

JMT/CS/014/2023-24

Date: 28 October, 2023

To, The Compliance Officer Bombay Stock Exchange Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street Mumbai – 400 001 Scrip Code - 513691	To, The Compliance Officer, National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange Plaza Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra Mumbai-400 051 Scrip Code: JMTAUTOLT
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Sub.: Submission of Audited Standalone Financials of JMT AUTO LTD for the Year ended 31st March, 2023 along with the Audit Report

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to Reg 33 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, we enclose hereto, the Audited Standalone Financials of JMT AUTO LTD for the Year ended 31st March, 2023 along with the Audit Report taken on record by the Erstwhile Resolution Professional / Member of Monitoring Committee of the Company for the purpose of facilitating compliance.

The Monitoring Committee has been formed pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan vide Order of Hon'ble NCLT, New Delhi Bench dated 21st August, 2023, in the matter of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of JMT AUTO Limited.

You are hereby requested to take the same on record and oblige.

Thanking you,

For **JMT AUTO LIMITED**

.....
(Mona K Bahadur)
COMPANY SECRETARY
Encl: As above

CIN : L42274DL1997PLC270939

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Adityapur, Jamshedpur-832 109, Jharkhand, India
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Website : www.jmtauto.com

Registered Office :
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New Delhi - 110048
Phone : +91 9234602083

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

JMT AUTO LIMITED

Disclaimer of Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of JMT Auto Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes on financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the company. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

1. Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion:

Attention is drawn to:

We draw your attention to the fact that, the financial records up to the period 23 February 2022 pertain to the period prior to the appointment of the Erstwhile Resolution Professional and therefore, while facilitating the collection and dissemination of the said information, the Erstwhile Resolution Professional has relied upon and assumed the accuracy/veracity of the data/information provided by the officials of the company, suspended directors, and the records of the company made available to the Erstwhile Resolution Professional, which the Erstwhile Resolution Professional has assumed are in conformity with the applicable law and present a true and fair view of the position of the company as of the dates and for the year indicated therein. The primary purpose of publishing the financial statements is for the compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the rules and regulations framed thereunder ("Act") and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 ("Listing Regulations")

- a) **Internal Controls** – In the absence of documented control framework which includes standard operating process for various areas of operations, risk control matrices, etc. and also due to the inability of the management to substantiate that there were adequate internal control that exist and operates effectively for various balances brought forward from the earlier years and transactions up to the year ended 31 March 2023, we are unable to comment on the presence and effectiveness of internal controls.

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b) Non - Compliances

We have not been provided with any documented framework to ascertain completeness and timely compliance with the provisions of various applicable statutes. Therefore, we are not able to comment on the completeness of compliances under applicable statutes. Further, during the course of our audit, we have observed a few instances of non-compliances with provisions of SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements and The Companies Act, 2013. Major non-compliances observed are –

- i. The Company has not prepared and presented Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, as required under Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - ii. The Company has not appointed Internal Auditors as required by Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - iii. Company has during the year not complied with filing of returns / form DPT-3, MSME Return, IEPF Return, Annual Returns and all other compliances as applicable and due during the period.
 - iv. As required by Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, the Company has not conducted audit of Cost Records.
- c) The company is not in compliance with various laws and regulations even before the CIRP was initiated, including certain requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, FEMA, Provident Fund, Income Tax, GST, etc. Management is in the process of evaluating the financial and other consequences arising from such non-compliance and of making non-compliances assessment of other non-compliances, to determine the impact/consequences, including financial and operational impact, of such non compliances on the company. Pending final determination and assessment thereof, no adjustments have been made to these financial statements. In the absence of relevant information and records the impact of non-compliances cannot be assessed or verified, we are unable to express an opinion on the same. Refer Note no. 19 of the standalone audited financial statements.
- d) RP has no access to the various compliance portal such as Provident Fund, ESIC, FEMA, etc., and hence notices received during the year, if any, and non-compliance thereof cannot be ascertained and quantified. Refer note No. 41(h) of the standalone audited financial statements.
- e) In terms of the provisions of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) (“Code”), the Resolution Professional is required to undertake a review of certain transactions. Such review has been initiated and the Erstwhile RP is required to accordingly form an opinion and act on the observations and findings of such review in terms of the provisions of the Code. The Erstwhile RP had appointed Transaction auditors for auditing transactions falling with the meaning of section 43 to section 66 of the insolvency and bankruptcy code,

2016. These transactions have been disclosed by the Erstwhile RP in the financial statements without giving any impact of the same in any line item of the financial statement for the previous year as well as for the current financial year. Refer note No. 41(o) of the standalone audited financial statements.

