

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter 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, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its profit including other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 27.8 of the accompanying Ind AS financial statements which describes the uncertainties and impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the operations of the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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



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

When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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 statement in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
- 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards, included in these standalone financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor on the comparative financial information dated 24th June 2020 expressed an unmodified opinion.


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. Further to our comment in the Annexure 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 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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" to this report;
- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021;
- (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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 101720W/W100355


Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership Number: 109859
UDIN: 21109859AAAABZ8342



Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2021

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date to the members of the Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021)

(i) In respect of property, plant and equipment:-

- (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In accordance with this programme, a portion of the property, plant and equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services. Accordingly, it does not have physical inventory. Thus, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments or granted any loans or security or guarantee covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. During the year, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for the services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.



- (vii) (a) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular, in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, goods and service tax, cess and any other statutory dues, except in few cases, to the appropriate authorities as applicable during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, wealth-tax, service tax, duty of custom, excise duty, goods and service tax, value added tax and cess on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company does not have any outstanding dues to financial institution, bank and government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any monies by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given by the management, the provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules 2014 are not applicable to it. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company.



- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him/her as referred to in section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership Number: 109859
UDIN: 21109859AAAABZ8342



Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2021

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date to the members of the Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone 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. 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”) and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 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 over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s 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 system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these 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 reporting 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 the Financial Statements

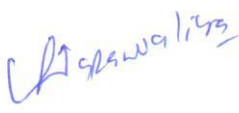
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 March 31, 2021, 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 ICAI.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 101720W/W100355


Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership Number: 109859
UDIN: 21109859AAAABZ8342



Place: Mumbai
Date: 03rd May, 2021

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Balance sheet as at year ended 31 March 2021

		₹ in Lacs	
Particular	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
A. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	282.14	306.01
b) Right to use asset	4	118.50	74.47
c) Intangible assets	5	-	1.82
d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	1.53	1.13
(ii) Loans	7	24.49	56.31
e) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	-
f) Non current tax assets	9	51.15	105.17
Total Non-current assets		477.81	544.91
2 Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	10	11.30	7.72
b) Other current assets	11	124.09	126.24
Total Current assets		135.39	133.96
Total Assets		613.20	678.87
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	12	5.02	5.02
b) Other equity	13	(741.65)	(778.61)
Total equity		(736.63)	(773.59)
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liability	14	76.43	-
b) Provisions	15	87.96	114.61
Total Non-current liabilities		164.39	114.61
2 Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liability	16	37.79	77.55
(ii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	17	0.14	1.07
b) Total outstanding dues other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		1,050.98	1,160.92
(iii) Security deposit	18	0.20	0.20
b) Provisions	19	11.70	16.58
c) Other current liabilities	20	84.63	81.53
Total Current liabilities		1,185.44	1,337.85
Total Equity and liabilities		613.20	678.87
Significant accounting policies	2		
Note to financials statements	1-27		

As per our report of even date
For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/ W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859



Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Shrikant Zaveri
Director
DIN: 00263725

Raashi Zaveri
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00713688

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

		₹ in Lacs	
Particular	Notes	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
1. Revenue from Operations			
(a) Revenue from service income	21	1,103.25	1,621.25
(b) Other income	22	73.84	10.20
2. Total Income (a+b)		1,177.09	1,631.45
3. Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense	23	331.07	466.44
(b) Finance costs	24	6.60	13.64
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	113.64	117.85
(d) Other expenses	26	702.51	1,058.48
4. Total expenses		1,153.82	1,656.41
5. Profit/(Loss) before tax (2-4)		23.27	(24.96)
Income tax expense			
- Tax in respect of earlier years		-	(14.62)
6. Total tax expenses		-	(14.62)
7. Profit/(Loss) after tax (5-6)		23.27	(10.34)
8. Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
i) Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation		13.30	(10.73)
ii) Re-measurement (loss)/profit on quoted investment		0.39	(1.43)
9. Other Comprehensive Income		13.69	(12.16)
10. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (7+9)		36.96	(22.50)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (₹)		463.64	(205.98)
Diluted (₹)	27.7	463.64	(205.98)
Significant accounting policy	2		
Note to financials statements	1-27		

