	(9.96)	(2.2)
Nat each flow from (used in) operating activities (A)	927.40	(75.01
Cash New Countries straig actions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (Net)	(12078)	(#A = 1)
Proceeds from said of property, plant and equipment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(\$5.32
Interest received		72.03
	10.73	9,65
Net cash flow (used in) flow from investing activities (B)	(119.03)	6.33
ash flow from financing accordes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Proceeds from equity share capital	3,453.97	
Proceeds from shore semi-bon-swings*	652.23	700 00
Repayment of short term bon covergs	(997) 35) +	(170 60
Repayment of long term hearowings	(1,686 84)	***************************************
Finance cost paid	(282.53)	(170.29
Set eash flow from flouncing activities (C)	1,136,49	\$59.71
	Land to the same of the same o	2007.5
Not Cash Flows increase during the year (A+B+C)	1,968.83	291.07
ash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	333 84	.42 77
ash and cosh equivalents at the end of the year	2,302.67	333.84

ompunents of cash and cash equivalence		
		•
salances with scheduled banks.		
	2.360 19	329 43
- Oserem accounts		524 33
Carrent accounts ush on hand		·
	2,28	441

*Includes proceeds from 0 001% Proference shares

! The cash flow statement has been proposed in accordance with "Indirect Method" as second on Indian Accounting Standard "I on "Statement on Cash Flows"

2. Also refer thate 48 in relation to restructuring of hornowings

See secompanying unter to the financial statements

As per our topost of even data assuched

FOR B S R & Co. LLP

41 Family Construction No. 1411 485 W. 100022

Shashank Agarwai

Corrage Maintenship No : 095109

Physic Page Date 22 May 2019

₹.¥. Gurav Director (DIN: (£2004317) Abhishek Jaigas al

Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer (ONN '07936627)

Miceryl Company Secretory (CS Month of

Place Pune Dete 22 May 2019





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

1.1 Corporate Information

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office stated at 84/105A, G T Road, Kanpur Mahanagar, Uttar Pradesh (CIN: L24231UP1979PLC004837). The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Indian Companies Act and its equity shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). The Company is primarily involved in manufacturing of load bodies, wagons and components with manufacturing facilities at Jabalpur, Indore and Jamshedpur.

1.2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22 May 2019.

During the past years, the Company had been incurring cash losses affecting its ability to service its borrowings, creditors, other liabilities and similar obligations. The Joint Lenders Forum invoked Strategic Debt Restructuring ("SDR") on 11 January 2017 in compliance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"). On 12 October 2017 the lead bank communicated that SDR could not be completed within the timeframe prescribed by RBI and loan given by the lenders to the Company has been classified Non-Performing Assets in the books of lenders.

Since then, the lead bank has been in the process of identifying revival measures, including debt restructuring and other structural changes.

Pursuant to a Resolution Plan, the Company, the lenders, the erstwhile promoters and the incoming investor entered into an agreement on 1 December 2018. The Resolution Plan mainly included partial waiver of the principal amount of loan and interest, issuance of equity shares to the incoming investor, transfer of pledged promoter shares to the incoming investor, grant / renewal of the credit facilities subject to certain terms and conditions and issuance of non-convertible redeemable preference shares.

The above plan received shareholders' approval on 7 January 2019.

The management believes that the above Resolution Plan, together with continued customer support and ownership change will result in revival of operations of the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e., functional currency, to be Indian Rupees (INR). The financial statements are presented in INR which is Company's functional and presentational currency.



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builder Co Ltd .

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items

Measurement basis

Certain financial assets and liabilities Defined benefit (asset)/ liability Fair value

Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2(m) leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease
- Note 2(m) lease classification
- Note 2(p)(i) classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March, 2019 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (g)(iii) and 42- measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions
- Note 2 (b) measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment
- Note 2 (c) measurement of useful lives of intangible assets
- Note 1.2 (e) and 2(p) fair value measurement of financial instruments and impairment thereon
- Note 2 (k) and 40 recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions
 about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources
- Note 2 (f) recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used
- Note 2 (j) impairment of non-financial assets

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the management that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the board of directors.



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Accommendation

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Change in significant accounting policies

The Company has initially applied Ind AS 115 from 1 April 2018.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the Company in applying the above standard, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of new standard.

There is no significant impact of transition from Ind AS 18 to Ind AS 115 in recognizing revenue by the Company.

Ind AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaced Ind AS 18 Revenue Recognition, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control - at a point in time or over time - requires judgment.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognized at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Accordingly, the information presented for 2017-18 has not been restated - i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under Ind AS 18, Ind AS 11 and related interpretations. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 115 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

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Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle:
- · it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- . It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date."

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- · it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- · it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12
 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in
 its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of financial liabilities some part of which may be non-current.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having significant cost have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of property and loss.

All spare parts which are expected to be used for more than one accounting period are capitalised as property, plant and equipment.

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Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any,

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided using written down value method for the assets acquired prior to 1 January 2011 and using straight line method for the assets acquired after 1 January 2011.

- (i) The depreciation charged on all property, plant and equipment is on the basis of useful life specified in Part "C" of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which represents useful lives of the assets.
- (ii) On assets sold, discarded, etc., during the year, depreciation is provided up to the date of sale/discard.
- (iii) Depreciation has been calculated on a pro-rata basis in respect of acquisition/installation during the year.
- (iv) Leasehold land is amortised over the primary lease period or the useful life, whichever is shorter.
- (v) Freehold land is not depreciated

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

c) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

intangible assets comprise computer software. Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

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.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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Amortisation

Intangible assets, being computer software is amortised in the statement of profit and loss over the estimated useful life of 3 years using the straight line method.

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

The amortisation method and the useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. The methods of determining costs of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Raw materials	First-in First-out method
Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Weighted average method including an appropriate share of variable and fixed production overheads.
Finished Goods	Weighted average method including an appropriate share of variable and fixed production overheads.
Stores and spares	First-in First-out method

Costs includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

e) Revenue recognition

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

However, sales tax/value added tax (VAT)/ Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Effective I April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the Statement of Profit and Loss is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 1 8. Refer note 2.1 - Significant accounting policies - Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company is insignificant.

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Sale of goods

The Company recognized revenue when (or as) a performance obligation was satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation were transferred to the customer.

Further, revenue from sale of goods is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned or deferred revenue is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues.

Contracts as subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:

- a) The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer products to a customer. The Company assesses the products promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
- b) Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.
- c) The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standaione selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standaione selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract.
- d) The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes constits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant which and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

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Rendering of services

Revenue from sale of services is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of scrap

Revenue from sale of scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

Other Income

For instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to 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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is other convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

g) Employee benefits

i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leave encashment is provided for on the basis of actual costs the Company expects to pay for the compensated absences.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

The Company makes specific contributions to provident fund.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company has following defined benefit plans:

Gratuity -

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering all directly recruited eligible employees. In accordance with the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. These are funded by the Company and are managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed by a qualified actuary separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding

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debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

h) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Monetary and non-monetary transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled on reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on reporting date. Gains/ (losses) arising on account of realisation/ settlement of foreign exchange transactions and on translation of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts to hedge its risk associated foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivatives are stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to statement of profit or loss.

i) Finance expense

Finance expenses comprises of interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost) incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.





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An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

k) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

l) Borrowings and borrowing cost

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition of the qualifying asset.

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.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

m) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date: whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly expecified in an arrangement.

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Where the Company is the lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets.

n) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 36 for segment information.

o) Government grant

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as other operating revenue on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

p) Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.





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Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortized cost:
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI') debt instrument;
- FVOC! equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- -the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- -the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. Company has recognized financial assets viz. security deposit, trade receivables, employee advances at amortized cost.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- -the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- -the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is re-classified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI — equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- contingents events that would change the amounts or timings of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non recourse features)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, as feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

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Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Derecognition.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. The changes (incremental or reversal) in loss allowance computed using ECL model, is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii) Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Balders Co

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All financial liabilities are recognized 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.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial liabilities is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except where gains or losses arises on account of transaction with shareholders (acting in their capacity as shareholders), wherein the gain or loss is recognised in equity.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

r) Assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use of the assets and actions required to complete such sale indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

s) Exceptional items.

When an item of income or expense within Statement of profit and loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builder)

earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

u) Recent accounting pronouncements

A. Ind AS 116, Leases

Ind AS 116 sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements as per Ind AS 17. This new standard provides two approaches to transition:

- 1. Full retrospective approach. Under this approach, the lessee applies the new standard retrospectively to each prior period presented and recognised an adjustment in equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented in accordance with Ind AS -8.
- Modified retrospective approach- Under this approach, the lessee applies the new standard from the beginning of the current period and recognised an adjustment in equity at the beginning of the current and does not restate its prior financial information.

The effective date for adoption of this standard is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The Company will adopt this standard using modified retrospective approach effective 1 April 2019 for transition to IND AS 116 and will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 April 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it will apply Ind AS 116 to all contracts entered into before 1 April 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with Ind AS 17.

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its Financial Statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the Financial Statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

B. Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits

The amendments to Ind AS 19, clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its Financial Statements.

C. "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments", to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 Nearch 2019 (All amounts are in INR inklis, anless otherwise stated) Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

3. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold land Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant aud equipment	Vebícles	Office equipment	Fornitore and fixtures	Total	Capital work-in- progress
Gross currying announg	1.743.52	97.4	5.4 [2.0]	7,991.40	3.99	7.46	236.96	15,496,75	198.69
Coxt.ax at 1. Advil 2017	1.743.52	97.41	5.412.01	7,991.40	567	7.46	236.96	15,496.75	198.69
Add Additions made during the year			1.91	18.42	1.84	2.28	0.07	24.52	
Loss, Diggs and testments district the year	.•	٠	.1	6,41	'		•	6.41	0.25
Balance as at 31 Narch 2018	1,743.52	97.43	5.413.92	8,003 41	9.83	9.74	237.03	18,514,86	198,44
erre degree en e			***	3		90 5	CR G	, ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	, e
Add. Address made during the year	•	•	210.78	42.80	i	3. C	74.U.	1 835 57	23.7.24
less (disposate/adjustments cirring the year (refer note 56)	,	•	4.98	1.8.1.81	*	2 7 7	0.00	10-100	F-7. 1. C.
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,743.52	97,41	5,619.72	95.425,3	9.83	23.52	238.89	13,957.25	13.01
Accessated (cprecated		:			•		30 11	10000	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	1	4.4	243.73	133.74	16.0	17.4	74.85	10.02.0.1	•
Add: Demeciation expense for the year	•	4.46	250.30	739 15	2,36	2.53	36.43	1,035.23	ь
Less (Newsouls) adjustments during the war	•	s.		1.79	•			62 1	
Barne as at 31 Newsch 2018		F-9-79	493.53	1,470.60	7.67	6.80	74.28	2.061.75	
Asid Depression expense for the year		4,43	240.75	748.23	0.97	2,36	37.71	1.034.65	•
L. N. Dissipation adjustments during the toar (refer note 36)	*	ì	1.22	400 to	•	0.10	5.76	407.57	
Rafance as at 31 March 2019		13.30	733.06	1,818.34	8.64	976	106.23	2,688.83	
Net carrylag amogni				- - -					
25.10.31.31.31.00.12	1,743.52	84.11	4,886 66	4,405.02	1.19	14.26	132.66	11,268,42	13.01
As at 34 March 2018	1,743.52	88 54	4,920 39	6,532,81	2 16	2.94	162 75	13,453 11	198,44

a) For cleants of assets pledged/hypothecated as swurties, refer note 18 and 22.

b) Refer muse 40 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

c) (apital work in progress as at 31 March 2019 is not of impatriment provision of IMR 1,154 97 (Previous year IMR 1,154 97 lakhs).

d) Also refer note 36



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builds

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in 1NR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4. Intangible assets

7.48	7.40
7.48	7:48
7.70	
	7.46
-	-
7.48	7.48
	32.12
, T	<i>47 € 2.</i> 1, 4
39.60	39.60
_	
7.49	7.40
7.40	7.48
-	•
7.48	7.48
3 26	3.26
-	3,20
10,74	10.74
22.84	
28.86	28.86
	7.48 7.48 3.26







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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lid

ñ.	Nan-current Smancial assets- Envestments .	As of 31 Murch 2019	As et 31 March 2018
	Processments in equity abases (at fair value through Profit and 8.00s) Usquested equity instruments Kallah Motor Private Limited	,	
	Remain equals provided Connects of face value of FNR EDF coch, fully paid ap	0.10	อ เก
	Total	01.0	Q.10
	Aggregate amount of non-current authorized investments Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	0.10	0.10
ĸ.	Non-current financija ussets- Louns	Ar at 31 March 2010	As at Ji Merth Solik
	Unsecured, onwidered good Security deposits	57 6B	44 00
	Uniceres, considered Soutiful Security deposits		47 71
		57 6#	91.71
	Loss Loss allowaged for disjubility security deposits	*	47.71
	Total	57,68	41.00
	Movement in expected eradit lots allowance on security deposits Opening bolistics	47 71	
	Apid Attornance areasonical at respected arealis ligates Lass Utilization desiring the year	47.71	47.7
	Charles balance		47.71
	Refer nose 45 for detailed displacements finished of financial assets carried at emportaged cost		
7.	Other pon-two read hancia	As at 31 March 2019	As et 31 Murch 2818
	Unicered, considered good Statutory dies paid ander protest (teles anto 46)	2,772.30	2,775.38
	Capital advances Prepaid expension	4.R6 7.26	6 34 0 85
	Umseured, considered deubsful Capital advances	(7.75	17.73
	A spirol but which	2,802.17	2,794.22
	Loss Provision for dambiful capital advances	17,75	17.75
	Tagel	2,784.12	1,776.47
я,	Trentories* अर्थायन तो निकार की काल करते गया स्थापितकोत्र प्राचीताः	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 3018
	Raw restricté Work as programs	639,66 681,09	419 44 409 74
	receive and spaintes Storage	71 96 31 72	45 95 .7) 38
		1,141,13	926,51

[&]quot;During the year covied 31 March 2019, we impossed of INR 33.14 littles (Pressure year INA 97.70 labels) was recognised as an expanse for separatives carried at an explicable value





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

9.	Trade receivables	As at 33 March 2019	Av at 31 Murch 2018
	Unaccurpal considered good*	1 774 92	685 04
	Unscensed, considered doubsful	1,474.35 3,249.17	1,2H1 72 2 386 76
	Less Clars allow ance for trade section obles (refer topic 45tb))	1,474.35 1,774 \$2	1 704 73
	Total	1.774.82	
		14/44/2	685,04
	 Includes amount recentable from related parties Nit (Pressors score this R.7.75 tables) For terms and conditions of trade recentables and loss allowance related to trade recentables owing from related parties, refer until 43. The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in Note 43. 		
16,	Cash and rash equivalents	Arm	As wi
		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	Balances with femile: - On current accessity	2,300,39	329 43
	Casts on home	2 28	4.44
	Total	2,302.67	333.B4
	Information about Company's exposure to credit resks is disclosed in Note 45.		
31.	Bush bulances other than cash and each equivalents	As mi 3) March 2012	As at 31 March 2019
		87.26	10734
	Fixed deposits with book upder like		
	Total	87.24	197.34
	Deposits, include INR 47.26 lokhs (Previous year: INR 107.34 lashs) heing fixed deposits held as margin motor, or security agricus hortonines, guarantees and other commitments.		
12.	Current financial assets- Locals	As at 31 March 2019	Ar at 31 March 2018
	Unoccured, canadered gand		
	Security deposits Loans to employees (including accrued interest)	242 93 2,26	192 93 2 63
	Total	250.19	145.34
	Refer note 45 for detailed disclosure on this value of financial assets carried at amenticed cost,		
	WORLD, DONG A'Y 104, COSTINGS STREAMED, AS ASSAULT, AS MAC ST. MININKESS, STREAMED IN STREAMED SOCIAL		
13.	Courtem financial assets - Others	As 14 31 March 2019	As et 31 March 2018
	Unscented, considered good Unbided recented	37949	215 35
	Interest poemed on term deposits Other receivables	3 02 + 95	5 92 1,60
	Dealsful		
	Inter corporate disposals (refer note 47)	1,860.00 : 1,787.46	1,900 (8) 1,272,47
	Less: Less allumanor for fator corporate deposits	1,000 (0)	(B) 000.1
	Total	167.16	222.87
	Mayement in expected entitle has altowance on inter composite deposits		
	Opening traisnee Adut Allowanee measured at expusted credit fosser	.[-, 0 1494.013)	1,59865344
	Less: Unitsation during the year	.1	
	Clesing balance	1,669.00	[,000,000]
14	Other cerron assets	As at 31 Mhorch 2019	At al Ji March 2016
	Unsecurud, considered guard		
	Advance to aspetiers Belance with stateton/government applymities	89,25 123 #5	186 39 1,216 70
	Propaid expenses Saks tax incontive recent able	12 98 320 55	97) 496,64
	Suldwital	546 63	1,9110, 14
	Uniscurçal, considered ûnestifat Advance to suppliers	43 47	74.79
	Balance with statutory/government posteriors	63 (X) (16 47	157 60 232 39
	Total	63 Hi	2,141 63
	Less: Pron isjon for the beful advances	μ% (7	232 39
		546.63	1,969,44
	Total		
ļ.	. Assignmental for side	As at 31 March 2019	As pt 31 Varya 2004
	Flant and Machinery (Refer one 36)	EUZ HA	
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	For Commercial Engineers & Body Builder Co Ltd		
	For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd	_	