- f) For the period under audit, while auditing the financial statements & underlying supporting's for expenses appearing as Direct expenses in relation to purchases, consumption and movement in inventories of work in progress and finished goods, sufficient documentation & substantiation for us to derive an audit opinion were not available and hence a disclaimer of opinion is expressed by us. Aspects such as non-availability of records as well as accounting & all the record keeping personnel, not working with the company at this time, contributed to the situation wherein an audit opinion could not be formed.
- g) Balances of Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Loans and Advances and other balances of assets and liabilities are recognised as per books of account, information, documents and records available and are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any. In the absence of relevant records and information the accuracy of balances for the period ended 31 March 2023 cannot be verified and may be materially misstated to that extent. These balances are impaired based on the valuation report obtained under the provisions of the IBC, 2016. Refer note No. 41(n) of the standalone audited financial statements.
- h) The Company has not received information from vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence the same is not disclosed, also, no provision for interest paid/payable under this Act has been created during the year ended 31 March 2022. It is pertinent to note that all payables prior to CIRP period will be dealt with in accordance with the provision of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016. Refer note No. 17 of the standalone audited financial statements.
- i) Employee Benefit expenses**
The operations of the company were actively carried on up to 23 February 2022, after which certain employees resigned from the company. In the absence of relevant information such as the employee wise resignation date during pre-CIR period and their salary details, the liability of gratuity and leave encashment is not ascertainable and not provided for as at 31 March 2023, in the absence of information the existing provisions made upto 31 March 2021 are continued and being reflected in the financial statements. Subsequently the company has gone into CIRP, under IBC and all claims of the employees, including that for leave encashment and gratuity will be entertained only through claims submitted by the employees.
- j) In absence of relevant information, documents and records, provision for current tax expense and tax expenses on amounts recognized in other comprehensive income is not calculated, to that extent the figure for provision for tax is materially misstated. Refer note No. 41 (j) of the standalone audited financial statements.

- k) During the year company has not provided for any onerous contracts. As the company is in the CIRP as on the date of preparation of financial statements and audit thereof, claim in respect of onerous contract, if any, will only be through claims submitted as per the provision of the IBC, 2016. As the operational claims are not reinstated in the books, no provision is currently made in the books of accounts. Refer note No. 41 (i) of the standalone audited financial statements.
- l) Effective 01 April 2019 the company has adopted Ind AS 116- 'Leases' under modified simplified approach without adjustment of comparatives. The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

For the balance in ROU account of Rs 351.67 lakhs no underlying details are available with the Erstwhile RP as regards the number of leases covered, cash outflow on account of lease rentals and other relevant details required to calculate the ROU asset. The same has been impaired in the previous year by management on the basis of Valuation report under IBC 2016. Refer note No. 40 of the standalone audited financial statements.

- m) As a part of CIRP, creditors of the company were called upon to submit their claims to the Erstwhile RP in terms of the applicable provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Claim submitted by the financial creditors, operational creditors, workmen and employees have been verified and admitted by the Erstwhile RP. Financials claims have been provided in the books upto the date of preparation of financial statements i.e. year ended 31 March 2022 to the extent of information available and the accuracy of balances cannot be verified and may be materially misstated to that extent. Refer note No. 41 (d) of the standalone audited financial statements.

The Financial Claims have been restated as per claims submitted by the Lenders upto CIRP date. Further, the Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution plan of the Company and hence interest provision on all the facilities has not been made during the CIRP period.

- n) Balances with banks is as per information, records and bank statements made available to the Erstwhile RP. Any difference in the amount of bank balances with books of accounts and Bank statements, the reconciliation of the same has been prepared by the employees retained in the accounts department by the Erstwhile RP and the same is relied upon by the Erstwhile RP.
- o) Statutory dues represent withholding taxes payable on salary, vendor payments, professional tax, provident fund, GST dues, etc. are provided on the basis of information, records and information available with the Erstwhile resolution professional during the CIRP period. No other statutory dues payable to the pre CIRP employees are accounted for in the absence of relevant information with the Erstwhile RP and impact of such non-compliance in form of interest and penalty is currently not quantified by the management

in the financial statements. Refer note No. 19 of the standalone audited financial statements.