As per our report of even date
For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/ W100355

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859



Shrikant Zaveri
Director
DIN: 00263725

Raashi Zaveri
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00713688

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2021

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

A. Equity Share Capital

Particular	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Equity share of Rs.100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
As at the beginning of the year	5,020	5.02	5,020	5.02
Issue of share capital		-		-
As at the end of the year	5,020	5.02	5,020	5.02

B. Other Equity

Particular	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Securities premium (Refer note no 14)	Retained earnings (Refer note no 14)	Re-measurement of defined benefit plan (Refer note no 14)	
As at 1 April 2019	197.31	(981.48)	41.29	(742.88)
Effect of adoption of new accounting standard IND AS 116 Leases		(13.23)	-	(13.23)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(10.34)		(10.34)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(12.16)	(12.16)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(23.57)	(12.16)	(35.72)
As at 31 March 2020	197.31	(1,005.05)	29.13	(778.61)
As at 1 April 2020	197.31	(1,005.05)	29.13	(778.61)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	23.27	-	23.27
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	13.68	13.68
Total comprehensive income	-	23.27	13.68	36.96
Balance as at 31 March 2021	197.31	(981.77)	42.81	(741.65)

As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101720W/ W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Shrikant Zaveri
Director
DIN: 00263725

Raashi Zaveri
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00713688

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax	23.27	(24.96)
Adjustments to:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	113.64	117.85
Interest income on income tax refund	(7.70)	-
Dividend income	-	(0.02)
Finance cost	6.60	13.64
Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment	-	0.62
Rental income	-	(0.70)
Liabilities/Provision no longer require written back (net)	(7.29)	(3.45)
Other Income – Rent waiver / Lease liability cancellation	(53.00)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	75.52	102.98
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Other Receivables	33.97	(74.17)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(88.80)	145.79
Other Payables	3.11	(20.36)
Provisions	(31.53)	6.98
Cash flow from operations	(7.73)	161.22
Direct tax (paid)/ refund received	54.00	(50.74)
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(A) 46.27	110.48
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2.69)	(8.01)
Proceeds from sale property, plant and equipment	-	0.28
Rental income	-	0.70
Dividend received	-	0.02
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(B) (2.69)	(7.01)
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of lease liability	(40.00)	(108.00)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(C) (40.00)	(108.00)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C) 3.58	(4.53)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year	7.72	12.25
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	11.30	7.72
Notes to cash flow statement		
1 Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in hand	0.26	0.19
Balances with banks	10	
- on current accounts	11.04	7.53
	11.30	7.72

Note to financials statements

1 to 27

As per our report of even date attached
For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101720W/ W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Shrikant Zaveri
Director
DIN :00263725

Raashi Zaveri
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00713688

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Corporate information

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 24 April 1986, in Mumbai. The Company has been converted to a public limited company w.e.f. 27 December 2010. The Company is involved in the business of goldsmiths, silversmiths, gem merchants and other related activities.

2 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies are set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of financial statements

Going concern assumption

The company has incurred a profit before tax of ₹ 23.27 lacs. in the current year and loss of ₹ 24.96 lacs in the previous year, further the company has accumulated losses of ₹ 981.77 lacs as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: ₹ 1,005.05 lacs) against share capital and premium of ₹ 202.33 lacs (31 March 2020: ₹ 202.33 lacs) for which the company assured of continual operational and financial support from its holding company. Based on the above, these financial statements have been prepared under a going concern assumption.

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency.

c. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments), and
- Net defined benefit liability

d. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, (regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique). In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability, if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability, at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

e. Current -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 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.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

2 Basis of Preparation of standalone financial statements and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instrument do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating Cycle :

Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE')

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price/acquisition cost, net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on property, plant and equipment after its purchase/completion is capitalized only if it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Property, plant and equipment not ready for the intended use on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". CWIP Policy - Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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

Gains or losses arising from disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation on PPE has been provided under on the basis using straight line method over the useful life of the assets, as prescribed in schedule II to the Company act 2013. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted, if appropriate.