Authorised sharp empitol	Equity :	Equity steares 0.00001% Preference shares		0.001% Preference shares		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Number of shares	Aniques (INK)	Number of shares	Amount (INR)	Number of shares	Ameunt (INR)
As at 31 March 2017	57,050,000	\$70,500,000	2,000,300	290,000,000		
increase/(Decrease) during the year		-	••		_	,
As at 31 March 2018	\$7,050,000	\$ 70,500,000	2,000,000	200,000,000		-
increase during the year	35,000,000	350,660,006			6.800,000	680,000,060
As at 31 March 2019	92,036,000	970,500,000	2,000,000	200,000,000	6,800,000	980,000,000 980,000,000

kswed equity share capital		
Equity shares of INR-10 each issued, subscribed and fally paid up	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
As at 31 Morch 2017	\$4,942,954	549,429,540
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	× 1	2-2,722,0040
As at 31 Warth 2018	54,942,964	549,429,640
feerease during the year	34,539,693	345,396,930
As at 31 March 2019	89,482,657	894 ,826.570
Equity component of 0.00001% proference shares of INR 100 each issued*		
	Number of shares	Amigat (INR)
As at 31 March 2017	2,000,000	89,934,04 x
formase/(Decrease) during the year		4.42.2-,0-1
As at 31 Marget 2018	2,00 €,090	89,934,048
becase during the year	# Paragraph	00,207,0Hu
As at 31 March 2019	7 000 000	EO 1134 ANN

[&]quot;There are unpaid calls of INR 3.5 per share on 20,00,000 Profesence Shares amounting to INR 700 lakhs. Accordingly, out of total asseed shares of INR 2,000 lakhs, INR 1,300 lakhs is paid up.
These preference shares has been divided into dobt and equity component. This note covers the equity component of the asseed preference shares. The liability component is reflicted in financial liabilities.

n) Recencifiation of the theres sutstanding of the beginning and at the cod of reporting period

	As at 31 M	fareh 2019	As at 31 M	arch 2016
	Number of shares	Amount (INR)	Number of shares	Appendt (INR)
Equity shares	 			
At the consequencement of the year	54,942,964	\$49,429,640	54,942,964	549,429,640
Add: shares assed during the year	74,539,693	\$45.3%£,930		,,
At the end of the year	89,462,657	494,826,570	54,947,964	549,429,648
	4			
	As at 31 N		As at 31 M	
0.00001% Preference shares of As. 100 each	Namber of shares	Assount (INR)	Number of shares	Anosqui (INR)
At the commencement of the year and end of the year	2,800,000	130,000,000	2,000,000	130,000,000
	As at 31 M	larch 2019	As at 31 M	nech 2018
	Frember of shares	Amount (INR)	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
0.001% Preference shares of Rs.100 each				
At the commencement of the year	-	₹		
Add: shares issued dames; the year as part satisfaction of outstanding debt (refer note 68)	6,586,000	658,600,000		2
Add: shares issued during the year for each	162,229	16,222,900	1	
At the end of the year	6 748 219	674 977 000		···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

b' Ferms, rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

is quity shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each charcholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

0.00001% Preference amages: These are non-convertible, cumulative, redectable and does not carry any voting rights. These carry coupon rate of 0.00001%, per annum and are redectable only on completion of 10 years from the date of allotment and are non-transferable unless fully paid-up.

9.901% Preference shares: These are non-convertible, comulative, redeemable and does not carry any voting rights. These carry coupon rate of 0.001%, per annum and are redeemable on completion of 5887 days from the date of sissue,

e) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

			7	
	As as 31 Man	As at 31 March 2019		rch 2018
	Number of shares	% of heighing	Number of shares	gnibled to %
Equity shares of INR 10/- each fally paid held by				
Or Karlash Gupta			23,609,495	42,97%
Ms. Naudau Malpum (On behalf of Justin Beneficiary Trust)	-	:	3,253,443	5 85%
Mrs. Rekha Gapta	· ·	·	3,439,590	5.26%
Jupiter Wagous Lamued	40,666,835	45,45%		3.20%
Asia Back Limited	8,349,156	9.33%		*
Tatracagonka, AS	6,800,S1B	7.60%		-
Taia Capital Growth Fund (1)				
Muran Lal Loha-HUF	5,592,461	6,25%	6,005,401	₹ ₫. 93%
The state of the s	4,533,678	5 97%	-	•
0.00001% Profesence shares of INR 100/- each not fully paid held by				
Dr Knikath Gupta and Mrs. Rekha Gupta (Jonn's)	3,900,000	100%	2,000,000	100%
0.00 f% Proference shares of INR 100/- each fully paid held by				
Axis Bank Limited	6,984,006	୬ ୫%		,
d) Details of cell promid				

Sygnismo o Caill, uspied B. Director proporer (new prepolate promoteer 14-1, CL Security 3119)



As at 31 March 2019 As at 31 March 2016 Number of shares Amount (INR) Number of shares Amount (INR)

2,000,000

70,010,900

2,000,000

2,900,000

69,934,048

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For Commercial Engineers/& Body Builders Co

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the Snancial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakks, unless otherwise stated)

17. Other equity

		Nete	As at 31 Morth 2019	Ap at 33 Mpsqh 2018
	General reserve	a	980	9.80
	Capital reserve	R	8.72	8 72
	Securities Promum	C	12,337 80	12,937 60
	Deemed contribution by shareholders (refer gote 48)	D	3,983 11	
	Surplus / (Defice) in Statement of Profit and Loss	45	(17,104.30)	(25,967,68)
	Equity companies of compound financial instrument	F.	899,34	899 14
	Total .		637.27	(12.2(2,02)
			As at	Asat
۵	. General agreence		31 March 3019	31 March 2013
	Balance as at the beginning of the year		9.80	444
	Dalanco at the cost of the year		9.80	9 80
	,		7.80	7.89
В	Capital reserve			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year		8 72	8.72
	Balance at the end of the year		8.72	8,77
	•	•	181111111111111111111111111111111111111	
€	- Securities Premium			
	Balance as as the beginning of the year		12,837:80	12,817.86
	Butance at the end of the year		12.937.90	12.137,80
_				
D	Deemed contribution by shareholders			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year			_
	Add: Addition during the year		3,983 1	
	Bulance as the end of the year		3,983.11	
v	. Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss			
	fielding as at the beginning of the year		/TF 0/7 A/5	
	Add: Profit/figss) for the year		(25,967 66) 8,867 38	(22,281 73) (7,691 27)
	Hearts of other completions we (expense) / income recognised directly in retained entrings		9,00,738	(3,691 27)
	Remeasurement of post employment heraffit obligation; not of tax		(20)	532
			(120)	,32
	Batance at the end of the year		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	sequence we one end by the Acti.		(17,101.50)	(25,967,68)
F	Equity component of compound financial instrument			
	2,000,000 (Previous year 2,000,000) Non-Convertible Canadative Redeemable			
	Profesence Shares (NCRPS) of INR 160/s each, INR 35 (Previous year; INR 35) not paid		899 34	899.34
	11p			
	Tosal		899,34	899,34
	Total other equity		437.27	(12,742,02)

Nature and purpose of reserve

i. General reserve

This represents appropriation of profit by the Company and is available for distribution of dividend

ë. Capital resceve

Pestums to excess of purchase consideration over not assess taken over as pur Scheme of Arrangement soul, place during 2007-98. Accumulated capital surplus is not available for distribution of dividend and aspected to remain invisited permanently.

iii. Securities premium

The admitized accomplated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act

iv. Decreed contribution by shoreholders

During the year, pursuant to consecuting of loans, INR 3,983 11 labbs has been waived on by the funders ugainst pladge of equity shares of shareholders. Hence, the same has been considered as decreed contribution by them. Also refer to note 46





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co_Ltd

Contracted Engances and flody Builders Co Lid. Nervs to the financial statements for the year scaled 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR laths, unless otherwise stated)

K Barrowings	As at 31 March 3048	As at 31 March 2018
Secured Term hours from banke*	.2,936,23	
Unsecured Lability compound of compound (primacia) (waterman (HB15) Preference stores (cefer note (6(6)))	645.45 721.59	576 B4
\$	3,403.27	570.84
Add: Current materities of non-current horrowings*:		
Secured Jours Teyn Jours from bank: Teyn Jours from blank:	₹R5.24 -:	6,369 66 2,369 64
External compressed bostowing (ECB)	i.eer.si	3,332 82
To all horrweings (including current materities)	***	**************************************

*Thirting the financial year 2017-218, loans test from classified as current since size Company had defended in repayment as our the terms of agreement and accordingly, the loans given to the Company has been classified as Non-Performing Assets to appropriate of leading during this financial year 2017-18

Repayment terms and received disclosure for the outstanding non-current betrowings at at 34 March 2019 and 32 March 2016;

Particulars			As as 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
A	Berusits	Terms of Represent		
Terms of Haproniuses (1) Axis Buels Limited si Ruper torus loan of [NR 2,32] 47 Lakis feet of processing fost) (Previous your NR) consump interest to 12 20%	Friends	Responsible in 29 quarterly installments stringing from 31 March 2019	2,321,47	4
	and immortables, present stal filters in Section Change on the entire currons assess instinding in short-disposed medicitate of 51% shares of paramoters in Nort-disposed medicitating of 51% shares of paramoters instinctionapers in Unconditional and interrocable carporate guarantee of hyperset Waguers Limited b) Personal quarantee of 1dr. Vicel Lobia and Mr.	Market State of the State of th		kingerina variantika da jarika da variatika da jarika da variatika da jarika da variatika da jarika da variati
(U) Corporate Loan of Ng (Previous Your, FNR 60% Lakhs) corrying attents Frate of 14,50% p &	Viblish Lohia (Directors in Jupier Wagens Luquiod). Primary Security-Equitable marriage on certain graperies self group concerns (Kastash Automobiles and Commercias Automobiles Pri Ltd.) and promoter along with light the second seco	Repossible in 9 quaranty installment tookenmening from the ord of 12 months from the date of first shibuscones re 13 December 2013	1	6-ji ()()
	Subseptings, charge without the objection continued on critical fixed of the composity present and future. Photograph of 26 78% shoreholding of the promoters to its congruent generation of the Kallouli Gopta, three Relational generation of the Kallouli Gopta, three Relational generation of the Kallouli Gopta, three Relational generation of the Kallouli Gopta, three Relations and Mrs. Namedeut Malipans.	5	The state of the s	and the second s
et 200 loin of Nif (Pressous year: INR 3,122.12 Laddes) entrying variable interest rate & investin Littor, + 356 bps trangin.	increases into assess, present ann inture, personality tents at Depri Collected Security Pari posse first charge on the remaining fixed exacts of the company, present and filling	from the dist of its disburstment is 17 February 2012.	")	3,120 ()
idd Rupce terni kong of 71% (Previden 2000-1808 2.500 Lokins) eaerying indeest of 14,15%,	along with other lenders of the enoughtry, except the equipments which we exclusively and specially charged themselved institution. Second pure passes charge on the optic current assets of the company, both present and inture. Princers, Security: Enoughtry the charge on ontire for	est od Rense sible in 21 monthly systellistic	-	2,5Gu ə
as negocio de la Acta de Carta	passes of the continuer energy factory hand and familiar supersed at industrial entate Richardan, Jubalpur, factory far gain building associated at familiarity and specifically charge continuous values are exchanged and specifically charge to build Familiarity. Collateral Security: Part passo second charge on the angle	gg starting from 31 Occomber 2016 191 102 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105		
	content assets of the company, both present and fater on the company both present and fater opening on specific confinences which are exclusively a specifically changed to banketinnesceld antitutions. Personal gentientes of Mr. Kulisch Gapto. Mrs. K.A. Gright and Mrs. Number Malpani	**************************************	With the second	
அ. Ruper serra Joan of Nil (Previous) ear INR, 1980 Lokhr) coming facerosisy 13,45%	1 .	inglisholishirong slantang from 27 K ing 2017: Me	The state of the s	L _s eviti





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

*******	College & Secretary Pari passe accord charge on the impre- fearers assets of the company, both present and lature.			
	trustent assets or the company, wast present his same.			
	Personal government of Mr. Knitesh Guyan and Mrs. Retho Couplin			
6) Rupos term lönn of 198 (Provinus year: 1988, 3,200 Lakhs) catrying, interest (i) 13,55%	Princery Security: Extraorem of first charge on entire fixed and of the company except factory land and hubbles			. 2,200 60
	second of the company except theory said and magning formers in industrial estate Richabat, Inhalpur, factory land			}
	used building situated at Jenskodpur and specialis			
	compared which are circlesively and specifically charged to hanks/francial natitations			
	Collaboral Schurley, Pleage of 25 74% shareholding of the historicary in the contrary			
	Personal guarantee of Mr. Kaileth Ongte and Mrs. Sticket	[.	i	
	Goeta			
118) Taxa Capital Financial Sorvices Limited				
si Ferm Jose of Nil (Previous year: INR 2,559 of Lakies) carrying issurest rate of 14 59%.	Printary Security: Extension of First part press change		-	7,959 (a)
β+3	allogy, with Axis Book on: 1 Factory lead and hailding at Jamehodinar with	ruplarity Principal - 6 remitts moretenism merts	i	
•	Factory land and building singered at plot Nos 21, 22			
	Carest measuring 90,000 square foot; and Plot Nos. 33, 34			
! ,	fares measuring 126,000 square feet) at industrial feature, Riches, Jabaleur	December 2014 to 25 February 2015, thereinfor physicia in a simultaned		
	p same, Jereipu	tustavea.		
	Exigures an of second charge on all other fixed assets of the			
	company clong with Axio Bank and HDFC Bank			
xx	Collegeral Squarity Photogo of 15.899,914 uncommissional			i
48	abance of the Company held by Justin Beneficing Trust and have Knibech Gapta		1	
	}	:		
<u>,</u>	Guerantee Percyclabic and approachional personal guarantee of Mr			1
	Kastach Cupta and Mrs. Rukha Cupta.	1		
	3 Improvable and encoeditional personal guarantee of			i l
	May. Nandani Malpani to the extent value of shares (No. et laborate, 3.213,643)			
	7 Irrevocable und exceeditions' corporate genranies el	4		ļ
	Zashin Smilliology Trust			
social control of the	As on 31 March 2019, charge in relation to about featurities has been released by the lander	1	ł	
		<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>

Breach of less coverant

The Company has defaulted in repayment of tooks and interest in respect of the following loans:

Particulars		An at 31st 8derch 2819		Avas Mas Starch 2008	
	[Period of default	Amount	Period of default	Assertance
Corporate time (INA 618) taken					·····
Perpenyal	į	- 1		1-435 Days	600 00
ันกะก=3	ŧ			(-486 Daya	143.67
Angar, Train Login (ENR 1,500 latins)	-[1	
Principal	f	÷ 1		i-455 Days	2,500,00
Inicesti.	1	. !	ч	1-486 Days	529,63
Suppose Trease Lights (ISSE Lando Latelley)	1			1 1	
Paracaperi	į			1-247 Days	1,000,00
\$18575Cri	· ·		*	1-486 Days	199,4
Rapos firm Loun (1848 2000 tiples	1	. 1		i 1	
Principal		. 1	-)-154 Days	2,200 00
Interast	l	. !	,	1-186 Days	445 43
historopid vergocrassi Bergywings (ECO)		į		ŀ 1	
Prominal	- 1	. [*	1-514 Days	3,722,42
, ipszerest	. 1		4	I-514 Dayx	264 16
Office Taxon Loan form MBPC	- 1	i		1	
Principal	1			1-750 4892	2,559 64
Infrares	•	, 1		-758 days	139 43

Aim refer note 45





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders for Litt

19	to Differ dan-current financial Rubiliffer	As al 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Soperity deposits .	5.10	3 90
	Tripi	5.76	5,80
	The Company's exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks related to show flagsacial illustries is disclosed in Note 45.		
20	. Non-current provisions	As at 31 Marsh 2019	A1 a1 31 March 2018
	Provission for complayed temptials (rater note 42) - Grating	24.14	27 57
	Total	24.14	33.72
Žť.	. रिप्नेटर करत-ट्राप्टरलाई विद्योभेदिरेड	As at 31 March 2019	As of
	Amount of their cofundables payable to custimets*	2,856.17	3,388.35
	Tokei	2,856,17	3,384.55

*Includes INR 2,088.07 takks (Previous year INR 2692 II Linkins) pursuant to the Rule 10(A) of Control Excise Rules, 2002 which was invented vide Natification on 9/2007-CE(N T) dated. In March, 2007, the Company has been availage. Converted in chanses and has been paying Excise Daily on the Pully theil Volucie (PSV) which is lying andor "Other non-current assets" as duty paral under prefers on behalf of customers.

22. Current financial Mehilities - Berrawings	As at	Au 18 31 March 2018
Serjiced mans		
From hanks		
Cash credit fa:होसंस्		2,389.72
University Today		
From harder		
Lones repayable on deniumé	-	1,398.7
Econs Others		
Leant and advances from related parties (refer tote 43)	•	362.76
Lineus and advances from others	262 53	
Lusima from body corporates	200,00	navit
Total	462.55	4,520,64
		de de la companya de

(i) Nature of Security

Cash Credit Facilities are secured by either one or more of the following as per terrar of programmed with respective banks:

Associated.

