

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of  
**LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED**  
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

**Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, 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 the 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, 2019, and the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Qualified Opinion**

- (a) The Company's trade receivables aggregating to Rs 2,445,169 are old and under litigation. The said amount includes Rs 2,134,761 receivable from a trade debtor, in respect of which reference is invited to Note No 22. Since the Hon'ble City Civil & Sessions Court, Greater Mumbai, has ordered the company to pay Rs 29,38,735 to the said party (plus interest from date of filing of suit), recovery of the said sum of Rs 2,134,761 from the same party is doubtful in our opinion, more so because the debt is now barred by limitation. Hence, in our opinion, provision for doubtful debts needs to be maintained against the said Trade Receivable of Rs 2,134,761. Thus, Trade Receivables and Other Equity are overstated by Rs 2,134,761 and loss and comprehensive loss for the year are understated by the same amount.
- (b) The company's investment in unquoted equity shares have been stated at cost instead of their fair value, which is not in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 109 Financial Instruments. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in support of their respective cost to be an appropriate estimate of their fair value. Consequently, we are unable to determine whether and to what extent any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs). 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### **Key Audit Matter**

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance 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. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

#### *KAM – 1 Evaluation of claims against the company*

The company has material uncertain matters under dispute which involved significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. Refer Note No 22 and 23.

#### *Auditors' Response*

##### Principal Audit Procedures

Obtained details of dispute and litigation for the year ended 31.03.2019 from the management. We involved our internal experts to challenge the management's underlying assumptions in estimating 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other 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 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 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 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.
- 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 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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, and subject to the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we report to the extent applicable 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;

LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED

- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under, subject to non-compliance with Ind-AS 109 as detailed in Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph;
- (e) On the basis of the 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 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”; and
- (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 Ind-AS financial statements – Refer Note No 6, 22 and 23 to the Ind-AS financial statements;
  - II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

**FOR A. PATWARI & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm registration No. : 326300E

70, Diamond Harbour Road  
Kolkata-700 023  
The 27 Day of May 2019

**ARVIND PATWARI**  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 065505

**LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED**

**Statement on matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of Sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013, for the year ended 31st March 2019**

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records to show full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year, and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) As the company did not hold any inventory during the year, clause (ii) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (iii) 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. Therefore clause (iii) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (iv) In respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security made or provided by the company during the year, the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 have been complied with.
- (v) In accordance with information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits during the year and hence directives issued by the Reserve bank of India and provisions of section 73 to 76 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, and rules framed there under are not applicable. No order in this regard, in respect of the company, has been passed by the Company Law Board or Reserve Bank of India or National Company Law Tribunal or any other court or any other tribunal.
- (vi) As explained to us the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records for the Company under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing of all undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, Value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, so far as applicable to the Company, with the appropriate authorities and the company has no outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The Company has no disputed statutory dues on account of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or value added tax or cess.

LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED

- (viii) In accordance with the information and explanations given to us the company had no dues of any financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holder during the year.
- (ix) No moneys have been raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans, by the company, during the year. Therefore, clause (ix) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (x) In accordance with our audit as per generally accepted auditing practices and the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by or on the Company by its officers or its employees has been noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) No managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the company during the year. Therefore clause (xi) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company as defined in section 406(1) of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore clause (xii) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (xiii) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind-AS Financial Statements etc as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore clause (xiv) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and therefore compliance of the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- (xvi) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. as the financial assets are less than 50% of company's total assets as at the end of the year under audit.

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The 27 Day of May 2019

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Proprietor  
Membership No. 065505

**LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED****Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of  
Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)  
for the year ended 31st March 2019**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Lynx Machinery And Commercials Limited (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind-AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls considering the essential components of internal financial controls as per section 134(5)(e) of the Act and as stated in the applicable Standards of Auditing 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, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance 168 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

LYNX MACHINERY AND COMMERCIALS LIMITED

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 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.

### **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 31st March, 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.

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The 27 Day of May 2019

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