Depreciation for the year is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of such assets can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. All costs relating to the acquisition are capitalised.

Intangible assets are amortised in the Statement of profit & loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use based on the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefits of the asset.

The Company's intangible assets comprise of Computer software which are being amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life of five years.

Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. If the useful life of an asset is estimated to be significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortisation method is changed to reflect the changed pattern.

c) Impairment of non financial assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is considered as a cash generating unit.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognising the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

2 Basis of Preparation of standalone financial statements and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable net of returns, volume rebate excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

i) Service Income :- Revenue from services is recognized upon rendering of services to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

ii) Interest Income :- Interest income from a financial assets is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest Income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

iii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

iv) Rental Income arising from operating leases is accounted for on straight line basis over the base terms unless the rentals are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation and is included in revenue in the Statement of profit and loss account due to its operating nature.

e) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the period are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

f) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contribution to a Government administered scheme and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards provident fund and employee state insurance, which are a defined contribution plan, at the prescribed rates. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a unfunded defined benefit plan. Provision towards gratuity are provided on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year using the projected unit credit method and are debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis. Actuarial gains and losses arising during the year are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on unavailed leave on the end of calendar year will be encashed on (Basic+FDA). Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

g) Leases

As per Ind AS 116- Lease, the determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

2 Basis of Preparation of standalone financial statements and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Where the Company is the lessee

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated as per straight line method. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Profit and 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.

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

h) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/ loss for the year using applicable tax rates at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

i) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company creates a provision when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted to its present value if the effect of time value of money is considered to be material. These are reviewed at each year end date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may or may not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

2 Basis of Preparation of standalone financial statements and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet and for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise cash in hand and cash at bank are considered as integral part of the Company cash management.

l) Financial instruments

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.

Financial asset

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (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 assets' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met.

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right 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 does not retain control of the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at FVOCI. For financial assets other than trade receivables, as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

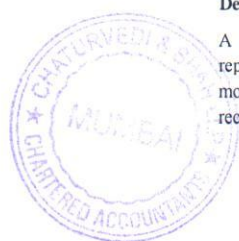
Financial liabilities :

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit and loss.

De-recognition

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



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

2 Basis of Preparation of standalone financial statements and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet, if the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

m) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

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

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following notes:

(a) Measurement of defined benefit obligations

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment retirement benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(b) Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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

(c) Recognition of taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(d) Useful life of property, plant and Equipements

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

The Company at the end of each reporting period, based on external and internal sources of information, assesses indicators and mitigating factors of whether a store (cash generating unit) may have suffered an impairment loss. If it is determined that an impairment loss has been suffered, it is recognised in profit and loss.

(e) Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the losses incurred by the Company. The Company has received a letter from its Holding Company, confirming its support for continued operations of the Company at least up to 30th April 2023. Management believes that the same will enable the Company to continue as a going concern and meet its financial obligations in the near future. These financial statements, therefore, do not include any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of asset and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 March 2021

3 Property, plant and equipment

₹ in Lacs

Particular	Freehold land	Factory building	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Total
Cost						
As at 1 April 2019	24.38	110.66	225.99	27.65	5.33	394.51
Additions during the year	-	-	5.03	1.18	1.80	8.01
Deduction during the year	-	-	1.44	-	-	1.44
As at 31 March 2020	24.38	110.66	229.58	28.83	7.13	400.58
As at 1 April 2020	24.38	110.66	229.58	28.83	7.13	400.58
Additions during the year	-	-	2.58	-	0.13	2.70
Deduction during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2021	24.38	110.66	232.16	28.83	7.26	403.28
Depreciation						
As at 1 April 2019	-	14.29	43.19	8.00	2.73	68.20
Depreciation for the year	-	4.80	18.29	2.72	1.13	26.94
Deduction during the year	-	-	0.57	-	-	0.57
As at 31 March 2020	-	19.09	60.90	10.73	3.86	94.57
As at 1 April 2020	-	19.09	60.90	10.73	3.86	94.57
Depreciation for the year	-	4.78	17.79	2.77	1.23	26.57
Deduction during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2021	-	23.87	78.69	13.50	5.09	121.15
Net book value						
As at 31 March 2021	24.38	86.79	153.47	15.33	2.16	282.14
As at 31 March 2020	24.38	91.57	168.68	18.11	3.27	306.01