Primary Society:

Pais-passis first charge on the entire current assets of the company, both present and figure

Collatoral Security:

Second part-passe charge on cause fixed assets of the company, both presons and future

HDPC Bank*:

Part spansu first charge on the entire oursest assets of the company, both present and fatore

Culturgred Security:

Second principles change on entire fixed assets of the company, both preture and fixture.

*As on 31 March 2019, charge in relation to move recurities has been released by the lander.

(fi) Brouch of four coreasus

The Company has definited in repayment of toxas and interest in respect of the following toxas:

Particulars	Au at Jest Ma	rch, 2019	As Bt 31 St March, 3913		
-	Period of default	Amenat	Period of default Amount		
Cash Credit Pacifities	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				
Principa!		,	1-182 Dava	2,459 72	
Enterhosi .	.	*	I-142 Days	565.59	
Working angulat Booms					
Pruvipal			1-121 Days	1,069,37	
Janerost.			1-121 Dasa	2016 42	

(iii) Analysis of movement in burgarings

				Ken taan dreeds			
Perticulars	As at 31 Murch 2018	Cashfiews	Other changes	Foreign exchange: inovenents	Fair value changes	As at 31 March 2019	
Nan Corrent Horcevings (Including turrent monerfilm) Current Derverings	12,592 36 4,520 64		(4,864 (15) (4,851,09)	-		3.686.51 467.58	
I a control of		ſ				Į.	

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

23	Corrent Ananciel Habilities Trade payables		
		An at 31 March 2819.	As et 3) March 2016
	Due to Micro and Small Enterprese (refer note 44) Due to snodknes either than Micro and Small Enterprises (refer total a below)	የፅፅ 69 ኢ3 6 3 72	512 1) 2,447 14
	"Votal ·	1,530,41	2.559.26
	The Company's exposure to inserent rate, currency and liquidity this related to above framejal habilities in disolosed in Note 45		
	Notes: a) is included trade payable to related parties of INR 6.59 lakhs (Previous year: INR 6.59 lakhs) b) For terms and conditions of trade payables owing to related parties, refer cuts 43		
24.	Other current finguist Emblishes	Aj at 31 March 2019	Ar at 31 March 2018
	Cipital Coalitors	US 73	94 ne
	Interest necessed and date on borrowings (refer note 48) Interest necessed and not due on borrowings	124 97	3,294.96
	Constant maturities of long term bearcusings (refer ands 18 and 1999 48)	26 63 285 24	12,126.51
	Informs accorded on statutory dutas Deposits from contractors and others	18 67	12.120.51
	Employed beardist payable	12,59	£# 39
	Totas	87.22	71 42
		£13,05	15,617,31
	The Centiputary's exposure to interest rote, correctly and liquidity thicks totaled to above financial facilities in disclosed in Note 45		
28.	Other current Aubitions	An ac 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Advances from customers Statousry does psycholic	661 89 24 6 8 3	304 29 160 7 <u>6</u>
	Y rotal .	9(8.72	4\$1.05
26.	Current provisions	As at 31 Merch 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Provinces for completive breefits (refer uses 43)		
	- Company - Companyated abstracts	24.00	10.00
	Provision for Miguitions	.34.47 536.71	27 53 139 78
	Yatai		
	Movement in gravition for linigations	197,18	172,29
	Opening balance	139 7B	
	Add. Provision recognised during the year.		139.78
	Chang balance	(1.07)	
	School of the state of the stat	139.71	139,76
	Current top Heldillics (net)	As 10. 31 March 2019	As at 31 biarra 2018
	Provision for ancume tax fines of advance income tax INR 682.48 lekins (Provinces year, INR 682.48 lekins)]	241, 78	248 78
	Total	241.76	243.78



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Authorised Signatory

28.	Revenue from operations Sale of products	. •	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Sale of load bodies and components		21,270,71	9,806.35
	Sale of services Job work charges		2,03	28.40
	Other operating revenue Sale of scrap Sales tax inventive Others		282 38 24,87 0.17	126.59 2.62
	Total	s a	21,579.96	9,963.96

Revenue from operations, computed in accordance with Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers', for the current year is not comparable with previous

	•		
	Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Revenue from operations (as reported)	21,579,96	9,963 96
	Less: Excise duty on sales	4	(247.46)
	Revenue from operations (net of excise duty)	21,579 96	9,716,50
	Contract Balances	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Trade receivables	1,774.82	685.04
	Unbilled revenue .	179.49	215 35
	Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows		For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Contracted price		21,754.85
	Reduction towards variable consideration components		(174.89).
	Revenue recognised	,	21,579.96
	The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of discounts etc.		
29,	Other income	For the year ended 31 Morch 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
			31 Mat (0 2016
	Interest income		
	- Deposits with banks	7.65	8,83
	- Deposits with others	3,08	2.67
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	•.	17,43
	Provisions/liabilities no longer required, written back	63,22	73.28
	Miscellaneous income	1 94	14,22
	Total	75.91	116.43
36	Cost of materials consumed	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Raw materials at the beginning of the year	465,40°	422,32
	Add: Purchases	18,312.04	8,013,55
	,	18,777 44	8,435,87
	Less: Raw material at the end of the year	731.62	465,40
	Total cost of materials consumed	18.045.82	7,978.47





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lid.,

3;	. Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and scrap	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Opening stock		
	Work-in-progress	439 73	272 41
	Scrop	21 38	2.53
	Total	461.11	274.94
	Closing stock		
	Work-in-progress	80 188	439 73
	Scrap	31 72	21,38
	Total	712.80	461,11
	Total changes in inventories of work-in-progress and scrap	(251.69)	(186,17)
32.	Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Salaries, wages, bonus, gracuity and allowances	583.37	400.13
	Contribution to provident and other funds	253.37 27 77	428.13
	Staff wolfare expenses	67,96	23.48 43.73
	Total	679,30	404.2
		677,10	495.34
	Refer note 40 for disclosure on gravity		
33.	Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost*	2,132.85	2,487.37
	Interest expense on delay in deposit of TDS	1808	4,747,37
	Bill discouning charges	•	117.74
	Others	63 52	172,85
	Total	2,214.45	2,777.96
	*Also refer note 48	300	
34.	Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,034,65	1,035,23
	Amortisation on intengible assets	3.26	1,033, 23
	Total	1.037.91	1,035,23
			-10- Dikp





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statuments for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, nuless otherwise stated)

Labour classges 897.26 490.35 Power and firet 728.58 150.61 Repair and ensimenance 11.30 1.51 Repair and ensimenance 11.30 1.51 1.	35.	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Power and fixed Repair and maintenance 1130 1.51 Duithings 1348 61 31.37 28.36 Plant and mackinery 38.21 28.36 Others 7.53 7.21 As modifors:		habana dheesea	897.26	
Repair and readinces 11.30 1.51		n 1 6.4	258.58	150,61
Buildings 138 61 31.37 - Plant and machinery 38.21 28.36 - 20.00 - 20.		Power and maintenance		
Plant and machinery 38.21 28.36 - Others 7.53 7.21 As auditors:				
Others			138.61	
Rent As auditors:			38.21	
Ag anothtors:		5 11	7 \$3	7,21
Audit fee				
Limited review fee" 9,21 7.80 7.80 - Out-of-pools expenses 9,21 7.83 1.83 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.11 1.00 1			8.50	
Dui-of-pockoit expenses 9,21 1,23			7,50	
In other manner: - Certification and other services - In 10-04 - Insurance - In 10-04 - In 11-17 - Rates and taxes - Rates and taxes - Rates and taxes - Postage and teleptone expenses - Postage and releptone expenses - Travelling and conveyance - Vehicle running expenses - Yehicle running e			9,21	7.83
10.04 11.17 Insurance 10.04 11.17 Insurance 127.51 201.28 Rutes and taxes 127.51 201.28 Rutes and taxes 27.51 201.28 Postage and relephone expenses 29.39 27.89 Travelling and conveyance 29.34 16.49 Vehicle running expenses 25.34 16.49 Vehicle running expenses 3.35 4.12 Freight and transport 3.34 9.11 Freight and transport 40.69 35.79 Sales expenses 60.64 54.72 Scentily charges 129.72 46.90 Legal and professional 5.85 4.60 Director sitting less 25.45 Legal and professional 5.85 4.60 Director sitting less 25.45 Loss on assets held for sale 11.61 244.02 Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) 45.76 32.11 Total 1.451.37 Includes feets of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensimble auditors. For the year coded 31 March 2018 Golff on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) 12.457.45 Loss on assets held for sale 12.457.45 Loss on assets held for		·		
10.04 11.18 12.15 201.28 201.29 201.			2,75	-
Rates and taxes		V	10.04	
Postage and telephone expenses 2.9.39 27.89 Travelling and conveyance 25.34 16.40 Vehicle running expenses 8.35 4.12 Printing and stationery 8.34 9.11 Froight and transport 40.69 35.79 Sales expenses 60.64 54.72 Socurity charges 129.72 46.90 Legal and professional 5.85 4.60 Director sulting fees 25.45 It can nesset sheld for sale 25.45 Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) 45.76 32.11 Total 1.916.37 1.431.37 Total 1.936.37 1.431.37 Total 1.936.37 1.431.37 Gabt on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) 12.457.45 Loss on assets held for sale 12.457.45 Gabt on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) 1.603.98 Loss on assets held for sale 11.603.98 Loss on assets held for sale 11.893.47 Total 1.936.37 1.431.37		*·	127.51,	
Travelling and conveyance 25,34 16,40 Vehicle running expenses 25,34 4,12 Printing and stantonery 8,35 4,12 Printing and stantonery 8,34 9,11 Fought and transport 40,69 35,79 Sales expenses 60,64 54,72 Scentity charges 129,72 46,50 Legal and professional 5,85 4,60 Director stimps fees 5,85 4,60 Director stimps fees 5,85 4,60 Director stimps fees 11,61 224,02 Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) 45,76 32,11 Miscellaneous expenses 13,86,37 1,451,37 Total 1,936,37 1,451,37 Total 1,936,37 1,451,37 Cobit on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refor note 48) 12,457,45 Lass on assets held for sale 11,61 247,45 Lass on assets held for sale 12,457,45 Lass on assets held for sale			8,03	
Vehicle turning expenses Printing and stationery Printing and stationery Raise expenses Rais 4,12 Regist and transport Raise expenses Raise e			29,39	
Printing and stationery Freight and transport			25,34	16.40
Freight and transport			8,35	
Sales expenses Security charges Legal and professional Legal and professional Director suling fees Intercoverable balances written off (net of provision utilisation of INR 401.01 Lakhs (Previous year: Nil)) Loss on assets hold for sale Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellaneous expenses Total *includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. For the year ended 31 March 2018 *for the year ended 31 March 2018 Loss on assets hold for sale Lists on assets hold for sale **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors. **Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensumble auditors.			8.34	
Security charges Legal and professional Legal and professional Director sulting fees Interoverable balances written off (net of provision utilisation of INR 401.01 Likhs (Previous year: Nil)) Loss on assets hold for sale Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellaneous expenses Total *includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensiwhile auditors. For the year ended 31 March 2019 For the year ended 31 March 2018 Loss on assets held for sale Loss on assets held for sale		•	40.69	
Legal and professional Director silting fees Intercoverable balances written off (net of provision utilisation of fNR 401.01 Lakhs (Previous year: Nill)) Loss on assets held for sale Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellaneous expenses Total *includes fees of fNR Nil (Previous year: fNR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensubtile auditors. For the year ended 31 March 2019 For the year ended 31 March 2018 Ciphs on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Loss on assets held for sale* 10.883.47			60.64	
Director sitting fees Interoverable balances written off (net of provision utilisation of INR 401.01 Lakhs (Previous year: Nil)) Loss on assets held for sale Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellameous expenses Total Total *includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensiwhile auditors. For the year ended 31 March 2018 Gibbs on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Loss on assets held for sale* 10.883.47			129.72	46,90
Intercoverable balances written off (net of provision utilisation of INR 401.01 Lakhs (Previous year: Nil)) Loss on assets held for sale Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellaneous expenses Total Total *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensiwhile auditors. Exceptional items For the year ended 31 March 2018 Ciam on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Loss on assets held for sale *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensiwhile auditors.			5.85	4.60
Loss on assets held for sale Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellaneous expenses Total Total *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. Exceptional items For the year ended 31 March 2018 (int) on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Loss on assets held for sale *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to ensightle auditors. *Includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50	:	Director similar toes	oas vear: Nil))	
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net) Miscellaneous expenses Total Total 1.916.37 *includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakbs) paid to ensumble auditors. For the year ended 31 March 2019 Lists on assets held for sale 10.883.47		Presonation of the color of the	25.45	
Miscellaneous expenses Total 1,316,37 *includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2,50 lakhs) paid to ensumine auditors. Exceptional items For the year ended 31 March 2019 (inh) on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) 1,2457,45 1,253 on assets held for sale.		LOSS OR RESCENTION OF SERVICE AND Advances (net)	11,61	
Total *includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2.50 lakhs) paid to enswhile auditors. Sexceptional items For the year ended 31 March 2019 Gibbs on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Loss on assets held for sale* 10.883.47			45 76	32 11
includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2,50 lakhs) paid to ensiwhile auditors. 36. Exceptional Items For the year ended 31 March 2019 Gibbs on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Losa on assets held for sale 10.883.47		Whitehangons expenses	·	
36. Exceptional items For the year ended 31 March 2018 Ciain on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) Loss on assets held for sale: 12,457.45 (1,603.98) 10,883.47		Total	1,916.37	1,431.37
36. Exceptional items 31 March 2018 (int) on waiver of pricipal and interest (Refer note 48) (i.ess on assets held for sale 10.883.47		*includes fees of INR Nil (Previous year: INR 2,50 lakbs) paid to erstwhile auditors.		
(i,603.98) Loss on assets held for sale.	36.	Exceptional items		
1.053 on assets held for sale.		City on regions of principal and interest (Refer note 48)		'u
Total 10,353.47			(1,603.98)	.:
		Total	10,953,47	

During the year ended \$1 March 2019, the Company has undertaken review of certain acrovines and assets held for the same. The Company has undertaken review of certain acrovines and assets held for safe in their estimated test having Written Down Value (WDV) of Rs. 1,700 83 Lakins as at 11 March 2019 and included them under 'Assets held for safe in their estimated test realizable value. The basic Rs. 1,603/98 Lakins being difference between WDV and estimated realizable value has been recorded under the head Exceptional tests.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All smounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated) Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

37. Income tax

A. Reconciliation of offective tax rate

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit (foss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended 31, March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	ended 2019	For the year ended	r ended 2018
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit / (loss) before tax		8,867,38		(3.691.27)
Tax using the Company's demostic tax rate Tax effect of:	26.00%	2,305,52	%00°9ċ	(929 73)
Non-deductible expenses	%09°C	52 89	.24.90%	919.18
Non-axable arcome	-34,96%	(3,099,59)	0,52%	(50.61)
Unrecognised tax losses/depreciation	836%	741,18	-1.61%	59.66
Effective tax rate	The same of the sa	(0.00)	-	0.00

B. Deferred tax assets/liabilities

As at 31 March 2019, the Company has unabsorbed depreciation and business losses under the provisions of the Incomedan Act, 1961. Consequent to the provisions of Ind AS 12. "Income Taxes", in the absence of mesonable certainty of tranship profits in future years, deferred tax assets have not been recognised. The Company reassess the unrecognised deferred has assets at each reporting pend and recognise the deferred tax assets have not been recognised. The Company reassess the unrecognised deferred has assets at each reporting pend and recognise the deferred tax assets over its deferred tax liability when it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deforred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Deferred	Deferred tax assets	(Deferred lax	ex (substition)	Net deferred tax ;	assets (linhities)
Puriculars	71 March 7610	AS 81	Asat	As 8(Asat	Asat
		A	CION MAINTE	OF ATTRIBUTED TO	OI MEETIN 4019	31 MBFCII 2018
Property, plant and equipment	195 46	193.60	3	*	195.46	99:661
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	1,69	17.22		,	7.69	CI 11
Unabsorbed depreciation	3,928.49	3,531.77	*	٠	3.928.49	
Pusiness loss	3,139.56	2,917.64	*	,	3,139.56	291764
Provision for trade receivables and other arbonices	91 189	779.89		7.0	681 16	
To(n)	7,952.36	7,440.12	*		7.062	7 446 17

C. Movement of temporary differences

	2017-18 during 2017-18	31 March 2018	Movement during 20f8-19	Movement during Recognised in OCI 2018-19 during 2018-19	As at 31 March 2019
193,60	į	193.60		•	105 AK
20 91 (3.69)	•	17,72		*	7.69
- -	•	3,531.77	m		3,928.49
		2,917.64	.,	,	3,139 56
	*	779.89		1	681 16
20 91 1,659.94 3,246.88 859.88	(128.17) (320,24) (70.99)	(3.69) (128.17) (329.34) (79.89)	i	193.60 - 17.22 - 3.531.77 - 2,917.64 - 779.89	193 60 17.22 17.22 13.531.77 2,917.64 779.89 (9)

For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year, ended 31 March 2019
(Aff amounts are in INR lakths, unless otherwise stated)

D. Tax losses and tax credits for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

Business Loss Expire Year

FY 2021-22 FY 2022-23 FY 2023-34 FY 2024-25 FY 2025-26 FY 2026-27

As at 33 A	As at 31 March 2019	As 81 31 P	As 81 31 March 2018
Gruss amount	Unrecognised tox	Gross amount	Unrecognised tax affect
3,492,34		3,492.34	
3,762.74		3,762.74	
1,790.56		1,790 56	
1,462,08		1,462,08	380 14
242.73	\$ 63.10	713,98	
1,324.82		•	
15,109.57	3,928.49	13,583,71	3,531.77
12 121 21			01.01.0



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd



(*(GURUOUAM))

Unabsorbed depreciation Never expire

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

38. Operating segments

A. Basis for segmentation

components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors collectively who have been identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may carn revenues and inclur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's network (*CODM*) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance

The principal business of the Company is sheet metal fabrication and bodybuilding. All these activities of the Company revolve around its main business. Hence there is only one reportable segment.