- p) No deferred tax is created for the year ended 31 March 2023, in the absence of relevant information, records and documents in the possession of the Erstwhile RP. Refer note No. 15 of the standalone audited financial statements.
- q) With respect to ECL for Trade Receivables, In absence of information with regard to the quantitative parameters like age of the receivables, past default trends, etc., the management has not assessed the ECL for Trade receivables. The management has provided for the necessary impairment in value of trade receivables as per the valuation report conducted during the CIRP period. Refer note No. 8A of the standalone audited financial statements.
- r) The Company is in the business of manufacturing Automotive Components however, in the absence of relevant records and information we are unable to identify geographical segment wise information as per the requirement of Ind AS 108 – “Operating Segments”. The Information reported for assessment of performance of business and allocation of resources is identified as a single segment i.e. Automotive Components under Ind AS 108 -"Operating Segments". Refer note No. 41 (a) of the standalone audited financial statements.
- s) In the absence of reconciliation between the purchase amount reflected in the purchase register and the amount reflected in the financial statements, the completeness and accuracy of the amount of purchases and balance of creditors for purchases cannot be ascertained and the same may be materially misstated. Refer note No. 41(f) of the standalone audited financial statements.
- t) The management has tested all its assets like Property Plant & Equipment, Intangibles, Capital Work in Progress, Capital Advances, Investments, Loans and Advances, Indirect Tax Receivables and all the other assets like Security Deposit etc. for impairment. Provision for impairment has been created as per the valuation required to be conducted as per IBC, 2016. Refer note No. 41 (m) of the standalone financial statements.
- u) The company has no detailed listing available for balance recoverable from various governmental authorities. In the absence of relevant information and records, the amount receivable from governmental authorities has been impaired by the management. Refer note No. 10 of the standalone audited financial statements.
- v) The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 have been prepared basis the trial balance as on year ended 31 March 2023. Further the Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 encompasses significant exceptions/adjustments arising from the discrepancies in the closing balances reported in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, errors and omissions in the book of accounts and the numerous transactions (subject to the outcome of ongoing Transaction Audit) undertaken prior to

the commencement of CIRP when the powers of supervising and directing the affairs of the Company were vested with the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the best judgement assessment and estimation of closing balances 31 March 2023 have been done to the extent possible, but the accuracy and reliability of these balances cannot be assured or verified by Erstwhile RP and hence the financial statements are materially misstated to that extent. Refer note No. 41 (c) of the standalone audited financial statements.

- w) **Inventory:** We were not appointed as auditor of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023, until after 31 March 2023 and thus did not observe the counting of physical inventories at the end of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at 31 March 2023 which are included in the balance sheet at INR 583.33 Lakhs, by using other audit procedures. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustment to this amount was necessary. Further no physical verification of stock could be got conducted by the Erstwhile RP as at 31 March 2023
- x) The management has valued the inventory as on 31 March 2023 basis the valuation report obtained as per the requirement of the IBC 2016. As the valuation report does not give out value of stock on individual basis i.e. value of Raw material, work in progress and finished goods, the impairment in the value of inventory is done in the previous year on an overall basis Refer note No. 7 of the standalone audited financial statements.
- y) In the absence of relevant and sufficient information, records and documents it is not possible for the Resolution professional to identify the related parties and the transactions with related parties and hence the accuracy and reliability of the related parties disclosure for the year ended 31 March 2023 cannot be assured or verified by Erstwhile RP and cannot be commented upon by us. Refer note No. 36 of the standalone audited financial statements.
- z) Due to non-availability/completeness of information on books of accounts and other documents & records of the Company, following cannot be ascertained in relation to Revenue, Expenses, Assets & Liabilities of the Company:
 - i) Completeness and Accuracy of Expenses and Income
 - ii) Existence and Accuracy of Assets and Liabilities

Also, due to the non-availability of information on status of legal cases, demands notices from GST, Income Tax, TDS and any other notices from government authorities, additional Contingent Liability cannot be determined and hence not reported. Refer note No. 19 of the standalone audited financial statements.

aa) Going Concern:

As depicted in note No. 41 (p) of the standalone audited financial statements, due to ongoing CIRP i.e., 23rd February, 2022 and the substantial financial stress, the going concern basis of preparation of these financial statements could be materially affected. . IRP had

tried to raise interim funds to run the operations but the requisite approval did not come through COC.

