



Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of
The Supreme Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of The Supreme Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in which are included the standalone financial statements for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditors of the Company's 24 manufacturing units located in the India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2020, its profits (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of standalone 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 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's response
1.	<p>Inventory – existence and valuation</p> <p>As at March 31, 2020, the Company held inventories of ₹ 89,057 Lakhs. [Also, refer Note no. 1.9 and 11 of the standalone financial statements]</p> <p>Inventories existence and valuation was an audit focus area because of nationwide lockdown imposed by the Government of India in view of pandemic coronavirus (COVID 19).</p> <p>As explained by the Management, due to COVID 19 related restriction on account of nationwide lockdown, physical verification of inventories, lying at various locations as on the Balance sheet date and subsequently also till the date of this report, couldn't be carried out.</p> <p>We have accordingly designated this as a focus area of the audit.</p>	<p>Audit procedures performed:</p> <p>We have performed following alternative audit procedures over inventory existence and valuations.</p> <p>(a) Ensuring the effectiveness of the design, implementation and maintenance of controls over changes in inventory to determine whether the conduct of physical inventory verification at a date other than the date of the financial statement is appropriate and testing of those controls whether those have operated effectively.</p> <p>(b) Performing procedures to ensure that the changes in inventory between the last verification date and date of the Balance sheet are properly recorded (Roll forward procedures).</p> <p>(c) Performing substantive analytical procedures to test the correctness of inventory existence and valuation.</p> <p>(d) Testing of accuracy of inventory reconciliations with the general ledgers at period end, including test of reconciling items.</p> <p>The procedures performed gave us a sufficient evidence to conclude about the inventory existence and valuation.</p>
2.	<p>Industrial Promotion Scheme (IPS) receivables</p> <p>Other current assets include government grant in the form of refund of Sales tax/GST under IPS Scheme of ₹ 7,929 lakhs as at March 31, 2020 (₹ 6,242 lakhs as at March 31, 2019) from the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan as the respective scheme notifications were issued by the aforesaid State Governments.</p>	<p>Audit Procedure performed:</p> <p>In response to the risk of completeness of the accruals in the standalone financial statements:</p> <p>We have examined the eligibility certificates and obtained a list of year wise break- up of the IPS receivables by the Company for all the financial years.</p>

Sr. No	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's response
	<p>Post GST, the state of west Bengal is yet to notify the IPS scheme and accordingly, the Company has not recognized grant, since July 2017 the amount whereof is presently not ascertainable.</p> <p>Management judgement is involved in assessing the accounting for grants and particularly in considering the probability of a grant being released and we have accordingly designated this as a focus area of the audit.</p>	<p>We had discussed the status of the assessment of grants receivable for all the financial years and the Management view on the expected time frame by which the grants will be released.</p> <p>Additionally, we have considered the status of the previous assessments and the adjustments, if any, done by the respective concerned authorities.</p> <p>The procedures performed gave us a sufficient evidence to conclude that the grants have been accounted in terms of the schemes announced by various state governments.</p>

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The Other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to the Board report, Business responsibility report, Corporate Governance report and Shareholder's information, but does not include the standalone financial statement and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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 required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements 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 standalone 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 control 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 the 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 entity'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 standalone 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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 standalone 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.

Other Matter:

We did not audit the financial statements of 24 branches included in the standalone financial statements of the Company whose financial statements reflect the total assets of ₹ 283,044 lakhs as at March 31, 2020 (₹ 283,816 lakhs as at March 31, 2019) and total revenue of ₹ 544,220 lakhs for the year ended on that date (₹ 551,657 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2019). The financial statements of these branches have been audited by the 9 branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches, is based solely on the report of such branch auditors.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Pursuant to the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 and records.
 - (c) The reports on the financial statements of branches of the Company audited under section 143(8) of the Act by nine firms of independent auditors have been sent to us and properly dealt with by us in preparing this report.
 - (d) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit & 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.
 - (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.
 - (f) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on records by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a Directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (g) 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".
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Sec 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 by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- (i) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the 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 performance in its standalone financial statements. [Refer note no. 38 to standalone financial statements]
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, except ₹ 11 lakhs.

For **LODHA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051E

R. P. Baradiya
Partner
Membership No. 44101
UDIN:- 20044101AAAACW9904

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2020



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

ANNEXURE "A" REFERRED TO IN "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" SECTION OF OUR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME INDUSTRIES LIMITED OF EVEN DATE:

- i. a. The Company has maintained proper records, showing full including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b. As explained to us the Company has a phased program for physical verification of the fixed assets for all locations. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable, considering the size of the Company and nature of its fixed assets. Pursuant to the program of the physical verification of fixed assets, physical verification of the assets has been carried out during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company except certain freehold land and building having carrying value of ₹ 43 lakhs as at March 31, 2020 (₹ 43 lakhs as at March 31, 2019) are held in the name of 2 directors on behalf of the Company, due to technical reasons.
- ii. The inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods in transit and those lying with third parties. The procedures of physical verification of the inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and nature of its business. As per the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to book records. Due to COVID 19 related nationwide lockdown, the Management was not able to perform year end physical verification of inventory, except at 2 locations (holding 6% of total inventory).
- 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 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 complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, to the extent applicable with respect to the loans and investments made. The Company has not provided any guarantee and security to parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- v. No deposits have been accepted by the Company within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to rules made by the central government for the maintenance of cost records under sub section 1 of section 148 of the Act in respect of company's products and services and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, custom duty, cess, excise duty, service tax, goods and service tax, value added tax, and other material statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess which have been not deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount ₹ in Lakhs	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty and Penalty	4,016	2000-01 to 2016-17	Custom Excise & Service Tax Appellate tribunal (CESTAT)
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and Sales Tax / VAT / Entry Tax- Acts of various states	Sales Tax / VAT and Entry Tax	339	Various years from 2000-01 to 2016-17	Joint / Deputy Commissioner / Commissioner (Appeals)
		489	Various Years from 2002-03 to 2015-16	Sales tax Appellate Tribunal and Revisionary Board
		40	Various Years from 2000-01 to 2015-16	High Courts

- viii. Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks and government. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to debenture holders during the year.
- ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of Initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) during the year or in the recent past.

- 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 fraud by or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, the Company has paid / provided for the managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act and all the details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standard (Refer Note 40 to the standalone financial statements).
- 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 or in the recent past. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions prescribed under Section 192 of the Act with directors or persons connected with them during the year.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **LODHA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051E

R. P. Baradiya
Partner
Membership No. 44101
UDIN:- 20044101AAAACW9904

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2020



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

ANNEXURE "B" REFERRED TO IN "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" SECTION OF OUR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME INDUSTRIES LIMITED OF EVEN DATE:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Supreme Industries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 component 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 the preparation of standalone 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 entity are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the 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 over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential component 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 **LODHA & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. – 301051E

R. P. Baradiya
Partner

Membership No. 44101
UDIN:- 20044101AAAACW9904

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2020