B. Geographical information

The Company streame from operations i.e. sheet metal fabrication and bodybuilding is located in India only Hence, no additional disclosure about geographical information has been given

C. Major eustomers

Revenue from customers of the Company's single segment which is more than 10 percent of the Company's total revenue are as follows:

Name of the Customer	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Tasa Mosers Limited	12,981.46	1,258.81
Volvo Eicher Commercial Vehicle Limited	4,283.16	3,689,10
Man Truck India Pvt. Limited	•	1,325,39
Total	17,264,62	6,273.30



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For Commercial Engineers & Sody Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Engineers and Redy Builders Collets. Notes to the theancies statements for the year anded 31 March 1819 (All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

39. Operating lease - As a lesses

The Company has untered into operating traces spreament, 01 03, 2008, for factory land (in 30 years, which can be further reproved for an additional term of 10 years. Escalations in lease person anymory, was removed one operation of the cent after every 10 years. The lease repeat repeats recognised in the Statement of Fradit and Logs for the year in respect of cancellable and non-capsulable leases in the X-3 labbs. The remains Year-11-R ? 21 labbs. The future amornion lease expenses an respect of non-conscitable leases in the X-3 labbs. The future amornion lease expenses are respect of non-conscitable leases in the X-3 labbs.

Particulars	743 44	s at rch 2018
Payable within one year Payable between one and five years	.5.40 21 60	5.40 31.60
Payable later than five years	70.20 97,26	75 60 102.60

Coolingent fiabilities and commitments

A. Contingent liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 <u>March 2018</u>
Income the menters	15 93	610.58
Exceed that related to Role 10A matters. Other Exceed day and Service tax matters (INR 0.35 Lakh) (Previous Year INR 0.53	2,075.21	2,074 95
Laidis) paid under projest) Sales up and Entry tax matters (INR 78 66 Laikhs (Provious Year INR 78,60 Laikhs)	1,893 23	1,893,23
paid under protest! Cloums against the Company not acknowledged as debts (excluding claims by	•	J7 95
employees, where amount is not ascertanable) Total	3.984,37	4,626.71

- I The above matters are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary centre of business. The legal proceedings, when altimately concluded will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material infect on the results of the operations or financial position.
- 2 It is not practical for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.
- 3. Pursuant is recent judgment by the Heafold Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019, it was held that beaut wiges for the purpose of provident fund, to include appear allowances which are common fee all phylogens. Herefore there is inactively with respect to the applicability of the pulgendent and period from which the same applies. The Company has estimated the impact of the same from a file-financial statements.

Owing to the aforesaid insertainty and pending clerification from the authority in this repard, the Company has not recognised any provision for the previous years. Further, management also believes that the annaet of the same on the Company will use be seeneral

"Principant to the Rule 100A) of Central Excise Rules, 2002 which was inserted vide Northeation on 102007-CEIN Tribled for March, 2007, the Company has marted paying differential Frome they on behalf of customer of radio made to their time. Separated 2010 under pages. The Excess department has usued defined nations in respect of this matter aggregating tive. 2.885.10 Likhs (Persons year INE 2.819.35 Lathie). The aggregar of total payment made ander piptest up to the year-end is INE 2.688.07 Likhs (Previous year INE 2.692.14 Likhs). Since the hability, if any in this regard is recoverable from the austinate, there will be no impact on Statement of Frosti and Less as convenience of the outcome of the entire of

B. Commitments

- 4. Capital commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amounts to INR 18.95 lakhs (Previous year INR 38 95 falchs)
- b. Other committeents: The Company does not have any long term commitments / contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable tosses
- c. Lease commisments: Refer note 39 in respect of committement with regard to leases

4). Earning per share

Basic and driving continue (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the loss during the year attributable to equity share indicates of the Company by the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	Unit	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 3) Morch 2018
Profix (less) after tax attributable to equity shareholders Weighted average number of equity shares austranding during the year Nominal value per share Proce and diluted extransificacity per share	(INR in takin)	8,867.38	(3,691 27)
	(in number)	61,472,385	54,942,964
	INR	10.00	10,00
	INR	14.42	(6,71)

Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of Basic and diluted entaings per si

Particulars	Number of equity	weighted average
Equity shares of face value of INR 30 per share Balances as at 1 April 2017	54,942,964	54,942,964
Issued during the year 2017-18:	54,942,9 6 1	54,942,964
Balmace as at 31 March 2018- issued during the year 2018-19	34,539,693	6,529,421 61,472,385
Balonce as at 31 March 2019	89.462,657	4) 1,4 (2,500)

As present, the Company does not have any disutive potential equity shares





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders

42. Employee benefits

During the year, the Company has recognized following amounts in the statement of profit and loss

A. Defined Contribution plans
The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and base

and the state of t		For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Employer's contribution to provident fault Employer's contribution to employees' state insurance	<i>:</i> ·	22 66 3.11	19.7 % 3.70

B. Defined bestellt plans

Gratuity:

The Company provides for grounty for employees as India as per the Paymont of Gratuity Act, 1972 Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on rescenses from a state on places and the amployees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 13 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service

The employees' grainty fund scheme administered by the Company employees grainty fund trust through fund manager namely Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India, is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined on action is) valuation done by LIC using projected unit credit method to nerive the final obligation

The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Net defined benefit liability- firsteits		4514	43.72
Taisk employee honefit liabilities	·		
Non current		24 14	33 72
Cyrrent		24,00	10.00

For details about the related employee benefit expenses, refer note 32.

(i) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconcitation from the opining balances to the closing balances for the net defined innefit liability and us components

Particulars	31 March 2019	34 March 2018
Bolance at the beginning of the year	85 04	87.52
Benetita paut	(5.94)	(11.86)
Correct service cost	9.22	9 63
Interest cost	6.36	6.20
Actuated (gams)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive meanne		
- changes to finalicial assimptions		(3.84)
- demographic assumptions	(0,02)	15
experience artiustments	0.30	(2.6%)
Balance at the end of the year	95,86	85.04

(i) Reconciliation of the present value of plan assets

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the plan assis

•			
Particulars		31 March 2019	31 March 208
Salance at the beginning of the year		41.33	44.48
Contributions paid into the plan		50.01	6 50
Benefits paul		(5.04)	(11 86)
Interest income		3 36	3.42
Actual resure on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income.	•	(9.92)	(3.13)
Balance at the east of the year		47.74	41 32

ii) Expense recognized in profit or lass

	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Particulars	 ·	31 March 2019	35 March 2018
Current reprise cost		9.22	9 63
3oterest cost		6.35	6.20
faterest receive	 	(3:36)	(3,42)
	 	12.22	12.41

iii) Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive invante

	 <u> </u>	
Particulars	 31 March 2019	3! March 2018
Actuarial (gain) / less on defined benefit obligation	 0.28	(6.45)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	0.92	1 /3
	 1,20	(5.32)

iv) Actuarial assumptions

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Principal actuarial assumptions at the joporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Financial assumptions (p.a.)		
Discount raig	7.75%	7.75%
Fucure salary growth	7 (37%	7 00%
Expected return on Assets	7.51%	7.9(% a
Demographic assumptions		,
Nicrosity rate		
Withdiswait rate		
Refrences age	60 vess	(d) years

[24] the weighted average duration of the defined biniefit obligation was 9.5% years (Previous year) 9.10 years).



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Byilders Co. La.

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the funancial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakks, autoss otherwise stated)

Reasonably possible changes of the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, helding other assuobligation by the amounts shown below

	31 March 20	19	31 March 20	18
	logrenso	Docresse	Increase	Decresse
Discount rano (0.56%)	(2.22)	2,39	(2 04)	2,20
Future salary growth (0 50%)	2.40	(2.25)	221	(2.07)

Although the analysis does not take into account of the full distribution of cesh flows expected under the plan, it does not provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown

vi) Maturity profile

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date.

Particolars		Ax at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Year !		5 48	5 92
Yes; 2	•	7 89	411
Year 3		4.71	7 22
Year 4	* .	8.76	5 86
Year 5		8.26	7 99
west fivens	. 4	205 34	186 90

The Company expects to contribute INR 24 lakbs (Previous year : INR 10 lakbs) towards gradiely fund scheme in the next financial year

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follows:

The present value of the defined benefit plan hability (denominated in Indian Rupes) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bunds

b) Longithvity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plus hability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan particulants both during and after their employement. An more assering the tife expectaging of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability

The present value of the defined besent plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's hability

The Company makes annual contribution to Life Institute Corporation (LIC). As LIC does not disclose the composition of its portfolio investments, break-down of plan investments by investment type is not available to disclose





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Comparcial Engineers and Body Ruilders Co Ltd. Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakles, unless otherwise stated)

43. Related party disclosures:

in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosures, the majors of the related parties where control exists und/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the management are:

A. Name and description of relationship of the related party

Party in respect of which the Company is an associate Jupitor Wagons Limited (w.e.f 22 January 2019)

Key managerial personnal

S. No. Name Designation		Designation
	Mr Ablashek Joiswal	Executive Director
2	Mr. Amit Jain	Chief Financial Officer and Company Sucretory
3	Mr. Penkash Y Garas	Non Executive Independent Director
4	Mr M V Rajargo	Non Executive Independent Director
5	Ms Vinecta Shriwani	Non Executive Independent Director
6	Mr. Kaslash Cupta*	Non Executive Promoter Director
7	Mr. Prabhakur Dalal (upto 1 September 2017)	Non Executive Independent Director
. 8	Mr. Asim Ranjan Das Gupia (w.e. f. 22 January 2019)	Non Executive Director

^{*}Key managorial personnel upto 21 January 2019

Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Enterprise over which key metangersent personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Upto 21 January 2019

- Commercial Automobiles Private Limited
- Shryam Morors Provate Leanted
- JN Auto Limited (Unit Rekha Engineering)
- Kailash Motors Private Limited
- Kailash Motors
- Commercial Motors Saics Private Limited

Transactions with related parties:

l'arty itt respect of which the Company is an associate

Particulars		For the year ended	For the year ended
The state of the s	 : 	31 March 2019	3) March 2018
Purchase of Raw maserials			
[hipitar Wagons Limited.		69.01	,

Particalars For the year ended Sale of finished goods Commercial Automobiles Private Limited

Reindursenical of expenses Commercial Automobiles Private Limited 0.41 1.21 Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited 0.37 0.35 1.08 Payment against reimbursement of expenses received Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited 1.21 1.09 Commercial Automobiles Private Lamited 0.32 0.41 Kailash Motors 0.53

Furticulars	-	For the year ende 31 March 2019		For the year ended 31 March 2018
Compression of key ranagement personnal	·		-	3. 3143.14.4914
alaries and bounts including equitional equitions and the service of the service		Ĭ.	- 1	
Mr. Abhishek Jaisseal		,	0 70	30.6
See Amit Jam				30 1
		1 . 2	1.72	21 4
Reinkursement of expenses			- 1	
nr Kailesh Gupta			ŀ	
		ŀ	-	0 1
Rejunces against relimburatiment of expanses received	. •		ŀ	
Vir Kailash Gupla	· -	•		
to	•		٠,	0 (
	···		L	
Seal componention paid to key managoment personnel		1 42	11 1	41 £

[&]quot;Key management personnel are covered under the Company's Group Gratuity Scheme elong with other trapleyers of the Company. The grantity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave hability liability for Key management personnel chance he ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders #6

For the year ended

31 March 2018

1,925,85

31 March 2019

766,66

^{*}Director upto 27 September 2017

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Life.
Notes to the financial statements for the year under 31 March 2019
(AB impounts are so NR lakin, unless otherwise stated)

Transactions with key management personnel other than above Perticulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 Maren 2019
Director sisting feet	[0.40
Mr Kailash Carpta	2.30	1.95
Mr Prakash Y Gurav	1 e0	j 75
M: M V Rejarac	-	070
Mr Prabitiskar Datal	1.95	•
Afri. Vineela Sriwani	:	
	5.#5	1.60
Total compensation paid to Log management personnel		

atunces with related partitio		As at 31 March 2819	As at 31 March 2018
orticulary			
raile receivable			
nterprise over which her management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise si	guificani influence	- 1	7 75
N. Auto Lamited (Time Reicha Baganeering)	•		
· ·			7.75
ringi .			
Frade payables]	
Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are ubic to exercise si	guificant influence		46 75
Enterprise over which key management personals of their tests.	· ·		144 49
Commercial Automobiles Private Limited	•		041
Karlada Motors			
·		*	191.6
Total		.]	
Trade payables			
		1 1	
Party in respect of which the Company is an associate	•	69 01	*
Reputat Wagons Limited		69.01	
Tual		69.01	
	·	į i	
Other current fipancial liabilities		1	
- 4a ::::49	•	1	65
Key Managerial Personnel Mr. Kailash Gupta	•]	1.3
At- Abinshek laiswal			
Total	•		
Current financial Habilities - Borrowings		‡	<u> </u>
	•	, •)
Key Managerial Personnel		· ·	262
Mr Kallash Gupta			262
Total	•		
			1
Non Corrent frequency limbilities - Borrowlags			[
Key Managerial Personnel			570
Mr Kailash Gupta		İ	
			570
Total			<u></u>
		As at	As at
Particulars		11 March 2019	31 March 2018
PERCHASIA			
tavestenens			1
	one singlificant influence	}	
Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercis	A SISHHICESA DIGINGUE	<u>-</u>	•
Kallah Motors Private Limited			<u> </u>
Total			<u> </u>
	•	.	
Unpaid Calis an Non-Convertible Coundative Redocmable Preference shares	•	-	}
*	•		70
Key Managerial Personnel	•		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Mr. Kadash Gupta	'	1	

Telat

Notes:

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

Transactions with the related parties are made on normal compared terms and conditions and at market rates. (S) NOON

A so refer note 48



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

44. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(a) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro, small and medium enterprises as at the end of the period - Principal - Interest	166,69 19.02	78 12 33,26
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (c) The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.		-
(d) 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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2008		9,47
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period. (f) The amount of further interest remaining due and psychic even in the succeeding periods, until such date when the interest dues as above are accountly paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	19,02	33.26





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Ca Ltd.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in INR takhs, unless otherwise stated)

- 45. Vananciul instruments Fair values and risk management
- a. Financial instruments by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amousts and fair value of fitancial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i. As on 31 March 2018

Particulars		Carry	ing value		Páb v	hie measuremen	ł using
•	FVTPL.	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Tatal	Level 1	Leret 2	Level 3
Financial assets				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Non-curyent	1 1			ļ	1		
(i) Investments	0.10			6.10			,
(ii) Leans*	*	:	44 00	44.00		÷	-
Current	1			1			
(r) Investments**		_					
(ii) Trade seconstites*	1 -1		685,04.	685.04	. 1		
(ni) Cash and eash equivalents*	- 1		333.84	333.84			_
(iv) Bank balances other than (in) above*			107 34	107.34		_	
(v) Loans*			. 195.56	195.56			
(vi) Other financial assets*	•	4.	323.87	212.87		* ;	**
Total	0.10		1,588.65	1,588.75			
·			******	4,000,00	i		
Financial liabilities	·]				
Non-current			ļ. ļ	į	ļ		
(i) Borrowings#	-		570.84	570.84			
(ii) Trade payables*	-	-		4	- 1	-	_
(m) Other financial habilities*	-	. *	5.00	5.00	.	-	*
Current				1			
) Borrowags#	, ,		4,520,64	4,520,64	-		
(ii) Trade payables*	-		2,559 26	2,559.26	- 1		
(iii) Other financial liabilities*	-	•	15,617.31	15,617.31			٠,
Total		- '-	23.273.05	23,273.05			

ii. As on 31 March 2019

Particulars			ng value		Fair ex	luc measuremen	l using
	FVTPL.	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current	1 1		İ		1	1	
(i) Investments	0,10	-	5	0.10	- 1		÷
(ii) Loans	-		57 68	57.68		~	
(id) Other financial assess	-	-		• [-	*.	*
Current			·	1			
(ii) Trade receivables*	-		5.774.82	1,774.82	4.		_
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents*	- 1	*	2,302.67	2,392,67	- [,	
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above*	- 1		87 26	87.26	- [•
(v) Loans*		-	250 19	250.19	- 1		
(vi) Other financial assets*	-	•	137.46	187.46	,		•
Total	0,10	-	4,660.08	4,660.18			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current					i		
(i) Borrowings#	- 1		3,403,27	3,483.27		-	
(101) Other financial habilities	-		5 10	5.)0	* :	-	-
Carrent							
(1) Borrowings#	-		462 55	462.53	•	vi	,
(ii) Trade payables*	- -		2,530.41	2,530,43			
n) Other financial habilities*	- 1		643.05	643.65		. :	
Total	<u> </u>		7,044.38	7,044.38		l	





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in INR faktis, unless otherwise statuf)

- # The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value. Accordingly, menagement has not disclosed its fair value.
- *. The corrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Accordingly, management has not disclosed their fair values.