The Company has accumulated losses of INR 19,049.31 Lakhs and the Company has registered net loss of INR 776.63 Lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2023 and net loss of INR 16,013.61 Lakhs for the previous year (FY 2021-22) (including provision for finance cost and depreciation).

The above-mentioned conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Statement of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis as the resolution plan for the revival of the Company has been approved by the COC and filed with NCLT on 20 January 2023.

The Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the Resolution Plan of JMTAL. Accordingly, Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi ceased to act as RP of JMTAL from the receipt of the order. The statement of financial statements and notes to accounts have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP for the limited purpose of facilitating the compliance process without going into the authenticity and correctness in any respect.

2. Key Audit Matters:

Except for the matters described in the Basis for disclaimer of Opinion paragraph and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections of our report, we have determined that there are no Key Audit matters to communicate in our report.

3. Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. However, since the company was under CIRP, no annual report has been prepared.

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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

4. Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements:

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended 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 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 financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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.

The Honorable National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi ('NCLT') on 23 February, 2022 admitted the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ('CIRP') application filed against the Company and appointed Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi, having IBBI Registration No. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265 as the Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) in terms of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ('the Code'). Further, the committee of creditors during the CIRP in its first meeting held on 22 March 2022, has appointed Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi as the Resolution Professional (RP) to manage the affairs of the Company. As per section 17 (1)(b) of IB Code, 2016 the powers of board of directors of the corporate debtor shall stand suspended and be exercised by the Resolution Professional.

5. 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements. 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and the ethical requirements as prescribed under the laws and regulations applicable to the Company.

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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such internal 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.
- 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.

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 statements of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Annual 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 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.

6. Other Matters:

The Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution plan of JMTAL. Accordingly, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Sethi ceased to act as RP of JMTAL from the receipt of the order. The Financial Statements and notes to accounts have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP for the limited purpose of facilitating the compliance process without going into the authenticity and correctness in any respect.

For the purpose of this audit, we have relied upon the financial statements provided to us by the Erstwhile RP. It is noteworthy that the Erstwhile RP has inserted a note, as part of notes to accounts, set out in Note No 41 (b)

It is pertinent to note that the Erstwhile Resolution Professional made all practicable and reasonable efforts from time to time to facilitate information/data from the officials of the Company in relation to the preparation of the statements of the company; and that he should be absolved from the accuracy, veracity and sufficiency or completeness of information gathered by him basis which the standalone financial statements have been prepared. As per the said note, the Erstwhile RP has taken on record the standalone audited financial statements only to facilitate the CIRP process without any liability of the same. To the extent the Erstwhile RP has disclaimed his liability with respect to accuracy, veracity and sufficiency or completeness of information provided to him by the officials of the Company, the standalone audited financial statements may suffer from issues of accuracy, veracity, sufficiency, completeness or reliability. *[Relevant observations upon the extent of veracity of the standalone audited financial statements have been made in the paragraph 1 of this Section.]*

Our opinion is disclaimed in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that
 - a. Subject to matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer Opinion paragraph, we have sought but were unable to obtain all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit
 - b. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether 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. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
 - d. Because of the significance of the matters described paragraphs 1 in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion and state whether the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 as amended;
 - e. The matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - f. On the basis of the petition filed by financial creditor with NCLT for resolution process under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 management of the Company was vested with Resolution Professional as on the date of this report and hence we were not able to obtain the declaration of Directors u/s. 164(2) of the act;
 - g. In our opinion, no managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors;
 - h. 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 A";
 - i. 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. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether the financial statements disclose the complete impact of pending litigations on its financial position.

However, any claim pertaining to any litigation up to the CIRP date will be routed as per the provision of the IBC, 2016;

- ii. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Any claim pertaining to any long term contract upto the CIRP date will be as per the provision of the IBC, 2016 and;
- iii. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether the Company has any liability towards unclaimed dividend and whether the same has been transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- iv. (a) Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether the Company has, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether the Company has, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we are unable to comment on whether ,something has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company is under CIRP and hence has not declared or paid any dividend

during the year and accordingly reporting on the compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 is not applicable for the year under audit

2. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
3. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 23108263BGZYHB3569

“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Financial Statements of JMT Auto 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 JMT Auto Limited (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2023 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.

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 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We have not been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence 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 reliability of financial reporting & 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.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph 1 of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the internal financial controls.

