

## Independent Auditors Report

To Members of Total Transport Systems Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS Financial statements of Total Transport Systems Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS Financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key Audit Matters

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

#### Conversion from Indian GAAP to Indian Accounting Standards

The company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for first time this year. The application of and transition to these standards is complex and is therefore an audit focus area.

Our audit processes on adoption of Ind AS included but was not limited to the following:

- a. Evaluated the analysis performed by the management for identification and measurement of all differences in current adopted policies and accounting policies compliant with Ind AS and verified the appropriateness of the methodology.
- b. Evaluated the appropriateness of the adjustments recorded by the management as at 01<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to transition to the new standards.
- c. Evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures provided under the new standards and assessed the completeness and mathematical accuracy of the relevant disclosures.

#### Evaluation of Impairment of Trade Receivable

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 the company has trade receivables of Rs. 96.38 crores.

The amount being significant to the standalone financial statements, the determination of impairment charge required the application of significant judgement by management, in particular with respect to determination of recoverable/ fair value amount of these trade receivables which in aggregate is significant to the standalone financial statements. There are many factors that need to be considered when concluding that a balance needs to be impaired including default or delinquency in payments, length of the outstanding balances and implementation difficulties.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

We obtained the management's analysis on the recoverability of the trade receivables outstanding for all significant cases. This analysis includes background information of the customer, balance outstanding, delays in collection and legal issues. We tested the ageing of trade receivables from recoverability perspective and also performed procedures relating to obtaining evidence of receipts from the trade receivables after the period ended on a test check basis.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made by the company in this connection in accompanying financials statements.



### Contingent Liability

For the year ended 31st March 2020 the company has contingent liabilities of Rs.7.36 crores.

A provision is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event from which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a realisable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow or resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent Liability for tax demands are disclosed at tax demand plus penalty less tax paid.

We have assessed the company's accounting policy as per Ind AS-37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands for the year ended March 31, 2020 from Management. We reviewed the same to challenge the managements underlying assumptions in estimating the tax provision and the possible outcome of the disputes.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

1. 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.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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

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are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind As 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 28 to the financial statements;
  - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts
  - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For **D. B. Ketkar & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
FRN: 105007W

N. S.Ketkar  
(Partner)

Membership No.: 040521

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30<sup>th</sup> July 2020

UDIN: 20040521AAAHG7033



## Annexure – A to the Auditor’s Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 of the Auditor’s Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of even date to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.

- i. a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) Based on the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of records by us the title deeds to immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- ii. The Company is a service company, primarily rendering services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made or loans or guarantee or security provided to the parties covered under Section 186.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- vii. a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India;
- b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except to the extent disclosed below:

Nature of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount	Period	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks
Income Tax Act 1961	Tax Demand	42,58,379	A.Y 2017-18	CIT (Appeals)	
Finance Act 1994	Duty & Penalty	6,80,52,652	F.Y. 2009-10 to 2014-15	Commissioner (Appeals)	

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the bank, financial institutions and/or government.
- ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/ provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act 2013.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- 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 non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **D. B. Ketkar & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
FRN: 105007W

N. S. Ketkar  
(Partner)  
Membership No.: 040521

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30<sup>th</sup> July 2020





## Annexure – B to the Auditor’s Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TOTAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

#### Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

#### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

#### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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### Opinion

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

**For D. B. Ketkar & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN: 105007W**

**N. S. Ketkar**  
**(Partner)**  
**Membership No.:040521**

**Place: Mumbai**  
**Date: 30<sup>th</sup> July 2020**