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

b. Financial risk management

- The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial restruments
- Credit risk ,
- Liquidity risk : and
- Market risk Foreign exchange
- · Market risk Interest rate

Risk management framework

The Company's hoard of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Investments	0.10 1.774.82	0.10° 685,04
Trade receivables Cash and cash equivalents	2,302.67 87.26	333,84 107,34
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents Loans	307.86	239,56
Other financial assets	187.46	222,87

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

	Gross carrying amount		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	
2	1,699,75	630.72	
-90 days past due *	37 49	42.36	
91 to 180 days past due More than 180 days past due #	1,511.93	1,713,68	
	3,249.17	2,386.76	

^{*} The Company believes that the amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour.

The Company based upon past trends determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables outstanding for more than 180 days past due.

Movement in the loss allowance in respect of trade receivable Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,701.72	1,645.82 81.89
haparment loss recognised / (reversed) Amount written off out of above	3.88 (231.25)	(25.99
Balance at the end of the year	1,474.35	1,701.72





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lin

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 Morch 2019
(All assumts are in INR lakts, unless otherwise stated)

b. Fir social risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Legardity rick refers to the probability of loss initially from a situation where there will not be amough cosh confor cash equivalents to ment the needs of depositors and berrowers, sale of filiquid assets will resid test than their fair value and illiquid-assets will not be said desired time due to lock of bases. The primary objective of liquidity management is to provide for sufficient each and cosh controlled as an applicate in the ward to gradule as to prevent or provide as all sures and any place in the ward to gradule as to prevent or provide as a sure of the provide of the ward to gradule as to prevent or provide as a sure of the provide of the ward to gradule as to prevent or the provide of the part of the p

Maturities of financial limbilities

The following are the remaining contractual metalities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted

		Contractual cush flows				
As at 31 March 2018	Carrying amount	Less than I year	Between 1 to 5 vests	More than 5 years	Total	
Nos-current liabilities Borrowings*# Other financiel liabilities	570.84 5.00			570,84 5.00	570, 8 4 5 00	
Current liabilities Barrowings Trade payables Other financial habilities	4,520.64 2,559.26 15,617.31	4,520,64 2,559,26 15,617,31	E .	-	4,570 64 2,559 20 (5,517 3)	
िल्ला	23,273.05	22,697.21		575.84	23,273	

		Contractioni cash flows				
As at 31 March 2019	Carryling amount	Less than I year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
Non-correct Babilities Betros-ings-# Other financial liabilities	2,036, 2 3 \$ 10	285 24	},628.25	439 74 5 10	2,353 23 5 10	
Cure at Habilities Bot, swings Truste payables Other formation Habilities	462 55 2,530 41 643 05	462 55 2,530 41 643.05		-	462 55 2,530,41 .643,05	
Total	5,617.34	3,921,25	1,628,25	444,84	5,994.34	

^{*} Pertains to debt compound to compound financial instrument. The contractual each flows are based on management's intent since the preference shares are radeemable only as fully paid up. #Carrying amount presented as not off manoritized transaction cost





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co List

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the linancial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakks, objects otherwise stated)

b. Financiał risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the finite cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and each flows as there is no transaction in foreign currency in current year.

Exposure to correscy risk

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk, as expressed in Imban Rupees, us at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are as below

Particulars Particulars	,	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
www.mmmmmmm.com	·	. INR	INR
Financial assets			É
Trade receivables		-	
inancial liabilities			
Borrowings			3,122 32
Trade payables			
Acceptances		-	-
			3,122,12

Scanitivity analysis

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates of various currencies with INR, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of moneyary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives.

Particulars .	Effect an Profi	on Profit before tax	
	Strengthaning	Weakening	
1% depreciation / appreciation in Indian Rupees against following foreign currencies:	+1%	-1%	
For the year ended 31 March 2019 USD			
		······································	
For the year anded 31 March 2018		•	
USD	31 22	(31,22)	
	31.22	(31.22)	

USD: United States Dollar





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co &

Authorized Seriators

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co. Ltd. Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR takhs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk

Expusure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans from banks/Non banking financial companies (NBFC) corrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Farm loans from banks and NBFC (Non current)	2,036.23	<u>.</u> .
Term loans from banks and NBFC (Current)	· •	4,058.09
Current maturities of borrowings	285.24	11,981.72
Total	2,321,47	16,039,81

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other-variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or	loss
	LOO typs increase	100 bps decrease
Interest on term loans from banks		
For the year ended 31 March 2019	23.21	(23.21)
For the year ended 31 March 2018	160.40	(160,40)

46. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its rapital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company way adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st Merch 2019

Particulary	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Borrowings	4,131 06	17,073,20
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(2.302.67)	(333:84)
Adjusted net debt (A)	1,848,39	16,739,36
Total equity (B)	9,585.54	(6,717.72)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	19.28%	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Also refer note 48

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

Authorised Specialory

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. Notes to the lineactal statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- 47. "Other Current Pinancial Assets" include Inter corporate deposits (ICD) of BNR 1,000 00 Lakhs given to two Companies in an earlier year and which are outstanding as on 31 March 2019. These arrounts have been fully provided for, as doubtful of recovery, in an earlier year. The Company has, during the earlier year filled a legal suit for recovery of the same (along with accumulated interest thereon). This case is lying before the Second Additional District Judge, Jabalpur
- 48. The Company had been incurring eash losses affecting its ability to service its borrowings, creditors, other habilities and similar obligations. The Strategic Debt Restructuring ("SDR") plan of the Company in compliance with the guidelines issued by the Reservo Bank of India ("RBF") could not be complisted within the timedrame prescribed by RBI and loan given by the landers to the Company was classified as Non-Performing Assets in the books of lenders. The lenders were in the process of identifying revival measures including debt restructuring and other structural changes

Pursuant to a Resolution Plan, the Company, the lenders, the ensuring promoters and the incoming investor entered into an agreement on 1 December 2018. The Resolution Plan resinfy includes partial waiver of the principal amount of loan and interest, issuance of equity shares to the incoming investor, transfer of pledged promoter shares to the incoming investor, grant / renewell of the credit facilities subject to certain terms and conditions and issuance of non-convertible redeemable preference shares.

The above plan received shareholders approval on 7 January 2019.

Following is the summary of impact of the Resolution Plan which lead to modification of loan

i. No.	Particulars	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss*	Kecogaised in Other Equity**
0)	The lenders have given waver research penergal amouning to INR 2 618 13 Lakhs.	. 2,618 13	
	The lendors have green waiver towards interest for the period 1 July 2017 till the date of Resolution plantic, 22 January 2019. The total reflect on account of interest not payable as per the Resolution plan is RNR 3,792.95 Lakhs.	3,792.95	·
(cer)	Did of total principal amount due to feeders, an amount of INR 6,748.23 Lakhs has been converted to unlisted Non- Conventible Cumulative Redoemable: Preference Share (NCPRS) of INR 100 each amounting to INR 6,748.23 Lakhs. These will carry coupon toto of 0.001% and will be redeemable by the Company upon expiry of 5,887 days, he accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, the Company has done the initial recognition of NCPRS at fair value of INR 701.86 Lakhs due to which a gain of INR 6,046.37 Lakhs has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.	6,046,37	
(iv)	The lenders have exercised the piedge on 30,217,528 equity shares at price of fNR 15.44 per share. Thus, there is a debt participated of INR 3,983.11 Laddis against the invocation of piedge of shares which has been considered as deemed commission from shareholders.		.ì,9 8 3 l i
	Total	12,457,45	3,983.11

The management believes that the above Resolution Plan together with continued customer support and ownership change with result in revival of operations of the Company. Accordingly, the financial results have been prepared on going concern basis

Pursuant to the Resolution Plan as mentioned above, the share capital of the Company has undergone a change which is explained below

Authorized Share Capital -- Increased from Rs. 7,705 00 Lakhs to Rs. 18,005 00 Lakhs, the details are as under

- 57,050,000 equity share capital of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 5,705 00 Lakhs has been increased to 92,050,000 equity share capital of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 9,205.00 Lakhs.
 2,000,000 preference share of Rs. 400 each amounting to Rs. 2,000 00 Lakhs has been increased to 8,800,000 preference share capital Rs. 100 each amounting to Rs. 8,800.00 Lakhs.

Paid up capital - Increased from Rs. 6,794 30 Laklis to Rs. 15,996 49 Laklis, detailed as under.

- Equity share capital has increased from 54,942,964 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting Rs. 5,494 30 Lakhs to 89,482,657 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 6,948.27 Lakhs
- Issue of 6,748,229 Non Convertible Comulative Redeemable Preference Share Capital of Rs. 100 each amounting to Rs. 6,748.23 Lakes
- 2,000,000 Non Convertible Cumulative Reodernable Preference Share Capital of Rs. 65 each amounting to Rs. 1,300,000 Lakhs (there is no change in same).
- 49. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassifed to confirm to the current year's classification

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

LAI Fion Regissorium Na 10:1:8W

Partner

Membership No. 095109

Place, Punc

Date 22 May 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of imercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Alphishak Jaiswal Executive Director & Cluef Executive Officer

(DIN 07936627)

er & Company Secretary Chief Fleises

Place Pune

Date 22 May 2019

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Lig

BSR&Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 8th Floor, Tower-B OLF Cyber City, Phase-II Gurugnam – 122 002, India

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, 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 the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 march 2020, and loss and other comprehensive income, 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditors. 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 on the financial

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

BSR&Co. (a parametrup first with Recistration No. Best (20) converted into BSR&Co. LLP (a Limber Libbin) Parametrup with LLP Repistration No. AAB-B1811 with effect from October 14, 2013.



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Revenue Recognition See note 28 to the financial statements

The key audit matter

The Company's revenue from operations (i.e. sale of product) for the year ended 31 March 2020 was INR 12,354.67 Lakins.

Revenue is recognized in accordance with accounting policies as detailed in "Significant accounting policies" in the Financial Statements.

Standards on Auditing presume a fraud risk with regard to revenue recognition. Also, revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company which makes it susceptible to misstatement.

In view of the above, we have identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:

- Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policy for revenue recognition as per the relevant accounting standard;
- Evaluated the design and implementation of key controls in relation to revenue recognition and tested the operating effectiveness of such controls for a sample of transactions;
- Performed detailed testing by selecting samples of revenue transactions recorded during and after the year. For such sample, verified the underlying doctiments, including customer acceptance, to assess whether these are recognised in the appropriate period in which control is transferred; and
- Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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, 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 missiated. 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 and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

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 auditors' 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143.(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2. (A) 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 changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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:
 - f. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2020 on its financial position in its financial statements Refer Note 40 (A) to the financial statements.

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Place: Gurugram

Date: 22 July 2020

- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 10124 W/W-100022

Shashank Arramat

Partner

Membership No. 095109

ICAI UDIN No: 20095109AAAAEV7702

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

r Commercial Engineers & Division Survey ---

Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

We report that:

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified every year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on such verification were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory, except stocks bying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. For stocks lying with third parties at the year end, written confirmation have been obtained. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. As informed to us, there are no firms and Limited Liability Partnerships covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, made any investments or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013, Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the goods sold by the Company. Accordingly, para 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax ('GST') and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though have been slight delays in deposit of provident fund, employees' state insurance and income tax.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co. Ltd.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no amounts payable in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income dax, goods and services tax, service tax, sales tax, duty of excise and value added tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax and goods and services tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except as mentioned below:

(INR In Lakhs)

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Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved*	Amount Paid under Protest
Central Excise		AC, Jabalpur	April 2009- June 2009	14.37	
Act, 1944	Excise Duty	High Court, Madhya Pradesh	July 2008 - August 2009	2,047.00	
Article of the second s		Appellate Board, Bhopai	F Y 2007-08	64.41	18.03
MP Commercial Tax Act,1994	Value Added	Appellate Board, Bhopal	F Y 2008-09	63.35	17.78
	Tax	Supreme Court	FY 2012-13	1,406.50	
		Dy. Commissioner Jabalpur	FY 2013-14	131.44	32.86
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	Appellate Board, Bhopal	F Y 2007-08	11.02	3.09
		Appellate Board, Bhopal	F Y 2010-11	29.77	28,29
		Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur	F Y 2012-13	6.11	,2.81
		Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur	F Y 2015-16	8.34	0.84
		Additional Commissioner, Jabalpur	F Y 2016-17	5:98	2.00
income Tax Act, 1956	Income Tax	CIT (Appeals), Kanpur	A.Y. 2011-12	9.96	9.96
		High Court, Allahabad	A.Y. 2013-14	594.65	

^{*} amounts as per demand orders including interest and penalty wherever indicated in the demand.

(viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to its bankers. The





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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

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Company did not have any loans or borrowings from financial institutions or government during the year and has not issued any debentures.

- (ix) Based on our examination of books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized all the money raised by way of term loans, for the purpose for which they were raised. Further, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (x) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Shashank Agarwai

Parmer

Membership No. 095109

ICAI UDIN No: 20095109AAAAEV7702

Place: Gurugram Date: 22 July 2020

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builder Co. Ltd.



Annexure 'B' to the Independent Anditors' report on the financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited for the period ended 31 March 2020.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 1(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builder Co Ltd

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Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 101247W/W-100022

Shashank Agarwal

Parmer

Membership No. 095109

ICAI UDIN No: 20095109AAAAEV7702

Place: Gurugram Date: 22 July 2020

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builded Co. Ltd.

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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders 98



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders



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For Commercial Engineers & Body Builders Co Ltd

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (All amounts are in INR lakks, unless otherwise stated)

1.1 Corporate Information

Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd. (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office stated at Vandana Vihar, 48 Narmada Road, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh-482001 (CIN-L24231MP1979PLC049375) The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Indian Companies Act and its equity shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). The Company is primarily involved in manufacturing of load bodies, wagons and components with manufacturing facilities at Jabalpur, Indore and Jamshedpur.

1.2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22 July 2020.

During financial year 2018-19, pursuant to company approved Resolution Plan, company, the lenders, the erstwhile promoters and the incoming investor entered into an agreement on 1 December 2018. The Resolution Plan mainly included partial waiver of the principal amount of loan and interest, issuance of equity shares to the incoming investor, transfer of pledged promoter shares to the incoming investor, grant /renewal of the credit facilities subject to certain terms and conditions and issuance of non-convertible redeemable preference shares.

This resolution plan received approval of Shareholders of company on 07th January 2019.

The management believes that the above Resolution Plan together with continued customer support and ownership change will result in revival of operations of the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e., functional currency, to be Indian Rupees (INR). The financial statements are presented in INR which is Company's functional and presentational currency.

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items Measurement basis

Certain financial assets and liabilities Fair value

Defined benefit (asset)/ liability

Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2.2 (m) leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease
- Note 2.2 (m) lease classification
- Note 2.2 (p)(i) classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets
 are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of
 principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2020 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2.2 (g)(iii) and 40- measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions
- Note 2.2 (b) measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment
- Note 2.2 (c) measurement of useful lives of intangible assets
- Note 1.2 (e) and 2.2 (p) fair value measurement of financial instruments and impairment thereon
- Note 2.2 (k) and 38 recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources
- Note 2.2 (f) recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used
- Note 2.2 (j) impairment of non-financial assets

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of financials assets, inventory, receivables, property plant and equipment, etc. as well as liabilities accrued. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the management that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the board of directors.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Change in significant accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for Ind AS 116 "Leases" applied to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method and Appendix C, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" to Ind AS 12, "Income Taxes". As a result, the comparative information has not been restated which did not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company. Also refer to respective accounting policies for further details.

2.2 Recent accounting developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2020.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date."

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

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Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of financial liabilities some part of which may be non-current.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having significant cost have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

All spare parts which are expected to be used for more than one accounting period are capitalised as property, plant and equipment.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

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The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided using written down value method for the assets acquired prior to 1 January 2011 and using straight line method for the assets acquired after 1 January 2011.

- (i) The depreciation charged on all property, plant and equipment is on the basis of useful life specified in Part "C" of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which represents useful lives of the assets.
- (ii) On assets sold, discarded, etc., during the year, depreciation is provided up to the date of sale/discard.
- (iii) Depreciation has been calculated on a pro-rata basis in respect of acquisition/installation during the year.
- (iv) Leasehold land is amortised over the primary lease period or the useful life, whichever is shorter.
- (v) Freehold land is not depreciated

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

c) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets comprise computer software. Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

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.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets, being computer software is amortised in the statement of profit and loss over the estimated useful life of 3 years using the straight line method.

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



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The amortisation method and the useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. The methods of determining costs of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Raw materials	First-in First-out method
Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Weighted average method including an appropriate share of variable and fixed production overheads.
Finished Goods	Weighted average method including an appropriate share of variable and fixed production overheads.
Stores and spares	First-in First-out method

Costs includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

e) Revenue recognition

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

However, Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

The Company recognized revenue when (or as) a predominance obligation was satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation were transferred to the customer.

