

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN MAGNESIUM AND CHEMICALS LIMITED, HYDERABAD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SOUTHERN MAGNESIUM AND CHEMICALS LIMITED** ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the accompanying financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows 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) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors responsibility for the Audit of 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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.

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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
<p>Valuation of Inventory:</p> <p>Inventory forms a significant part i.e. 60% of the Company's total assets. Inventory comprises of Raw Materials and Finished goods. Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Magnesium powder and ingots are the main raw material for the Company. Magnesium powder and ingots, which are imported are subject to high price fluctuation risk as well as foreign currency risk. The volatility in the prices of Magnesium powder and ingots may have significant impact on the valuation of not only raw material but also other items of inventory. In determining the net realisable value, the management uses data of sales of finished good available which is a management estimate. We have considered this as a key audit matter due to the significant amount in the inventory and volatility in the prices of Magnesium powder and ingots.</p>	<p>Principal audit procedures</p> <p>Our audit procedures include the following substantive procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have reviewed the stock records and held discussion with the management. We verified arithmetical accuracy of valuation records. • For a sample of inventory items we have verified that the weighted average cost calculation by the system in the case of inventory is appropriate. • We have reviewed the price movement of Magnesium powder and ingots prices in respect to cost to the Company. Compared such prices with recent selling prices. • Compared the value of Finished goods with the last selling prices of the respective product to determine the basis of valuation adopted.

Other Information

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 standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the 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 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 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, 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 financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act,
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of 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 the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company 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.

There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

for **BRAHMAYYA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 000513S

Sd/-
(K.SHRAVAN)
Partner
Membership No.215798

Place : HYDERABAD
Date : 10.05.2019

ANNEXURE - A TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT:

The Annexure referred to in Para 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date, to the members of SOUTHERN MAGNESIUM AND CHEMICALS LIMITED, HYDERABAD, for the year ended March 31, 2019.,

1. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. As explained to us, the management has physically verified the fixed assets during the year and there is a regular programme of physical verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of the assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - 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 properties are held in the names of the Company.
2. As explained to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification between the physical stocks and book records were not material.
3. a. During the year, 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.
 - b. In view of our comments in para (a) above, Clause (III) (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 of the aforesaid order are not applicable to the Company.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not advanced any loan to any Director and no investments were made during the year as referred to in sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Paragraph 3(iv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Hence the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules framed there under, do not apply to this Company.
6. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prime facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have however not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or Complete.
7. a. According to the records, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value added tax, Cess and all other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2019 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institutions and Banks during the year.
9. 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, the provisions of paragraph 3 (ix) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 are not applicable.

10. 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.
11. 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 for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
12. 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 Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with 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.
14. According to the information and explanation 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.
15. 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 Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

for **BRAHMAYYA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 000513S

Sd/-
(K.SHRAVAN)
Partner
Membership No.215798

Place : HYDERABAD
Date : 10.05.2019

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 SOUTHERN MAGNESIUM AND CHEMICALS LIMITED, HYDERABAD (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material aspects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditure of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and
3. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness have been identified as at March 31, 2019;

The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system for customer acceptance, credit evaluation and establishing customer credit limits for sales, which could potentially result in the Company recognizing revenue without establishing reasonable certainty of ultimate collection. A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, 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 March 31, 2019, 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 **BRAHMAYYA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 000513S

Sd/-
(K.SHRAVAN)
Partner
Membership No.215798

Place : HYDERABAD
Date : 10.05.2019