4 Right to Use Assets and Lease Liability

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particular	Amount
Cost	
As at 1 April 2019	158.68
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	6.40
Deduction during the year	0.02
As at 31 March 2019	165.07
As at 1 April 2020	165.07
Addition	129.27
Deduction during the year	-
As at 31 March, 2021	294.34
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2019	-
Depreciation during the year	90.76
Deduction during the year	0.17
As at 31 March 2020	90.59
As at 1 April 2020	90.59
Depreciation for the year	85.25
Deduction during the year	-
As at 31 March, 2021	175.84
As at 31 March 2020	74.47
As at 31 March 2021	118.50

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particular	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
As at 1 April 2020	77.55	-
As at 1 April 2019	-	171.91
Additions	123.07	-
Accretion of interest	6.60	13.64
Less: Lease payment	40.00	108.00
Less: Lease liability adjusted during the year	53.00	-
As at 31 March 2021	114.22	77.55
Non Current	76.43	-
Current	37.79	77.55

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

Particular	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	85.25	90.76
Interest expense on lease liabilities	6.60	13.64
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	33.50	40.15
Variable lease payments (included in other expenses)	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	125.35	145.55

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 40.00 lacs in 31 March 31 2021. The Company also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of ₹ 123.07 lacs in March 31, 2021 (₹ NIL in 31 March 2020).

5 Intangible assets

Particular	Computer Software
Cost	
As at 1 April 2019	11.53
Additions during the year	-
Deduction during the year	-
As at 31 March 2020	11.53
As at 1 April 2020	11.53
Additions during the year	-
Deduction during the year	-
As at 31 March, 2021	11.53
Amortisation	
As at 1 April 2019	9.57
Amortisation for the year	0.14
Deduction during the year	-
As at 31 March 2020	9.71
As at 1 April 2020	9.71
Amortisation for the year	1.82
Deduction during the year	-
As at 31 March, 2021	11.53
Net book value	
As at 31 March 2021	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.82



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

₹ in Laes

6 Investments

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid - Quoted)		
Bank of Baroda		
1,903 (31 March 20 : 1,903 of Bank of Baroda share) Equity shares of ₹ 74.15 each (31 March 20 ₹ 53.55 each)	1.41	1.02
Investments in equity instruments (Unquoted)		
Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd		
1,155 (31 March 20: 1,155) Equity shares of ₹ 10.00 (31 March 20 ₹ 10.00 each)	0.12	0.12
	1.53	1.13
Aggregate book value of quoted investments (BOB)	5.06	5.06
Aggregate market value of quoted investments (BOB)	1.41	1.02
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	0.12	0.12

7 Loans

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(Unsecured considered good)		
To related parties		
Security deposits (Refer note 27.4)	18.23	50.09
To parties other than related parties		
Security deposits	6.26	6.23
	24.49	56.31

8 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Deferred tax assets (Refer note no 8b)	313.62	333.90
Deferred tax Liability	(25.44)	(20.77)
Net deferred tax assets*	288.18	313.13
Deferred tax assets recognised in financial statements	-	-
*in the absence of convincing evidence, the company has not recognised deferred tax assets		
8 (a): Income tax expense		
(i) Amounts recognised in profit and loss		
Current income tax	-	-
Changes in estimates relating to prior years	-	-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Change in tax rate	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Tax expense for the year	-	-
(ii) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
(iii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	23.27	(24.96)
Company's domestic tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Tax using the company's domestic tax rate	5.86	-



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Tax effect of:		
Income not considered for tax purpose/ Exempt income	-	-
Set off against earlier year carried forward losses	5.86	-
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax	-	-

