

TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

2018-2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members of
TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), 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 financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2019, and its loss, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for 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, 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 opinion.

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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the Ind. AS 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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.

Ind. AS 115 has become applicable on the Company with effect from April 1, 2018 which prescribes detailed guidance for various elements of revenue recognition and requires detailed contract assessment as per the accounting principles prescribed under the newly applicable accounting standard. The application of new revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgments and interpretations relating to identification of separate performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, recognition of revenue over the period and recognition of contract acquisition costs. Accordingly, the matter has been identified as KAM.

The procedures performed includes following:

Assessed the Company's process to identify the impact of adoption of new revenue accounting standard;

Selected a sample of contracts and evaluated them along with supporting evidence to determine whether various elements of revenue recognition are assessed in accordance with the principles prescribed under Ind. AS 115;

Read and assessed the disclosure made in the financial statements for assessing compliance with disclosure requirements.

Auditor's Responsibility 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.

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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 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 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 Company 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 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 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 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 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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books ;
- c) The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) 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 (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

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.

For Mukesh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 106599W

Sd/-
(CA. Mukesh Shah)
Proprietor
M.NO. – 35005
DATE : 30th May, 2019.
PLACE : Mumbai.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN POINT 1 OF REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS ON THE ACCOUNTS OF TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2019

1 (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) A major portion of the assets has been physically verified by the management in accordance with the phased program of verification adopted by the company. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. To the best of our knowledge, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the company.

2 The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. On the basis of our examination of stock records, we are of the opinion that no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

3 The company has not granted any secured or unsecured loans to any companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. The company has no such transaction during the year to which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 gets attracted.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.

6. The company is not covered under the clause regarding maintenance of cost records as prescribed by the Central Government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and as certified by the cost auditor, the company has maintained proper accounts and records for the same.

7. (a) According to the records of the company, the company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the records of the company, there are no dues of sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty or value added tax on account of any dispute except dues of Sales Tax Department (The Case is under appeal) as follows:

Financial Year 2010-11 Demand Raised Rs.23,88,767/- (Appeal Allowed) Order passed in company's Favour, New Demand Rs. NIL
Financial year 2012-13, Demand raised Rs. 23,79,101/- (Appeal Pending)

8. According to information and explanation given to us the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institution, bank or government. The company has not issued any debentures.

9. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us the term loan of the company were applied for the purpose for which those are raised.

10. No fraud on or by the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. According to information and explanation given to us the company has paid or provided the managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.

12. The said company is not a Nidhi company. Hence the provisions of Nidhi company are not applicable.

13. According to information and explanation given to us the company has disclosed all the transactions with the related parties in compliance with the sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details have been enclosed in the Financial Statements as required by applicable accounting standard.

14. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placements of shares.

15. According to information and explanation given to us the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.

16. The company is not required to registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Mukesh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 106599W

Sd/-
(CA. Mukesh Shah)
Proprietor
M.NO. – 35005

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ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

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 TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 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 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. 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.

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. 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; TRIJAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED.
- (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 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 Mukesh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 106599W

Sd/-
(CA. Mukesh Shah)
Proprietor
M.NO. – 35005