For **JHS Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

Tasnim Tankiwala

Partner

Membership No: 108263

Date: 28 October 2023

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 23108263BGZYHB3569

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Financial Statements of JMT Auto Limited

Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022:

- (1) In respect of the Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.
 - (b) As explained to us, the fixed assets had not been physically verified by the management but the same has been verified by the valuers appointed by the Erstwhile Resolution Professional as per the requirement of IBC, 2016 post his appointment after the CIRP date. Material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification and the same had been properly dealt with in the books of accounts to the extent of information and records that were available with the Erstwhile RP in the previous year. No further adjustments are required for the year, under audit.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the title deeds/ lease deeds and other records examined by us, we report that the title deeds/ lease deeds in respect of all immovable properties of land which are freehold, immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the Financial Statements of the company and buildings are held in the company’s name or in the company’s erstwhile name as at the balance sheet date .

As the original title deeds for all the immovable properties have been deposited with the lenders for various facilities availed, we have been provided with the photocopy of the title deeds for our verification.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph 1 of our report, we are unable to comment on whether any proceedings has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (2)
- (a) As explained to us, the inventories had not been physically verified by the management during the year under audit. However, the same has been arranged to be verified by the Erstwhile Resolution Professional by appointing an external agency post his appointment after the CIRP date.

- (b) Material discrepancies i.e. more than 10% in aggregate were noticed on such physical verification and the same had been properly dealt with in the books of accounts to the extent of information and records that were available with the Erstwhile RP during the previous year. No further adjustments are required for the year, under audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institution on the basis of the security of current assets. It is pertinent to note that the company was admitted under CIRP with effect from 23 February 2022 and in the absence of relevant documents and information available with the Erstwhile RP, we are not able to comment on whether the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with financial institutions or banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (3) The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year under audit.
- (4) The Company has not granted, any loans, investments, guarantees and securities in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable during the year under audit.
- (5) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Thus, reporting under this Clause of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (6) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and we comment that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, in the absence of proper records related to the Work in Progress and other records available with the Company, it is not possible for us to comment on the completeness of these cost records.
- (7) According to the information and explanations provided to us and as per the records maintained by the Company in respect of statutory dues:
- a. There has been instances of inordinate delays and defaults in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, Income Tax, indirect taxes and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

The following undisputed statutory dues are outstanding in the financial statements for a period of more than six months as at March 31, 2023 from the date they became payable:

Name of Statute	Nature	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
Income Tax Act 1961	TDS	*FY 2022-23	6.01
Employees Provident Fund Act 1952	Employee and Employer share of Provident fund	FY 2022-23	18.01
Professional Tax Act 1987	Professional Tax	FY 2022-23	0.13

The amount stated in the above table is only for the period pertaining to the post CIRP date. This amounts are subsequently paid till the date of signing of the Audit Report.

*For amount payable towards TDS, in the absence of relevant information and records we are not able to comment on the period of delay as at 31 March 2023.

For Pre CIRP period because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph 1 of our report, we are unable to comment on whether the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, and any other material statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and if not, the extent of the arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

As on the date of this report the resolution plan has been approved, however when the company was under CIRP has admitted certain claims from statutory authorities as per the provision of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. However as stated in the Basis of disclaimer of Opinion paragraph of our audit report, operational creditors are not reinstated as per the claims received and hence the claims received and admitted in relation to the statutory dues has not been provided for in the books of accounts.

- b) According to the information and explanation provided to us by the management, with respect to dues of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Service Tax or Duty of customs or Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax the following dues have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of disputes:

Name of Statute	Nature Of Dues	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Forum where dispute is pending
The Finance Act 1994	Capital Cenvat availed in EOU	For Several years	444.00	GST Authority

Income Tax Act 1961	Defaults in case of TDS due to short deduction/short payment	For Several years	20.08	Income Tax Authority
The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	GST	For Several years	1,341.40	GST Authority
Central Excise Act 1944	Excise	For Several years	1,082.37	GST Authority

(8) As the Company is under CIRP during the year under audit, it enjoys moratorium under section 14 of the IBC, 2016 and hence tax assessment notice, if any, has not been considered currently by the Erstwhile RP for the purpose of reporting in the financial statements and hence there are no instances of any transactions not being recorded in the books that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(9)

a) On the basis of information and explanation given to us the company has defaulted in repayment of both working capital loan and term loan to the following banks/. However, in the absence of relevant information and records, we are not able to comment on the period and the amount of default as required under this clause.