8 Deferred tax assets (net)

8 (b): Deferred tax

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Net balance March 31, 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment, Right to use assets & Intangible assets	(20.77)	4.67	-	(25.44)
Employee Benefits	44.31	10.92	-	33.39
Leases			-	
Carried forward losses	219.37	3.57	-	215.80
Unabsorbed depreciation	66.81	2.38	-	64.43
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)	309.73	21.55		288.18
Net deferred tax assets restricted to*	-	-	-	-

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Net balance March 31, 2019	Recognised in profit or loss*	Recognised in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(27.03)	(6.26)	-	(20.77)
Employee Benefits	43.13	(1.18)	-	44.31
Carried forward losses	248.07	28.70	-	219.37
Unabsorbed depreciation	58.73	(8.08)	-	66.81
Deferred tax asset on adoption of Ind AS 116 Leases	-	(3.40)	-	3.40
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)	322.90	9.77		313.13
Net deferred tax assets restricted to	-	-	-	-

Tax losses carried forward

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future capital gains profit will be available against which the company can use the benefits therefrom.

Tax losses carried forward

Year ended	Amount	Expiry date
31-Mar-21	1,113.44	31-Mar-29
31-Mar-20	1,168.56	31-Mar-28



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

9 Other tax assets

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Advance tax (net of provision ₹ 20.00 lacs) (31 March 2020: ₹ 20.00 lacs)	51.15	105.17
	<u>51.15</u>	<u>105.17</u>

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash on hand	0.26	0.19
Balances with banks	11.04	7.53
	<u>11.30</u>	<u>7.72</u>

11 Other current assets

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Prepayments	3.13	4.92
Advances to others	71.05	70.65
Employee advances	0.41	0.14
Balance with government authorities (Other than income tax)	49.50	50.53
	<u>124.09</u>	<u>126.24</u>

12 Equity share capital

Authorised

Particular	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares		No. of shares	
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	10.00	10,000	10.00
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10.00</u>

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particular	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares		No. of shares	
As at the beginning of the year	5,020	5.02	5,020	5.02
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	<u>5,020</u>	<u>5.02</u>	<u>5,020</u>	<u>5.02</u>

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particular	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares		No. of shares	
Equity shares				
At the beginning and at the year end	5,020	5.02	5,020	5.02
At the end of the year	<u>5,020</u>	<u>5.02</u>	<u>5,020</u>	<u>5.02</u>

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his share of paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid.

Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particular	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	% holding in class	No. of shares	% holding in class
Equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid-up held by Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Limited and nominee	5,020	100%	5,020	100%

13 Other equity

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Securities premium		
As at the beginning of the year	197.31	197.31
Add: Securities premium collected during the year	-	-
As at the end of the year	197.31	197.31
Retained earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	(1,005.05)	(981.48)
Add/Less: Opening impact of Ind AS 116: Leases	-	(13.23)
Adjusted balance as at 01 April 2019	(1,005.05)	(994.71)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	23.27	(10.34)
As at the end of the year	(981.78)	(1,005.05)
Other comprehensive Income		
As at the beginning of the year	29.13	41.29
Add: Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit	13.69	(12.16)
As at the end of the year	42.82	29.13
	(741.65)	(778.61)

Securities premium

Premium collected on issue of securities are accumulated as part of securities premium. Utilisation of such reserves is restricted by the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's undistributed profits/(losses) after taxes.

Other comprehensive income

Items of other comprehensive income consist of re-measurement of defined benefit plan.

Other comprehensive income accumulated in Other Equity, net of tax

The disaggregation of changes in other comprehensive income by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

14 Non-Current Lease liability

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Lease liability (Refer note 4)	76.43	-
	76.43	-

15 Non-current provisions

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27.3 (b))	87.96	114.61
	87.96	114.61

16 Current Lease liability

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Lease liability (Refer note 4)	37.79	77.55
	37.79	77.55



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

17 Trade payables

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Due to		
- To related parties (refer note 27.4)	977.95	1,054.73
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (refer note 27.2)	0.14	1.07
- Due to other	73.03	106.19
	<u>1,051.11</u>	<u>1,161.99</u>

18 Security deposit

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
- Deposits	0.20	0.20
	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.20</u>