Further, revenue from sale of goods is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional



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right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned or deferred revenue is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.

Contracts ae subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:

- a) The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer products to a customer. The Company assesses the products promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
- b) Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.
- c) The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract.
- d) The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Rendering of services

Revenue from sale of services is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of scrap

Revenue from sale of scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

Other Income

For instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the

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Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to 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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is other convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

g) Employee benefits

i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the

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related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leave encashment is provided for on the basis of actual costs the Company expects to pay for the compensated absences.

ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

The Company makes specific contributions to provident fund.

iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company has following defined benefit plans:

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering all directly recruited eligible employees. In accordance with the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. These are funded by the Company and are managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed by a qualified actuary separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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h) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Monetary and non-monetary transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled on reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on reporting date. Gains/ (losses) arising on account of realisation/ settlement of foreign exchange transactions and on translation of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts to hedge its risk associated foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivatives are stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to statement of profit or loss.

i) Finance expense

Finance expenses comprises of interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost) incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

k) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle

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the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period., If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

l) Borrowings and borrowing cost

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition of the qualifying asset.

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.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

m) Leases

Effective 1 April 2019, the Company has applied Ind AS 116 using modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17. The details of accounting policies under Ind AS 17 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under Ind AS 116 and the impact of changes is disclosed a note below.

Policy applicable from 1 April 2019

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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 assess whether:

the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should



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be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of use; and

the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases, where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- · the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

An entity shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

This policy is applicable to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 April 2019.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Company as lessee

The Company accounts for assets taken under lease arrangement in the following manner:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the basis of remaining lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including insubstance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Policy applicable before 1 April 2019 - Ind AS 17

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date: whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets.

n) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 36 for segment information.

o) Government grant

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as other operating revenue on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

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p) Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI') debt instrument;
- FVOCI equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- -the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- -the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. Company has recognized financial assets viz. security deposit, trade receivables, employee advances at amortized cost.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- -the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- -the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is re-classified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

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- contingents events that would change the amounts or timings of cash flows:
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non recourse features)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, as feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

<u>Impairment</u>

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. The changes (incremental or reversal) in loss allowance computed using ECL model, is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

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Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii) Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial fiabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All financial liabilities are recognized 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.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial liabilities is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except where gains or losses arises on account of transaction with shareholders (acting in their capacity as shareholders), wherein the gain or loss is recognised in equity.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

r) Assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use of the assets and actions required to complete

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such sale indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

s) Exceptional items

When an item of income or expense within Statement of profit and loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (All amounts are in INR lakbs, unless otherwise stated) · Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Co Ltd.

3. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and	Vehicles	Office equipment	Forniture and fixtures	Total	Capital work- in-progress
Gross carrying amount				_					
Balance as at 1 April 2018	1,743.52	97.41	5,413.92	8,003.41	9.83	9.74	237.03	15,514.86	198,44
Add: Additions made during the year	•	•	210.78	42.86	٠	13.90	10.42	277.96	181.81
Less: Disposals/ adjustments during the year	,	1	4.98	1,821.91		0.12	8.56	1,835.57	337,24
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,743.52	97.41	5,619.72	6,224.36	9.83	23.52	238.89	13,957.25	13.01
									•
Add: Additions made during the year	•	•	37.30	494.95	5.27	19.71	18.75	575.98	982.83
Less: Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS	•	97.41	•			•	•	97.41	ı
1						0		•	
ress: Disposais, adjustments during the year	•	، ا		•	•	0.40	-	0,46	440,45
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,743.52	•	5,657.02	6,719.31	15.10	42.77	257.64	14,435.36	555,39
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2018		8.87	493.53	1,470.60	7.67	08.9	74.28	2,061,75	
Add: Depreciation expense for the year		4.43	240.75	748.23	76'0	2.56	37.71	1,034.65	
Less: Disposals/ adjustments during the year	•		1.22	400.49		0.10	5.76	407.57	
Balance as at 31 March 2019		13.30	733.06	1,818.34	8.64	9.26	106.23	2,688,83	,
Add: Depreciation expense for the year	,		233.23	535.20	06.0	1.96	34.28	811.57	
Less: Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS		13.30		•	,		•	13.30	
116									
Less: Disposals/ adjustments during the year		•	•	•		0.46	•	0,46	
Balance as at 31 March 2020	•	•	966.29	2,353,54	9.54	16.76	140.51	3,486.64	
Net carrying amount									
As at 31 March 2020	1,743.52	,	4,690.73	4,365.77	5.56	26.01	117.13	10,948.72	555.39
As at 31 March 2019	1,743.52	84.11	4,886.66	4,406.02	1.19	14.26	132,66	11,268.42	13.01

- a) For details of assets pledged' hypothecated as securities, refer note 18 and 22.
 b) Refer note 40 (B) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
 c) Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2020 is net of impairment provision of INR 1,154.97 lakhs (Previous year INR 1,154.97 lakhs).
 d) Refer also note 36



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4. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

Particulars	Software	Total	Intangible assets under development
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	7.48	7.48	
Add: Additions during the year	32,12	32.12	
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	39,60	39,60	-
Add: Additions during the year	20.10	20.10	19.50
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	•	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	59.70	59.70	19,50
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	7.48	7.48	-
Add: Amortisation expense for the year	3.26	3.26	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	· -	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	10,74	10.74	
Add: Amortisation expense for the year	13.42	13.42	_
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	24.16	24.16	-
Net book value			
As at 31 March 2020	35.54	35.54	19.50
As at 1 April 2019	28.86	28.86	-



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5.	Non-current financial assets- Investments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Investments in equity shares (at fair value through Profit and Loss)		
	Unquoted equity instruments		
	Kailash Motors Private Limited Nil (Previous year: 1000) equity shares		
	of face value of INR 10/- each, fully	-	0.10
	paid up		
	TI		
	Total:		●.10
	Aggregate amount of non-current unquoted investments		0.10
	Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		4.10
6.	Non-current financial assets- Loans	As at	As at
		3t March 2020	31 March 2019
	Unsecured, considered good Security deposits		
	accurry deposits	56.10	57,68
	Total .	56.10	57.68
	D.C. and the state of the state		21143
	Refer note 45 for detailed disclosure on fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost.		
7.	Other non-current assets	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Statutory dues paid under protest (refer note 40 (A))	83.74	2 222 20
	Capital advances	97.61	2,772.30 4.86
	Prepaid expenses	6.26	7.26
	Unsecured, considered doubtful		
	Capital advances	17.75	17.75
		205.36	2,802.17
	Less: Provision for doubtful capital advances	17.75	17.75
	Total	187.61	2,784.42
		167.01	2,764.42
8.	Incomparation		
ο.	Inventories* Valued on lower of cost and net realisable value	4	
		As at 31 March <i>2</i> 020	As at 31 March 2019
	D		22 Manual 2017
	Raw materia! Work in progress	1,885.10	659.66
	Stores and spares	2,765.30 69.09	681.09 71.96
	Scrap	37.52	31.72
	Total		
		4,757.01	1,444.43
	*During the year ended 31 March 2020, an amount of Nil (Previous year, INR 33.14 lakhs) was recognised as an expense for	r inventories carried at net real	isable value.
9,	Trade receivables	As at	As at
	•	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	Unsecured, considered good	1,110.56	1 904.00
	Unsecured, considered doubtful .	1,506.67	1,774,82 1,474.35
	Land Land Warman School and the Control of the Cont	2,617.23	3,249.17
	Less: Loss allowance for trade receivables (refer note 45(b))	1,506.67	1,474.35
		1,110.56	1,774.82
	Total	1,110.56	1,774.32
	The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in Note 45.		
10.	Cash and cash equivalents	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	Balances with banks	,	
	- In current accounts	10.55	2,300.39
	- In cash credit accounts	261.27	2,500.39
	Cash and gold coins on hand	10.23	2.28
	Total .	282,05	2,302.67
	Information about Company's exposure to credit risks is disclosed in Note 45.		

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11.	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Fixed deposits with bank*	168.25	87.26
	Тоғя	168.25	87.26
	*Deposits include INR 168.25 lakhs (Previous year: JNR 87.26 lakhs) being fixed deposits held as margin money or security	against borrowings, guarantees	and other commitments.
12.	Current financial assets- Loans	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Unsecured, considered good	192.85	242.93
	Security deposits Loans to employees (including accrued interest)	6.58	726
	Total	199.43	250,19
	Refer note 45 for detailed disclosure on fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost.		
13.	Current financial assets - Others	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Unbilled revenue Interest accrued on term deposits	23.69 3.76	179.49 3.02
	Other receivables	13.58	4.95
	Doubtful		
	Inter corporate deposits (refer note 47)	1,000.00	1,000.00 1,187.46
	Less: Loss allowance for Inter corporate deposits	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Total	41.03	187.46
	Movement in expected credit loss allowance on Inter corporate deposits		
	Opening balance	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Add: Allowance measured at expected credit losses	•	•
	Less: Utilisation during the year		
	Closing balance	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Refer note 45 for detailed disclosure on fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost.		
14.	Other current assets	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Unsecured, considered good	614.86	89.25
	Advance to suppliers Balance with statutory/government authorities	305.00	47,92
	Prepaid expenses	18.86 373.74	12.98 320.55
	Sales tax incentive receivable	273.74	1.24.45
	Unsecured, considered doubtful Advance to suppliers	39.29	43.47
	Provident fund receivable	63.00	63.00
	Less: Provision for doubtful advances	1,414.75 102.29	577.16 106.47
	Total	1,312.46	470.70
15.	. Assets held for sale	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
		99.50	102:00
	Plant & Machinery (Refer note 36)		
	Total	99.50	102.00



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Equity shares

t6. Share capital

Authorised share capital	Equity sh	ares	0.06001% Pret	Preference shares 0.001% Preference shares				
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of share	Amount		
As at 31 March 2018	57,050,000	5,705.00	2,000,000	2,000.00	_			
increase during the year	35,000,000	3,500.00	-1440,440	2,000.00	6,800,000	6,800,00		
As at 31 March 2019	92,050,000	9,205.00	2,000,000	2,000.00	6.800,000			
increase/(decrease) during the year	· · · · · ·		•	-		0,500.00		
As at 31 March 2020	92,050,000	9,205.00	2,000,000	2,000.00	6,800,000	6,800.00		
Issued equity share capital	•			•				
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, so	abscribed and fully paid a	I P				Number of shares	Attions	
As at 31 March 2018						54,942,964	\$,494,30	
Increase/(Decrease) during the year						34,539,693	3,453,97	
As at 31 March 2019						89,482,657	8,948.27	
Increase/(decrease) during the year							-	
As at 31 March 2020						89,482,657	8,948.27	
Equity component of preference shares	s of INR 100 each ispued*	•				Number of shares	Amount	
						Number of source	Vincent	
As at 31 March 2018						2,000,000	899.14	
Increase/(decrease) during the year							-	
As at 31 March 2019						2,000,000	899.34	
Transfer to capital reserve during the year As at 31 March 2020	pursuant to forfaiture					•	(899.34)	
No ac 3 a transcill 2470						2,000,000	-	
a) Reconciliation of the shares outstand	Mag at the beginning and	at the end of re	porting period					
			•	As at 31 l	March 2020	As at 31 Mag	rch 2019	
				Number of share	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	
Equity shares								
At the commencement of the year Add: shares issued during the year				89,482,657	8,948,27	54,942,964	5,494.30	
At the end of the year					<u>:</u>	34,539,693	3,453.97	
At the taid to the year				89,482,657	8.948.27	89,482,657	8,948.27	
				As ad 31 I	March 2020	As at 31 Mar	-h 7010	
				Number of shares		Number of aboves	Amount	
0.00001% Preference shares of Rs.100	each							
At the commencement of the year				2,000,000	1,300.00	2,000,000	1,300.00	
Add: shares issued during the year for cas	h			-	-	-		
Less: shares forfeited during the year? At the end of the year				2,000,000	1,300.00	·. <u>.</u>		
At the end of the year						2,000,000	1,300.00	
•				As at 31 7	March 2020	As at 31 May	ch 2010	
	•		i	Number of shares		Number of shares	Amount	
0.001% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	ch		,					
At the commencement of the year				6,748,229	6,748.23		-	
Add: shares issued during the year as part		d eb t		•	-	6,586,000	6,586.00	
Add: shares issued during the year for cast	n		٠.	·		162,229	[62.23	
At the end of the year			-	6,748,229	6,748,23	6,748,229	6,748.23	

0.06001% Preference shares

0.001% Preference shares

*During the current year, the Company has forfeited the 0.00001% Non-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares due to non payment of unpaid calls. These preference shares were issued to extwhile promoters in year 2014-15 amounting to INR 2,000 Lakhs of which only INR 1,300 Lakhs was paid up. Out of the paid up amount, INR 655.12 Lakhs was classified as liability component of compound financial instruments as under the requirement of Ind AS 109. Pursuant to the forfeiture, the Company has recognized a gain of INR 655.12 Lakhs as exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss account. Further INR 899.34 Lakhs which was lying in other equity as equity component of compound financial instrument transferred to capital reserve.

b) Terms, rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

0.0001% Preference shares: These are non-convertible, cumulative, redeemable and does not carry any voting rights. Preference shares carry preferential dividend of 0.00001% per

annum. These are redeemable only on completion of 10 years from the date of allotment and are non-transferable unless fully paid-up. (Refer Note 16(a).

0.001% Preference shares: These are non-convertible, cumulative, redeemable and does not carry any voting rights. Preference shares carry coupon rate as 0.001% per annum. These are redeemable on completion of 5887 days from the date of issue.

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c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

,		As at 31 Mai	reh 2020	As at 31 M	larch 2019
•		Number of	% of holding	Number of	
Tourist of the Child and the C		Shares		shares	
Equity shares of INR 10/- excit fully paid held by Jupiter Wagons Ltd.					
Axis Bank Ltd.	•	40,666,835	45.45%	40,666,835	
Tatravagonka, AS		8,349,158 6,800,518	9.33% 7.60%	8,349,158 6,800,518	
Tata Capital Growth Fund (f)		5,339,136	5.97%	5,592,461	6.25%
Murari Lal Lohia-HUF		4,533,678	5.07%	4,533,678	
0.00001% Preference shares of INR 100/-each not fully paid held by Dr. Kailash Gupta and Mrs. Rekha Gupta (Jointly)		-	-	2,000,000	F00%
0.001% Preference shares of INR 100% each fully paid held by					
Axis Bank Ltd Jupiter Wagons Ltd		6,748,229	100%	6,586,000	98%
·		0,740,227	10070	-	-
d) Details of call unpaid		4 4 31 54	-L 2020		
•		As at 31 Mas Number of shares		As at 31 M Number of shares	
0.0001% Preference shares					
Aggregate of Calls unpaid -Dr. Kailash Gupta and Mrs. Rekhe Gupta (Jointly)			-	2.000,000	700.00
17. Other equity	-				
-	Note		_	As at 31 March 2020	As al 31 March 2019
General reserve	A			9.80	9.80
Capital reserve	B			908.06	8.72
Securities Premium account	C			12,837.80	12,837.80
Deemed contribution by shareholders (refer note 48)	D			3,983.11	3,983.11
Retained earnings	E.			(17,142.84)	(17.101.50)
Equity component of compound financial instrument Total	,		-	595.93	899.34 637.27
			-	As at	As at
A. General reserve			-	31 March 2020	31 March 2819
Balance as at the beginning of the year				9.80	9.80
Balance at the end of the year			-	9.80	9.80
8. Capital reserve					
Balance as at the beginning of the year				8.72	8.72
Add: Addition during the year (Refer note 16(a)) Belance at the end of the year			_	899.34	
•			-	9#8.06	8.72
C. Securities Premium account					
Bulance as at the beginning of the year Balance at the end of the year			-	12,837.80	12,837.80
·			-	12,837.80	12,837.80
D. Deemed contribution by shareholders					
Belance as at the beginning of the year Add: Addition for the year				3,983.11	2.004.11
Balance at the end of the year			-	3,983.11	3,983,11
E. Retained carnings			_		
Balance as at the beginning of the year				(17,101,50)	(25,967.68)
Add: (Loss)/ profit for the year				(13.97)	8,867.38
Items of other comprehensive (expense) / income recognised directly in retained earning	ıgs			,,	.,
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax Balance at the end of the year			_	(27.37)	(1.20)
parameter at the end of the year			-	(17,142.84)	(17,101,50)
F. Equity component of resupound financial Instrument 2,000,000 (Previous year: 2,000,000) Non-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable					
Preference Shares (NCRPS) of INR 100/- each, INR 35 (Previous year: INR 35) not paid up					
Balance as at the beginning of the year				899,34	899.34
Less: Transfer to capital reserve during the year pursuant to forfeiture Batance at the end of the year			-	899.34	
			-		899,34
Total other equity			_	595.93	637.27
			-		

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Nature and purpose of reserve

i. General reserve

Pertains to reserves from scheme of arrangements that took place during 2007-08. This represents appropriation of profit by the Company and is available for distribution of dividend.

iii. Capital reserve
During the current year, pursuant to forfeiture of 0.00001% Non-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares due to non payment of unpaid calls, INR 899.34 Lakhs which represent the equity component of compound financial instrument has been transferred to capital reserve. Further, INR 8.72 Lakhs lying in capital reserve represents to excess of purchase consideration over net assets taken over as per Scheme of Arrangement took place during 2007-08. Accumulated capital surplus is not available for distribution of dividend and expected to remain invested permanently.