Loan amount outstanding as on 31 March 2023 from bank includes the following:

Particulars	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Total Outstanding as on 31 March 2023
Working Capital Demand Loan	255,533,472.00	22,055,528.00	277,589,000.00
Cash Credit	1,24,74,12,051	152,868,496	1,40,02,80,547
Total	1,50,29,45,523	174,924,024	1,67,78,69,547

Lenders have been considered based on financial claims received and admitted under CIRP.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been declared a willful defaulter by the following banks/financial institutions in the previous year. There is no addition to this declaration during the year under audit:

Sr. No	Particulars
1	<i>Axis Bank Limited</i>
2	<i>Bank of India</i>
3	<i>State Bank of India</i>
4	<i>IDBI Bank Limited</i>

Further, Corporate Insolvency Proceedings under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been initiated against the company during the previous year by Axis Bank.

- c) As the Company is under CIRP with effect from 23 February 2022, no term loan were obtained by the company during the year under audit and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d) Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph 1 of our report, we are unable to comment on whether, funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) The company has not taken any fund from any entity or a person on account of or to meet the obligation of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year under audit.
- f) The company has not raised any loan during the year on the pledged of securities and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.
- (10) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company
- (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (11) a). 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 material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we informed of such case by the management except reporting of following fraudulent transactions under Section 66 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by the Erstwhile RP to the Honorable NCLT:

b) Since we have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during our audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

SN	Particulars	INR in crs
1	Transaction entered with group/ related entity lead to monetary loss, which could have been avoided amounting to Rs. 73.28 crores	73.28
2	Purchase of Fixed Assets from Related Party amounting to Rs. 10.74 crores, Invoice date appears to be of 2015-16 & 2016-17, which is booked in 2019-20, with narrations of closing entry. No underlying documents provided for the said transactions	10.74
3	Investment in an entity in 2015-16, fetched no returns or value to CD amounting to Rs. 7.00 as investment loss and unknown notional loss	7.00
4	Falsification and mis-representation to stake holders including financial creditors by way of inflated inventory in books as compared to actuals in existence as per inspection report of RP Team, the gap is amounting to Rs. 33 crores	33.00
5	Sale of Fixed Assets in FY 2020-21 without obtaining NOC from the term lenders/ Working Capital Lenders, also no underlying documents on such sale of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 1.59 crores	1.59
	Total Amount amongst all Respondents	125.61

Sr. No	<u>Additional for Respondent 1</u>	INR in crs
1	Excess Management Remunerations amounting to Rs. 0.76 crores as allowed under Companies Act, 2013	0.76

c) Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph 1 of our report, we are unable to comment on whether whistle-blower complaints, if any, received during the year by the company.

- (12) According to information and explanation given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (13) Due to the possible effects of the pending matters as stated in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our auditor's report, the Company has not recorded any adjustments that may be required in this regard. Accordingly, (a) we are unable to comment if the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 or the Companies Act, 2013. (b) We are unable to comment as to whether the details disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards are adequate in respect of the transactions entered and as a consequence of the balance as at March 31, 2023;
- (14) (a) During the course of our examination and in the absence of documented control framework which includes standard operating process for various areas of operations, risk control matrices, etc. and also due to the inability of the management to substantiate that there were adequate internal control that exist and operates effectively for various balances brought forward from the earlier years and transactions up to the year ended 31 March 2022, we are unable to comment on the presence and effectiveness of internal controls.
- b) The Company has not got internal audit as required under Section 138 of the Companies Act 2013 conducted during the year under audit.
- (15) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year as referred in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (16) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the group (as defined in core investment companies (Reserve bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the orders is not applicable.
- (17) The Company has incurred cash losses of INR 687.74 Lakhs in the current year and INR 5,930.16 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (18) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (19) Due to on-going CIRP w.e.f 23rd February, 2022 and the substantial financial stress the going concern basis of preparation of these financial statements could be materially affected. Further The Company has accumulated losses of INR 19,049.31 Lakhs and the Company has registered net loss of INR 776.63 Lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2023 and net loss of

INR 16,013.61 Lakhs for the previous year (FY 2021-22) (including provision for finance cost and depreciation).

The above-mentioned conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Statement of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis as the resolution plan for the revival of the Company has been approved by the COC and application filed with NCLT on 20th January, 2023 and the Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution plan of JMTAL.