19 Current provisions

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Employee benefits obligation		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 27.3 (b))	2.92	9.71
Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 27.3 (c))	8.78	6.87
	<u>11.70</u>	<u>16.58</u>

20 Other current liabilities

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Other payables		
Accrual for expenses	17.71	5.63
Employee benefits payable	55.45	68.54
Statutory dues#	11.47	7.36
	<u>84.63</u>	<u>81.53</u>

#Statutory liabilities includes Tax deducted at source, Employee state insurance, Goods and service tax, Provident fund and Profession tax.
Other current liabilities are non-interest bearing and have an average of 12 months terms
Undisputed statutory dues are generally settled in the next months



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

21 Revenue from operations

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
Service income (refer note 27.4)		
-Labour charges	1,103.25	1,621.25
	<u>1,103.25</u>	<u>1,621.25</u>
India	1,103.25	1,621.25
Outside India	-	-
Reconciliation of revenue as Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:		
Revenue as per contracted price	1,103.25	1,621.25
Revenue as per Statement of Profit and Loss	<u>1,103.25</u>	<u>1,621.25</u>

22 Other income

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
Dividend income	-	0.02
Interest income on income tax refund	7.70	-
Interest income on others	1.49	-
Interest income on security deposit	4.35	6.03
Rent Income	-	0.70
Liabilities/Provisions no longer required written back	7.30	3.45
Rent concession (refer note below)	53.00	-
	<u>73.84</u>	<u>10.20</u>

During the year ended 31st March 2021, the Company has negotiated rent waiver arrangements with the landlord due to the factory remaining closed resulting out of lockdowns induced by the COVID 19 Pandemic. The Management believes that such waiver is for short term in nature and thus in accordance with the notification issued by the Central Government in consultation with National Financial Reporting Authority dated 24th July, 2020 as Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 with effect from 1st April, 2020, the Company has elected to apply the practical expedient available of not considering the rent waiver as a lease modification as envisaged in the Standard. Accordingly the Company has recognised ₹ 53.00 Lacs for the year ended 31st March 2021.

23 Employee benefits expenses

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	268.69	404.77
Contributions to provident and other funds	19.91	34.41
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 27.3 (b))	17.25	18.71
Compensated absences (Refer note 27.3 (c))	8.04	(12.42)
Staff welfare expenses	17.18	20.97
	<u>331.07</u>	<u>466.44</u>

24 Finance costs

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
Interest expense on lease liability (Refer note 4)	6.60	13.64
	<u>6.60</u>	<u>13.64</u>



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

25 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	26.57	26.94
Depreciation on right to use assets (Refer note 4)	85.25	90.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 5)	1.82	0.14
	113.64	117.85

26 Other expenses

Particular	Year end 31 March 2021	Year end 31 March 2020
Stores and spares consumed	184.93	276.80
Job work charges	331.64	541.97
Power and fuel	39.94	61.43
Rent (Refer note 4)	33.50	40.15
Rates and taxes	21.72	25.79
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	7.19	5.77
- Others	3.23	5.81
Insurance	0.70	0.51
Travelling and conveyance	0.22	1.05
Payment to auditors:		
-Statutory audit	8.03	8.00
-Limited review	-	1.60
- Out of pocket expenses	-	0.64
Legal and professional fees	30.38	43.08
Printing and stationery	1.08	2.16
Telephone and postage expenses	2.05	1.69
Security charges	12.21	17.83
Bank charges	0.04	0.01
Housekeeping Charges	12.80	14.11
Interest on Late Payment of Tax (TDS & Others)	0.42	-
Miscellaneous expenses	12.43	10.07
	702.51	1,058.48



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

27.1 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any pending litigations as on 31st March 2021 requiring disclosure of contingent liabilities. (31 March 2020 : Rs Nil)

(ii) Commitments

Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31 March 2021 is ₹ Nil, (31 March 2020: ₹ Nil) (net of advances)

(iii) Leases

Lease commitment as a lessee

The company has entered into agreements for taking on lease industrial premises & plant & machinery. These lease have terms of three years. All lease include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on the annual basis to the prevailing market condition.