III. Securities premium reserve
The unutilized accumulated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

iv. Deemed contribution by sharehelders

In previous year, pursuant to restructuring of loans, INR 3,983.11 has been waived off by the lenders against pledge of equity shares of shareholders. Hence, the same has been considered as deemed contribution by them. Also refer to note 48.

v. Refained earnings
Refained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company and re-measurement differences on defined benefit plans.

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8.	Borrowings	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Secured loans Term loans from banks	1,854.35	2,036.23
	Unsecured Liability component of compound financial instrument (Refer note 16(a))	-	645.45
	0.001% Preference shares (Refer note 16(b))	835.66	721.59
		2,690.01	3,403.27
	Add: Current maturities of non-current borrowings:		
	Secured loans Term loans from banks	202.04	285.24
	Total non-current borrowings (including non-current maturities)	2,892.05	3,688.51

Repayment terms and security disclosure for the outstanding non-current borrowings as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

Particulars			As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Security	Terms of		•
Terms of Borrowings		Repayment		
1) Axis Bank Limited				
a) Rupee term loan of INR 2,056.39 Lakhs (net of	Primary:	Repayable in	2,056.39	2,321.43
processing fees) (Previous year INR 2,321.47 Lakh)	i. First charge on the entire fixed assets, both	29 quarterly		
arrying interest @ 13.20%, interest rate reset on	movables and immovables, present and future.	installments		
pgradation of external rating to 11.50% on 1		starting from		
December 2019.	ii. Second charge on the entire current assets including	31 March		
	receivables, present and future.	2019.		
·	iii. Non-disposal undertaking of 51% shares of	i I		
	promoters in the Company.	i		
	iv. Guarantors:-	1		
	a) Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee	: I		
	of Jupiter Wagons Limited.	1 1		
	b) Personal guarantee of Mr. Vivek Lohia and Mr.	.		
	Vikash Lohia (Directors in Jupiter Wagons Limited).			
	, -	1		
		1 }		

19.	Other non-current financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Security deposits	5.10	5.10
	Total	5.10	5,10
	The Company's exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 45		
20.	Non-current provisions —	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Provision for employee benefits (refer note 42) - Gratuity - Compensated absences	74.38 50.60	24,14
	Total	124.98	24.14
21.	Other non-current llabilities	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Amount of duty refundable/ payable to customers*	-	2,856.17
	Total	-	2,856,17

*Includes Nil (Previous year: INR 2,688.07 Lakhs) pursuant to the Rule 10(A) of Central Excise Rules, 2002 which was inserted vide Notification no. 9/2007-CE(N.T) dated 1st March, 2007, the Company has been availing Cenvat credit on chassis and has been paying Excise Duty on the Fully Built Vehicle (FBV) which was lying under "other non-current assets" as duty paid under protest on behalf of customer. The Company has opted Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019, pursuant to which the amount payable to customer is also adjusted. Further, the balance of INR 168.10 Lakhs is written back. (Refer note 47 (B))

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22.	Current financial liabilities - Borrowings	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Secured loans		
	From banks		
	Cash credit facilities	1,598.21	-
	Unsecured toans		
	From others Loans and advances from related parties (refer note 43)		
	Loans from companies	•	262,55 200.00
			20000
	From banks		
	Bill discounting	485.34	-
	Total	2,083.55	462,55
æ	Nature of Security		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(i)	Nature of Security		
	Cash Credit Facilities are secured by either one or more of the following as per terms of Arrangement with respective banks:		
	Primary Security:		
	First pari -passu charge on the entire current assets of the Company, both present and future,		
	Collateral Security:		
	Second Pari passu charge on entire fixed assets of the Company, both present and future.		
	·		
23.	Current financial liabilities-Trade payables	As at	As at
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 44)	27,78	166.69
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	3,412.94	2,363.72
	Total -	3,440.72	2,530.41
			2,00,71
	The Company's exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note	45.	
	Notes:		
	a) It includes trade payable to related parties of INR 1,059.77 Lakhs (Previous year: INR 69.01 Lakhs) b) For terms and conditions of trade payables owing to related parties, refer note 43.		
	by the foliations and continuous of these payables owning to fetation parties, feller fibre 45.		
24,	Other current financial liabilities	As at	As at
	,	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	Capital Creditors*	118.75	88.73
	Interest accrued and due on borrowings Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	20.05	(24.97
•	Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 18)	20.87 202.04	26.63 285.24
	Interest accrued on statutory dues	18.01	18.67
	Deposits from contractors and others	13.42	11.59
	Employee benefits payable	97.23	87.22
	Total	470.32	643.05
	The Company's property to interset sets common and Barristin, side released as at the Empirical Common Comm		
	The Company's exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 4 Includes capital creditors to related parties of INR 37.01 Lakhs (Previous year: Nii)		
25.	Other current liabilities	As at	Asat
	_	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	Advances from customers and others	1,388.33	661.89
	Statutory dues payable	47.00	246.83
	Total —	1,435,33	960 77



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26.	Current provisions	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Provision for employee benefits (refer note 42)		
	- Gratuity		24.00
	- Compensated absences	7.09	34.47
	Provision for litigations	144,69	138.71
	Total	151.78	197,18
	Movement in provision for litigations		
	Opening balance	138.71	139.78
	Add: Provision recognised during the year	5.98	-
	Less: Utilisation during the year	•	(1.07)
	Closing balance	144.69	138.71
27.	Current tax linbilities (net)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Provision for income tax [net of advance income tax Nil (Previous year: INR 682.48 lakhs)]		241.78
	Total		241.78



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28.	Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Sale of products		
	Sale of manufactured goods	12,354.67	21,270.71
	Sale of services		
	Job work charges	1.53	2.03
	Other operating revenue		
	Sale of scrap	162.43	282.18
	Sales Tax Incentive	53.18	24.87
	Others	2.58	0.17
	Total .	12,574.39	21,579.96
	Contract Balances	For the year ended	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Trade receivables	1,110.56	1,774.82
	Unbilled revenue	23.69	179.49
	Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Contracted price	12,380,31	21,447.63
	Reduction towards variable consideration components	(24.11)	(174.89)
	Revenue recognised	12,356.20	21,272.74
	The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of discounts etc.		
29.	Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Interest income		
	- Deposits with banks	43.28	7.66
	- Deposits with others	4.71	3.08
	Provisions/liabilities no longer required, written back	279.38	63.22
	Miscellaneous income	1.98	1.94
	Total	329.35	75.91



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30	. Cost of materials consumed	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Raw materials at the beginning of the year	731.62	465.40
	Add: Purchases	13,294.90	18,312,04
		14,026.52	18,777,44
	Less: Raw material at the end of the year	1,954.19	731.62
	Total cost of materials consumed	12,072.33	18,045.82
31	. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Opening stock		
	Work-in-progress	681.08	439.74
	Scrap	31.72	21.38
	Total	712.80	461.11
	Closing stock		
	Work-in-progress	2,765.30	681.08
	Scrap	37.52	31.72
	Total	2,802.82	712.80
	Total changes in inventories of fluished goods and work-in-progress	(2,090,02)	(251.69)
32.	Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Salaries, wages, bonus, gratuity and allowances	801.79	583.37
	Contribution to provident and other funds	27.99	27.77
	Staff welfare expenses	72.20	67.96
	Total	901.98	679.10
	Refer note 42 for disclosure on gratuity.		
33.	Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Interest expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	579.86	2,132.85
	Interest expense on delay in deposit of TDS	-	18.08
	Others	37.31	63.52
	Total	617.17	2,214.45
34.	Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	811.57	1,034.65
	Depreciation on right to use assets	6.75	•
	Amortisation on intangible assets	13.42	3.26
	Total	831.74	1,037.91

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35.	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Labour charges	545.86	897.26
	Power and fuel	221.30	258.58
	Repair and maintenance		
	- Buildings	16.44	11.30
	- Plant and machinery	128.94	138.81
	- Others	29.49	38.21
	Rent	3.01	7.53
	Auditors' remuneration		
	As auditors:		
	- Audit fee	9.50	8.50
	- Limited review fee	7.50	7.50
	- Out-of-pocket expenses	5.97	9.21
	In other manner:		
	-Certification and other services	-	2.75
	Insurance	11.15	10.04
	Rates and taxes	47.68	127.51
	Postage and telephone expenses	8.47	8.03
	Travelling and conveyance	53.24	29.39
	Vehicle Running Expenses	22.86	25,34
	Printing and stationery	9.84	8.35
	Freight and transport	10.28	8.34
	Sales expenses	28.10	40,69
	Security charges	73.81	60.64
	Legal and professional	142.01	129.72
	Director sitting fees	6.10	5.85
	Loss on assets held for sale	-	25.45
	Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net)	32.31	11.61
	Miscellaneous expenses	67.55	45.76
	Total	1,481.41	1,916.37
36.	Exceptional item	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	Gain on waiver of Principal & interest (refer note 48)		12,457

Exceptional item	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Gain on waiver of Principal & interest (refer note 48)		12,457
Loss on assets held for sale®	-	(1,603.98)
Gain on waiver of liability component of compound financial instrument (refer note [6(a))	655.12	•
Totai	655.12	10,853.47

*During the previous year, the Company has undertaken review of certain activities and assets held for same. The Company has identified certain assets having Written Down Value (WDV) of INR 1,700.83 Lakhs as at 31 March 2019 and included them under 'Assets held for sale' at their estimated net realisable value. The loss of INR 1,603.98 Lakhs being difference between WDV and estimated realisable value has been recorded under the head 'Exceptional Items'.

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37. Incometar

A. Amounts recognised in statement of prefit and loss

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 are:

For the year For the year ended ended 31 March 2020 31 March 2039 (241.78) Current tax expense
Taxes adjustment related to earlier years
Deferred tax

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

Record liation of tax expense and the accounting profit (4038) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended 3.3 March 2020 and 3.1 March 2019:

(241.78)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	ended 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	r ended 2019
	Pate	Ansount	Rate	Amount
Profit before (ax		(255,75)		8,867.38
Pax using the Company's domestic fax rate. Tax effect of:	26.00%	(66.50)	26.00%	2,305 52
Non-deductible expenses	-34.79%	88,96	9,090%	52.89
Non-taxable income	90.60%	(170.33)	-34.95%	(3,099 59)
Unrecognised deferred tax	-55.21%	141.21	8.36%	741.18
Others	-2.60%	6.65		٠
Effective tax rate	36060	(0.00)	0.00%	(0.40)

C. Dekrred tax assets/ liabilities

As at 31 March 2020, the Company has inabsorbed depreciation and business tosses under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Consequent to the provisions of Ind AS 12 - 'Income Taxes', in the absence of reasonable certainty of flausher profits in thinus vasts between the perspectation. The Company reassess the unrecognised deferred has assets at each reporting period and recognise the deferred has assets over its deferred has assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Deferred	ca I assets	(Deferred ta	r habilities)	Nel deferred tax	assets/ (ligbilities)
Particulars	As at	je sy	As 20	JESV	34.85	As at
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2024	33 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
-						1
Property, plant and equipment	(R) (R)	75.60	•		(50.23)	15.60
Provision for granuity and compensated absences	42.40	26.75			42.40	26.75
Unabsorbed depreciation	4,244.79	3,928.49		,	4,244 79	
Business loss	3,087.53	3,139.56	•	1	3,087.53	3,139.56
Provision for trade receivables and other advances	678.48	671.16	•	,	678.48	
Right of use assets	·	•	(31.43)	•	(31.43)	•
Lease liabilities	11.22	,	1	•	11 22	•
Total	- 8,014,19	7,841.56	(31.43)		7,982,77	7,841.54



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR laths, makes otherwise stated)

D. Movement of temporary differences

Particulars	As at 1 April 2018	Movement daring 1018-19	Recognised in OCI during 2018- 19	As at 31 March 2	Mevement during 2019-20	Nevzment during Recognised in	As at 31 March 2020
Property, plant and equipment	193.60		•	75.60	,	•	(50.23)
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	17,22	9.53	,	26.75		•	42.40
Unabsorbed depreciation	7,1531,77		,	3,928.49		•	4,244.79
Business loss	2,917.64		•	3,139,56		•	3,087,53
Provision for trade receivables and other advances	179.89	_	•	671.16		•	678.48
Right of use assets	•		•		(31.43)	٠	(31,43)
Lease liablittes	•	•	•	١	11.22	•	11.22
Total	7,440.12	401,44		7,841.56	141.21		7,982,77

L. Tax bosses and tax credits for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as fallows:

	As at 31 March 2024	darch 2020	As et 31 March 2019	Grek 2019
Expire Year	Gross amonat	Unrecognised fax effect	Стом вспечи	Unrecognised tax effect
Basiness Loss				
FY 2021-22	3.492.34	908.0	3.492.34	10806
FY 2022-23	3,762,74	978.31	3,762.74	978.31
FY 2023-24	95'062'1	465.54	1,790.56	465,54
FY 2024-25	1,462.08	380.14	1,462.08	380,14
FY 2025-26	242.71	63.10	242.71	63.10
FY 2026-27	1,124.70	292.42	1,324.82	344.45
FY 2027-28				•
Unabsorbed depreciation				
Never expire	16,326.12	4,244.79	15,109.57	3,928.49
	28,201,25	7,332,33	27,184.82	7,068.04



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38. Operating segments

A. Basis for segmentation

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors collectively who have been identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of metal fibrication comprising load bodies for commercial vehicles and rail freight wagons. These, in the context of Ind - AS 108 is considered to constitute one single reportable segment. Accordingly, disclosures under Ind AS 108, Operating Segments are not required to be made.

B. Geographical information

The Company's revenue from operations i.e. metal fabrication comprising load bodies for commercial vehicles and rail freight wagons is located in India only. Hence, no additional disclosure about geographical information has been given.

C. Major customers

Revenue from customers of the Company's single segment which is more than 10 percent of the Company's total revenue are as follows:

Name of the Customer	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2020 For the year ended 31 March 2019
Tata Motors Limited	7,108.10	12,981.46
Volvo Eicher Commercial Vehicle Limited	1,584.39	4,283,16
Indian Railway (Ministry of Railways)	1,854.26	
Total	10.546.75	CA BAC 7.1

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39 Leases

Leases under Ind AS 116 for the year ended 31 March 2020
The detail of the right-of-use assets held by the Company is as follows:

Particulars	Depreciation charges for the year ended 31 March 2020	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020
Land	6.75	120.87
Total .	6.75	120.87
Additions to right-of-use assets during the year ended 31 March 20	20 were Rs. 43.51 Lakhs	
Amount regosnised in statement of Profit and Loss:	·	
		For the year ended 31 March 2020
interest on leases liability	······································	5.72
•		5.72
Amount recognised in statement of cash flow		
		For the year ended 31 March 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	·········	5.40
	-	5.40

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 is 13.20%

The difference between the operating lease commitments disclosed applying Ind AS 17 as at 31 March 2019 in the financial statements for the year then ended and the lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019 in these financial statements is primarily on account of inclusion of extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised

and exclusion of short-term leases for which the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, in measuring the lease liability in accordance with Ind AS I 16

Leases under Ind AS 17 for the year ended 31 March 2019

Operating lease - As a lessee

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019
Payable within one year	5,40
Payable between one and five years	21.60
Payable later than five years	70.20
	97.20

40. Contingent liabilities and commitments

A. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	AS 21 31 March 2019
Income tax matters	594.65	15.93
Excise duty and Service tax matters {INR 0.55 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 0.55 Lakhs) paid under protest}	2,061.49	2,075.21
Sales tax and Entry tax matters {INR 78.66 Lakhs (Previous Year INR 78.66 Lakhs) paid under protest}	1,584,27	1,893.23
Total	4,240.41	3,984.37

- 1. The above matters are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on the results of the operations or financial position.
- 2. It is not practical for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.



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3. Pursuant to judgement by the Honble Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019, it was held that basic wages for the purpose of provident fund, to include special allowances which are common for all employees. However, there is uncertainty with respect to the applicability of the judgement and period from which the same applies. The Company has estimated the impact of the same from 1 March 2019 to 31 March 2020 based on a prospective application of the aforesaid judgement and has recognised the same in the financial statements.

Owing to the aforesaid uncertainty and pending clarification from the authority in this regard, the Company has not recognised any provision for the previous years. Further, management also believes that the impact of the same on the Company will not be material.

4. Additionally, the Company is involved in other disputes, lawsuits, claims, governmental and/ or regulatory inspections, inquiries including commercial matters that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business.

The Company believes that none of above matters, either individually or in aggregate, are expected to have any material adverse effect on its financial

B. Commitments

- i. Capital commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amounts to INR 484.05 lakhs (Previous year: INR 38,95 lakhs).
- ii. Other commitments: The Company does not have any long term commitments / contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foresceable losses.