- (20) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, section 135(1) is not applicable to the Company for the year under audit and hence reporting under clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (21) In absence of requisite information and as company is not presenting consolidated financial statements, we are unable to comment on the following clause that there has not been any qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements. [Clause 3(xxi)]

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 23108263BGZYHB3569

JMT Auto Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(A) ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	7,759.46	7,778.29
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	-	-
(c) Right-of-use assets	40	-	-
(d) Intangible assets	3	-	-
(e) Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4	-	-
(f) <u>Financial assets</u>			
(i) Investments	5A	-	-
(ii) Loans & Advances	5B	86.62	86.62
(iii) Other financial assets	5C	-	58.43
(g) Other non-current assets	6	-	-
Sub total-Non-current assets		7,846.08	7,923.35
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	583.33	595.83
(b) <u>Financial assets</u>			
(i) Trade receivables	8A	163.26	163.26
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8B	75.25	52.74
(iii) Loans	5B	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	8C	204.55	164.47
(c) Income tax assets (net)	9	4.84	-
(d) Other current assets	10	31.40	28.04
Sub total current assets		1,062.64	1,004.34
TOTAL-ASSETS		8,908.72	8,927.69
(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	5,038.32	5,038.32
(b) Other equity	12	(19,049.31)	(18,272.68)
Sub total-Equity		(14,010.99)	(13,234.36)
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) <u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Borrowings	13	-	-
(b) Provisions	14	409.19	409.19
(c) Deferred Tax liability (Net)	15	-	-
Sub total-Non-current liabilities		409.19	409.19
Current liabilities			
(a) <u>Financial liabilities</u>			
-Borrowings	16	16,778.70	16,837.88
-Trade payables	17		
(i) Total outstanding dues of Micro & small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues other than Micro & small enterprises		2,474.19	2,430.14
-Other financial liabilities	18	2,279.04	1,550.49
(b) Other current liabilities	19	975.89	931.62
(c) Provisions	20	2.72	2.72
Sub total-Current liabilities		22,510.52	21,752.86
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,908.72	8,927.69

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Financial Statements 1 to 41

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

For JMT Auto Limited
Taken on record for facilitating compliance process:

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

Pardeep Kumar Sethi
Erstwhile Resolution Professional of JMT Auto Limited/Member
of Monitoring Committee of JMT Auto Limited
(Demitted office of RP vide NCLT order dated 21.08.2023)
IBBI Registration no. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

JMT Auto Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31 March 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
(A) Revenue			
(a) Revenues from operations	21	106.77	6,213.91
(b) Other Income	22	39.89	87.32
Total Income		146.66	6,301.23
(B) Expenses			
(a) Cost of Material consumed	23	4.67	782.51
(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	24	8.39	4,495.12
(c) Employee benefit expenses	25	193.59	2,020.14
(d) Financial expenses	26	3.08	1,845.02
(e) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	27	18.83	1,112.65
(f) Impairment expenses	28	70.05	8,970.80
(g) Other expenses	29	624.67	3,088.60
Total Expenses		923.29	22,314.84
(C) Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		(776.63)	(16,013.61)
(D) Exceptional Items [Income/(Expense)]	30	-	-
(E) Profit/ (Loss) before tax (C+D)		(776.63)	(16,013.61)
(F) Less: Provision for Tax	15		
Current tax		-	-
Previous Year Income Tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense/ (credit)		-	-
(G) Profit/ (Loss) after tax for the year (E-F)		(776.63)	(16,013.61)
(H) Other Comprehensive Income	31		
(i) Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
(I) Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (net of tax) (G+H)		(776.63)	(16,013.61)
Earnings/ (Loss) Per Share	32		
a) Basic		(0.15)	(3.18)
b) Diluted		(0.15)	(3.18)
(Nominal value of share Re. 1 each)			

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Financial Statements 1 to 41

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

For JMT Auto Limited
Taken on record for facilitating compliance process:

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

Pardeep Kumar Sethi
Erstwhile Resolution Professional of JMT Auto Limited/Member
of Monitoring Committee of JMT Auto Limited
(Demitted office of RP vide NCLT order dated 21.08.2023)
IBBI Registration no. IBBI/PA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