The future minimum lease payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March 2021 are as follows -

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Amount due within one year from the balance sheet date	66.00	110.70
Amount due for the period after one year and before five years	120.00	-
Amount due for the period after five years	-	-
Total	186.00	110.70

The initial non-cancellable period of lease contracts have been taken for the disclosure above.

27.2 Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

On the basis of the information and records available with management, there are no dues to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises who have registered with the competent authorities.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each		
Principal amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises.	0.14	1.07
Interest due on the above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day, during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and		
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

27.3 Gratuity and Other Post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company operates gratuity plan unfunded trust wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service. In case of some employees, the Company's scheme is more favourable as compared to the obligation under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. A part of the gratuity plan is unfunded and managed within the Company, hence the liability has been bifurcated into unfunded.

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance, which are defined contribution plan. The company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund and other funds for the year aggregated to ₹.19.91 lacs (31 March 2020: ₹ 34.41 lacs) which is shown under notes to financial statements 23 - 'Employee benefits expenses'.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

b) Defined benefit plans

I Change in Benefit Obligation	Gratuity (unfunded)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Liability at the beginning of the year	124.33	101.90
Current Service Cost	9.05	11.00
Interest cost	8.20	7.71
<u>Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:</u>		
change in demographic assumptions	-	0.08
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	-	10.40
others	(13.29)	0.25
Benefit paid	(37.41)	(7.01)
Liability at the end of the year	90.88	124.33



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

Bifurcation of Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
Current liabilities (Short term)	2.92	9.71
Non-Current liabilities (Long term)	87.96	114.61
Present value of obligation	90.88	124.33
II Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Liability at the end of the year	90.88	124.33
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet	90.88	124.33
Current provision	2.92	9.71
Non current provision	87.96	114.61
	90.88	124.32
III Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current service cost	9.05	11.00
Past service cost	-	-
Loss/(Gain) on settlement	-	-
Net interest Cost/ (Income) on net defined benefit liability/(Asset)	8.20	7.71
Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	17.25	18.71
IV Other Comprehensive Income		
<u>Actuarial (gains) / losses</u>		
change in demographic assumptions	-	0.08
change in financial assumptions	-	10.40
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(13.29)	0.25
others	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain)/loss arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(13.29)	10.73
V Balance sheet reconciliation		
Opening net liability	124.33	101.90
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	17.25	18.71
Expense recognized in the Statement of OCI	(13.29)	10.73
Contribution paid	(37.41)	(7.01)
Amount recognised in balance sheet	90.88	124.33

VI Sensitivity analysis

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate, the salary growth rate and the average life expectancy. The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to these assumptions. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit liability at 31 March 2021.

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	102.66	80.90	136.98	113.38
Salary growth rate (- / + 1%)	81.10	102.16	113.61	136.44
Attrition Rate (- / + 1%)	96.83	86.93	134.06	118.08
Mortality Rate (- / + 1%)	90.97	90.78	124.42	124.23

VII Principal actuarial assumptions		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate per annum		6.60%	6.60%
Salary escalation rate per annum		10.00%	10.00%
Normal retirement age		60	60
Mortality		100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	Upto 30 years	Based on past service: 4.51%	Based on past service: 4.51%
	31 to 44 years	9.77%	9.77%
	Above 44 years	0.75%	0.75%



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
VIII Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	12 years	10 years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):		
1 year	2.92	9.72
2 to 5 years	17.89	33.77
6 to 10 years	32.45	60.62
More than 10 years	175.31	157.48

c) Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based unavailed leave on end of calendar year will be encashed on (Basic+FDA). Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

27.4 Information on related party transactions as required by the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 for the year ended 31 March 2021

In accordance with the requirement of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures", name of the related parties, related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exist and with whom transactions have taken place during the reported period are as follows:

I. Name of related parties

Holding Company
1 Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Limited
Key Managerial Personnel
1 Shrikant Zaveri, Director
2 Binaisha Zaveri, Director
3 Raashi Zaveri, Director
4 Mayur Choksi, Director



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

27 Notes to Accounts (Continued)

27.4 Information on related party transactions as required by the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) - 24 for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

Transactions during the year and balances as at year end with related parties (Holding company):