41. Earning per share

Basic and diluted earning/(loss) per share

Basic and diluted earning/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the loss during the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	Unit	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(loss)/profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(INR in takhs)	(13.97)	8,867.38
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	(in number)	89,482,657	61,472,385
Nominal value per share	INR	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted earning/(loss) per share	INR	(0.02)	14.42

Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of Basic and diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	Number of equity shares	Weighted average number of shares
Equity shares of face value of INR 10 per share		
Balances as at 1 April 2018	54,942,964	54,942,964
Issued during the year 2018-19	34,539,693	6,529,421
Balance as at 31 March 2019	89,482,657	61,472,385
Issued during the year 20019-20	-	•
Balance as at 31 March 2020	89,482,657	89,482,657

At present, the Company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares

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42. Employee benefits

During the year, the Company has recognized following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:

A. Defined Contribution plans
The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Employer's contribution to provident fund Employer's contribution to employees' state insurance	23.15 4.63	22.66 5.11

B. Defined benefit plans

Grainity:

Corations:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of

The employees' gratuity fund scheme administered by the Company employees gratuity fund trust through fund manager namely Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India, is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined on actuarial valuation done by LIC using projected unit credit method to arrive the final obligation.

The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net defined benefit liability- Gratuity	74.38	48.14
Total employee benefit liabilities		
Non current	74.38	24.14
Current	•	24.00

For details about the related employee benefit expenses, refer note no.32

(i) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit liability and its components

Particulars	31 Marck 2020	31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	95.86	85.04
Benefits paid	(3.76)	(5.04)
Current service cost	11.53	9.22
Interest cost	7.22	6.36
Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- changes in financial assumptions	10.94	
- demographic assumptions		(0.02)
- experience adjustments	15.22	0.30
Balance at the end of the year	137.01	95.86

(B Reconcilitation of the present value of plan assets.

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the plan assts.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	47.74	41.33
Contributions paid into the plan	16.00	9.00
Benefits paid	(3.76)	(5,04)
Interest income	3.87	3.36
Actual return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.21)	(0.91)
Balance at the end of the year	62.64	47.74

ii) Expense recognized in profit or loss

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current service cost	11.53	9.22
Interest cost	7.22	6.36
Interest income	(3.87)	(3.36)
	14.88	12,22

ili) Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Actuarial (gain) loss on defined benefit obligation	26.16	0.28
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	1.21	0.91
	27.37	1.20

lv) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial assumptions (p.a.)		
Discount rate	6.90%	7.75%
Future salary growth	7.00%	7.00%
Expected return on Assets	7.50%	7.50%
Demographic assumptions		
Mortality rate		
Withdrawal rate		
Retirement age	60 years	60 years



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As at 31 March 2020, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 10.15 years (Previous year ; 9.58 years)

v) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	 31 March 2020			019
	 Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50%)	(3.59)	3.88	(2.22)	2.39
Future salary growth (0.50%)	3.86	(3.60)	2.40	(2.25)

Although the analysis does not take into account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does not provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

vi) Maturity profile

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Year I	11.89	5.48
Year 2	5.60	7.89
Year 3	10.19	4.71
Year 4	9.76	8.76
Year 5	4.80	8.26
Next 5 years	279.34	205.14

The Company expects to contribute fNR Nil (Previous year : fNR 24 lakhs) towards gratuity fund scheme in the next financial year.

C. Rick et nosne

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follows:

a) Interest risk

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

b) Longitivity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

c) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The Company makes annual contribution to Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). As LIC does not disclose the composition of its portfolio investments, break-down of plan investments by investment type is not available to disclose.

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43. Reinted party disclosures:

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosures, the names of the related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the management are:

A. Name and description of relationship of the related party

Party having significant influence on the Company by virtue of their shareholding Jupiter Wagons Limited

Key managerial personnel

S. No.	Name	Designation
	Mr. Prakash Y. Gurav	Non Executive Independent Director
2	Mτ. M.V. Rajarao	Non Executive Independent Director
3	Ms. Vineeta Shriwani	Non Executive Independent Director
4	Mr. Asim Ranjan Das Gupta (upto 22 May 2019)	Non Executive Director
5	Mrs. Madhuchhandha Chatterjee (w.e.f. 22 May 2019)	Non Executive Director
6	Mr. Abhishek Jaiswal	Whole Time Director and Chief Executive Officer
7	Mr. Kaitash Gupta (upto 2) January 2019)	Non Executive Promoter Director
8	Mr. Sanjiv Keshri (w.e.f. 10 August 2019)	Chief Financial Officer
9	Mr. Amit Jain	Company Secretary

Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

No. Nam

Upto 21 January 2019

- I Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited
- 2 Commercial Automobiles Private Limited
- 3 Kailesh Motors

B. Transactions with related parties:

Party in respect of which the Company is Significant Investee

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Purchase of Raw Materials and Components		
Jupiter Wagon Limited	1,530.17	69.01
Purchase of Capital Goods		
Jupiter Wagon Limited	350.49	
Job Work charges		
Jupiter Wagon Limited	151.75	i .
Reimbursement of expenses		
Jupiter Wagon Limited	20.67	

Particulars
For the year ended
31 March 2820
Sale of flaished goods
Commercial Automobiles Private Limited
Reimbursement of expenses

Enterprise over which key management personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Reimbursement of expenses
Commercial Automobiles Private United . 1.21
Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited . 0.37
Kailash Motors . 0.53
Payment against reimbursement of expenses received
Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited . 1.21
Commercial Motors Sales Private Limited . 1.23
Kailash Motors . 0.37
Kailash Motors . - 0.53

Transactions with key management personnel

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	3t March 2020	31 March 2019
Compensation of key management personnel		
Salaries and bonus including contributions made to provident fund:		
Mr. Abhishek Jaiswal	37.48	30.79
Mr. Sanjiv Keshri	26.25	-
Mr. Amit Jain	26.63	21.32
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	90.36	52.11

Key management personnel are covered under the Company's Group Gratuity Scheme along with other employees of the Company. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for Key management personnel cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.



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For the year ended

31 March 2019

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Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Director sitting fees		1
Mr. Prakash Y. Gurav	2.25	2.30
Mr. M.V. Rajarao	2.25	1.60
Ms. Vinecta Sriwani	1.60	1.95
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	6.10	5.85

Balances with related parties		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade payable Jupiter Wagons Limited	1059.77	69.01
Capital creditors Jupiter Wagons Limited	37.01	
Total	1,094.78	69.01

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

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44. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(a) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro, small and medium enterprises as at the end of the period		
 Principal Interest (b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 	27.78 44.20	166.69 19.02
2006 (c) The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.	-	-
(d) 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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	14.54	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period.	44.20	19.02
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding periods, 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 the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	•	•



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45. Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

a. Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial fiabilities, including their levels in the fair value blenstehy.

i. At an 31 March 2820

Pertitelars		Carryi	ing value		Fair ve	ine meangreatern	ering
	FVTPL	FVOCT	Amortised cust	Tetal	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			+				
Nan-curren			!!!		1	ŧ	
(i) Investments				1 .			
(ri) Loans	.	-	56.10	56.10	-	- 1	
Current				ŀ	1		
(i) Trade receivables*	1 , 1		1,110.36	1.110.56		_ [
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	1		282.05	282.05] [•
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above"	1 1		168.25	168.25	- 1		•
tivi Loans*			199.43	(29.43	- i	t t	•
(v) Other floancial assets*	[-	41.03	41.03		; [
						F	
Total		<u> </u>	1.857,42	1.857.42	ļ		
Financial Kabilities							
Non-current	1 !		l I		1		
(i) Borrowings#			2,690.01	2,620,01	. i		_
(ii) Leaso liabilities.*			42.78	42.79	- 1		
(di) Other financial liabilities*			5.10	5.10			-
Current			l			-	
(a) Borrowings#	1 .1		2,083,55	2,083.55		_	
(ii) Lease liabilities*	_		0.39	0.39			Ĭ
(iii) Trade payables4			3,440,72	3,440,72		- 1	
(iv) Other financial liabilities*	.	-	470.32	470.32			
Total	ļ 		8,731.89	8,732.89		1	

ii. As on 31 March 2019

Faction lars			ing value		Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amertised cost	Total	Level i	Level 2	Level 3
Pinancial assets	+ +		 	 -	-		
Non-entrent	i !			- 1		- 1	
(i) Investments	010	-		6.10		- i	
(ii) Leans"	-	· -	57.68	57.68		-	
Current	1		h			i	
(i) Investments*	1 .	_					
(iii) Trade receivables*			1,774,82	1,774,82	. 1		
(bit) Cash and cash equivalents*	1 . 1		2,302 67	2,302.47		. i	
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above?		_	87.26	87.26			
(v) Loans*	i . [250 19	259.19			
(vi) Other financial assets*	-		187.46	187.46		- i	
Tatal	0.10		4,669.88	4,660.18			
Finpencial limbilities			1				
Non-current			1 1	- 1			
(i) Borrowings#			3,403.27	3,403,27	ŀ	-	
(h) Other financial Habitaties*		-			. [
(II) CORE I DESCRIPTION NOTICES		•	5.10	5.10	-	- 1	
Current				- 1			
(i) Bernowingsi			462.55	462.55	.		
(li) Trade payables*	-	-	2,530.41	2,530,41			
(iii) Other financial liabilities*		-	643.05	643.05	.]	.	
Total			7,044.38	7,044.38			

[#] The Company's hornowings have been contracted at finaling cases of interest, which reveals at shurt intervals. Accordingly, the earlying value of such hornowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

There have been no mansfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

b. Financial risk management

- the Company has exposure to the following risks urusing from linancial instruments:
- Credit risk ; - Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk Foreign exchange
- Market risk Interest rate
 Market risk Interest rate

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The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes, who existes that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of property defined thanework.

The Company's risk management policies are catablished to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to yet appropriate rules times and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to finite. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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^{*} The corrying amounts of trade receivables, trade psyables, cush and each equivalents, bank bollaness other than each equivalents, tease liabilities and other fluorical assets and flabilities, approximates the flur values, due to their short-term nature.

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2020	Particulars
0,10	-	Investments
1,774.82	1,110.56	Trade receivables
· ' :	282.05	Cash and cash equivalents
	168.25	Balances other than cash and cash equivalents
307.86	255.53	Loans ,
	41.03	Other financial assets
t	1	

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

	Gross carr	ying amount	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	
1-90 days past due *	1,001.28	1,699.75	
91 to 180 days past due	108.45	37.49	
More than 180 days past due #	1,507.50	1,511.93	
	2,617.23	3,249.17	

^{*} The Company believes that the amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior.

Movement in the loss anowance in respect of trade receivables:						
Particulars Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended				
7.7.	31 March 2020	31 March 2019				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,474.35	1,701.72				
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)		3.88				
Amount written off out of above	32.31	(231.25)				
Balance at the end of the year	1,506.66	1,474.35				

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[#] The Company based upon past trends determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables outstanding for more than 180 days past due.

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the probability of loss arising from a situation where there will not be enough cash and/or cash equivalents to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers, sale of illiquid assets will yield less than their fair value and illiquid assets will not be sold at the desired time due to lack of buyers. The primary objective of liquidity management is to provide for sufficient cash and cash equivalents at all times and any place in the world to enable us to meet our payment obligations.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted:

		Contractual cash flows				
As at 31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between I to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
Non-current liabilities	1			,		
Borrowings*#	1,854.35	_	1,854.35	-	1,854,35	
Lease liabilities	42.78	-	3,35	39.43	42.78	
Other financial liabilities	5.10	-]	-	5.10	5.10	
Current liabilities	**	- [Į.		
Borrowings	2,285.59	2,285.59	-	_	2,285.59	
Lease liabilities	0.39	0.39	-			
Trade payables	3,440.72	3,440.72	-		3,440.72	
Other financial liabilities	470.32	470.32	-	-	470.32	
Total	8,099.24	6,197.02	1,857.70	44.53	8,098.85	

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Less than I year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current linbilities					
Borrowings*#	2,036.23	-	1,596.49	439,74	2,036.23
Other financial liabilities	5.10	-		5.10	5.10
Current Habilities					
Borrowings	747.79	747.79	-	_ :	747.79
Trade payables	2,530.41	2,530,41	- 1	-	2,530.41
Other financial liabilities	643.05	643.05	-]	-	643.05
Total	5,962.58	3,921.25	1,596.49	444.84	5,962.58

^{*} Pertains to debt component of compound financial instrument. The contractual cash flows are based on management's intent since the preference shares are redeemable only as fully paid up.

#Carrying amount presented as net off unamortized transaction cost.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows as there is no transaction in foreign currency in current year and previous year.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future eash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans from banks/Non banking financial companies (NBFC) carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at 31 March 2029	As at 31 March 2019
Term loans from banks (Non current)	1,854.35	2,036.23
Term loans from banks (Current)	1,598.21	
Current maturities of borrowings	202.04	285.24
Total	3,654.60	2,321.47

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or	Profit or loss		
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease		
Interest on term loans from banks				
For the year ended 31 March 2020	36.55	(36.55)		
For the year ended 31 March 2019	23.21	(23.21)		

46. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2020.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	
•			
Borrowings	4,975.60	4,151.06	
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(282.05)	(2,302,67)	
Adjusted net debt (A)	4,693.55	1,848.39	
Total equity (B)	9,544.20	9,585.54	
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	49.18%	19.28%	

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47 (A) "Other Current Financial Assets" include Inter corporate deposits (ICD) of INR 1,000.00 Lakhs given to two Companies in an earlier year and which are outstanding as on 31 March 2020. These amounts have been fully provided for, as doubtful of recovery, in an earlier years. The Company has, during the earlier year filed a legal suit for recovery of the same (along with accumulated interest thereon). This case is lying before the Second Additional District Judge, Jabalpur.

47 (B) Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019

Pursuant to the Rule 10(A) of Central Excise Rules, 2002 which was inserted vide Notification no. 9/2007-CE(N.T) dated 1st March, 2007, the Company had started paying differential Excise Duty on behalf of customer on sales made to them since September 2010 under protest. The Excise department had issued demand notices in respect of this matter aggregating Nil (Previous year : INR 2,809.10 Lakhs). The aggregate of total payment made under protest up to the year-end is Nil (Previous year. INR 2,688.07 Lakhs). The liability, if any in this regard was recoverable from the customer and accordingly there will be no impact on Statement of Profit and Loss, as consequence of the outcome of this case. Further, during the year, the Company has opted SABKA VISHWAS (LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION) SCHEME, 2019. In addition to the amount paid by the Company in earlier years under protest, the amount of duty demand under the said scheme were INR 842.64 lakhs. The entire additional amount is paid by the customer directly to the department. Consequently, there is no disputed liability pending in respect of the above matter,

During the previous year, pursuant to a Resolution Plan, the Company, the lenders, the erstwhile promoters and the incoming investor entered into an agreement on I December 2018. The Resolution Plan mainly includes partial waiver of the principal amount of loan and interest, issuance of equity shares to the incoming investor, transfer of pledged promoter shares to the incoming investor, grant / renewal of the credit facilities subject to certain terms and conditions and issuance of non-convertible redeemable preference shares.

The above plan received shareholders approval on 7 January 2019.

Following is the summary of impact of the Resolution Plan which lead to modification of loan during the year ended 31 March 2019:

S. No.	Particulars Particulars	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss*	Recognised in Other Equity**
(i)	The lenders have given waiver towards principal amouting to INR 2,618.13 Lakhs.	2,618.13	
(ii)	The lenders have given waiver towards interest for the period 1 July 2017 till the date of Resolution plan i.e. 22 January 2019. The total relief on account of interest not payable as per the Resolution plan is INR 3,792,95 Lakhs.	3,792.95	
(iii)	Out of total principal amount due to lenders, an amount of INR 6,748.23 Lakhs has been converted to unlisted Non Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share (NCPRS) of INR 100 cach amounting to INR 6,748.23 Lakhs. These will carry coupon rate of 0.001% and will be redeemable by the Company upon expiry of 5,887 days. In accordance with Ind AS 109 - Pinancial Instruments, the Company has done the initial recognition of NCPRS at fair value of INR 701.86 Lakhs due to which a gain of INR 6,046.37 Lakhs has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.	6.046.37	
(iv)	The lenders have exercised the pledge on 30,217,528 equity shares at price of INR 15.44 per share. Thus, there is a debt settlement of INR 3,983.11 Lakhs against the invocation of pledge of shares which has been considered as deemed contribution from shareholders.	-	3,983.11
	Total	12,457,45	3,983.11

ed contribution from shareholders" in Other Equity

The management believes that the above Resolution Plan together with continued customer support and ownership change will result in revival of operations of the

Pursuant to the Resolution Plan as mentioned above, the share capital of the Company has undergone a change during the year ended 31 March 2019 which is explained

Authorized Share Capital :- Increased from INR 7,705.00 Lakhs to INR 18,005.00 Lakhs, the details are as under

- 57,050,000 equity share capital of INR 10 each amounting to INR 5,705.00 Lakhs has been increased to 92,050,000 equity share capital of INR 10 each amounting to INR 9.205.00 Lakhs.
- 2,000,000 preference share of INR 100 each amounting to INR 2,000,00 Lakhs has been increased to 8,800,000 preference share capital INR 100 each amounting to

Paid up capital:- Increased from TNR 6,794.30 Lakhs to INR 16,996.49 Lakhs, detailed as under:

- Equity share capital has increased from 54,942,964 equity shares of INR 10 each amounting INR 5,494.30 Lakhs to 89,482,657 equity shares of INR 10 each amounting to INR 8,948.27 Lakhs.
- Issue of 6,748,229 Non Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share Capital of INR 100 each amounting to INR 6,748.23 Lakhs.
- 2,000,000 Non Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share Capital of INR 65 each amounting to TNR 1,300.00 Laths (there is no change in same).



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