Nature of transaction	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Transaction during the year		
Service income	1,103.25	1,621.25
Rent paid	73.00	147.60
Reimbursement of expenses	2.13	4.66
Balance as at		
Security deposits given	18.23	50.09
Inventory of customer	1,032.22	897.36
Advance received from customer	-	157.38
Trade Receivable	54.27	-

27.5 Earning per share (EPS)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	23.27	(10.34)
Weighted average number of equity shares	5,020	5,020
Basic and diluted earning/(loss) per share (face value Rs 100 per share)	463.64	(205.98)

27.6 Segment reporting

The Company has only one reportable business of rendering labour service for manufacture of jewellery and only one reportable geographical segment which is India. Accordingly, the company is a single segment company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment".



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

Financial Instruments - Fair values and risk management (Continued)

Financial risk management

A: Credit risk

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 exposures to trade receivables (mainly institutional customers), deposits with landlords for store properties taken on leases and other receivables including balances with banks.

Trade receivables and other deposits

The company is involved in the business of manufacturing of goldsmiths, silversmiths, gem merchants, ornaments and other related activities. The Company is 100% Subsidiary of Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Limited and the company dealing with only one customer ie holding company. The Company also given lease security deposits to its parent company.

Other financial assets

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 11.30 lacs as at March 31, 2021 (₹ 7.72 lacs as at March 31, 2020). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank.

B: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments:

March 31, 2021	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	1,051.11	1,051.11	1,051.11	-
Other current financial liabilities	0.20	0.20	0.20	-
March 31, 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	1,161.99	1,161.99	1,159.95	2.04
Other current financial liabilities	0.20	0.20	0.20	-



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

₹ in Lacs

27.7 Financial Instruments - Fair values and risk management 27.7.1 Financial Instruments - Fair values

Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below.

a) The fair value of financial instruments have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements)

The categories used are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;
- Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
- Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

31 March 2021	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-current financial assets							
Investments	1.53	-	1.53	1.53	-	-	1.53
Security deposit	-	24.49	24.49	-	-	-	-
Others							
Current financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		11.30	11.30	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities							
Trade payables		1,051.11	1,051.11	-	-	-	-

31 March 2020	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-current financial assets							
Investments	1.13	-	1.13	1.13	-	-	1.13
Security deposit	-	56.31	56.31	-	-	-	-
Current financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7.72	7.72	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	1,161.99	1,161.99	-	-	-	-

27.7.2 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems 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.

The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Note 27.7: Financial Instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

27.7.2: Financial risk management (continued)

C: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i. Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. There are no exposure to currency risk as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing financial assets or borrowings because of fluctuations in the interest rates, if such assets/borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

iii. Price risk

Exposure from investments in quoted equity instruments

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in quoted equity held by the company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit and loss.

27.8 Impact assessment of Covid 19

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company's operations and revenue during the period were impacted due to COVID-19. The current "second wave" that has significantly increased the number of cases in India has led to suspension of operations and closure of factory due to regional / local restrictions in areas with a significant number of COVID-19 cases. This unprecedented disruption continues to impact the business and financial results. The Company has been taking various precautionary measures to protect its employees, customers and society at large, like controlled movement, maintaining social distancing, taking appropriate and stringent hygiene measures and following the directions of government/regulatory authorities. The Company believes that the pandemic is not likely to impact the carrying value of its assets. The Company continues to closely monitor the developments and possible effects that may result from the current pandemic, on its financial condition, liquidity and operations and is actively working to minimize the impact of this unprecedented situation. As the situation is continuously evolving, the eventual impact may be different from the estimates made as of the date of approval of these financial statement.

27.9 The figures for the corresponding previous period / year have been regrouped / rearranged wherever considered necessary to make them comparable.

27.10 The standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 3rd May, 2021

As per our report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 101720W/ W100355

Vijay Napawaliya

Partner

Membership No. 109859

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03 May 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri (Bombay) Limited

CIN : U36911MH1986PLC039643

Shrikant Zaveri

Director

DIN: 00263725

Raashi Zaveri

Whole Time Director

DIN: 00713688