JMT AUTO LIMITED			
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31 March 2023			
<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>			
Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Loss before tax:	(776.63)	(16,013.62)	
Adjustments for:			
Add: Depreciation & Amortisation	18.83	1,112.65	
Add: Financial Expenses	3.08	1,845.02	
Add: Impairment	70.05	8,970.80	
Add: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful debts		-	
Less: Profit on sales of Property Plant & Equipments		-	
Less: Interest Received & Other Income	(39.89)	-	
Cash flow from Operating activities before changes in following asset and liability	(724.55)	(4,085.14)	
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	12.51	4,570.40	
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(46.05)	1,028.02	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non- Current Assets	58.43	53.00	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(28.32)	797.33	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payable	44.04	857.01	
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	68.00	(21.02)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(0.00)	-	
Cash generated from operating activities	(615.94)	3,199.60	
Income Tax Paid (net of refund)	(4.84)	-	
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities A	(620.78)	3,199.60	
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	
Payment for purchase of Capital work in progress		-	
Interest Received	0.76	-	
Proceed from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		(1.57)	
(Purchase) / Sales of investments (Net)		(5.01)	
Net Cash inflow/ (outflow) from Investing activities B	0.76	(6.58)	
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Repayment) /Disbursement of borrowings (net)	(59.19)	(1,322.24)	
Corpus Fund Received	701.73	-	
Finance Charges Paid	-	(1,845.02)	
Net Cash inflow/ (outflow) from financing activities C	642.54	(3,167.26)	
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) during the year (A+B+C) D	22.51	25.76	
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (D) E	52.74	26.98	
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	75.25	52.74	
Components of cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year			
		<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	
Cash on Hand	-	-	
Refer Note No 8B			
Balance with Schedule Banks	-	-	
Refer Note No 8B			
-Current accounts	75.25	52.74	
- Fixed Deposits	-	-	
Other Bank Balances	-	-	
Refer Note No 8C			
-Balance in banks against unpaid dividend	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	75.25	52.74	

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

For JMT Auto Limited
Taken on record for facilitating compliance process:

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

Pardeep Kumar Sethi
Erstwhile Resolution Professional of JMT Auto Limited/Member of
Monitoring Committee of JMT Auto Limited
(Demitted office of RP vide NCLT order dated 21.08.2023)
IBBI Registration no. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

JMT Auto Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31 March 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2021	Changes during the Period	Balance as at 31.03.2022
503,832,140 Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each	5,038.32	-	5,038.32

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes during the Period	Balance as at 31.03.2023
503,832,140 Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each	5,038.32	-	5,038.32

B. Other Equity

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Reclassification of actuarial gains/(losses), on account of Defined Employee Benefit Obligation	
As at 01.04.2022	525.50	599.41	1,080.83	(20,367.28)	(111.14)	(18,272.68)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(776.63)	-	(776.63)
As at 31.03.2023	525.50	599.41	1,080.83	(21,143.91)	(111.14)	(19,049.31)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Reclassification of actuarial gains/(losses), on account of Defined Employee Benefit Obligation	
As at 01.04.2021	525.50	599.41	1,080.83	(4,353.67)	(111.14)	(2,259.07)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(16,013.61)	-	(16,013.61)
As at 31.03.2022	525.50	599.41	1,080.83	(20,367.28)	(111.14)	(18,272.68)

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

For JMT Auto Limited
Taken on record for facilitating compliance process:

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

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Note : 03 Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work-in Progress, Intangible Assets									
<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>									
Particulars	Land-Freehold	Building	Plant and Equipment	Furnitures & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Data Processing Units	Total	Intangible Assets
Cost									
As at 31.03.2021 (A)	265.70	5,577.38	34,355.17	237.26	161.47	251.68	303.44	41,152.10	176.09
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2022 (B)	265.70	5,577.38	34,355.17	237.26	161.47	251.68	303.44	41,152.10	176.09
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2023 (C)	265.70	5,577.38	34,355.17	237.26	161.47	251.68	303.44	41,152.10	176.09
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at 31.03.2021 (D)	-	2,466.44	28,367.49	220.68	115.02	224.72	296.57	31,690.91	164.38
Depreciation charge for the year	-	156.84	901.85	4.91	12.50	9.18	5.48	1,090.76	1.39
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment*	-	279.45	312.69	-	-	-	-	592.13	10.32
As at 31.03.2022 (E)	-	2,902.73	29,582.03	225.59	127.52	233.90	302.05	33,373.80	176.09
Depreciation charge for the year**	-	-	-	2.87	9.74	4.84	1.38	18.83	-
Less: Impairment*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2023 (F)	-	2,902.73	29,582.03	228.46	137.26	238.74	303.44	33,392.63	176.09
Net Block									
As at 31.03.2023 (C-F)	265.70	2,674.65	4,773.14	8.80	24.21	12.95	-	7,759.46	-
As at 31.03.2022 (B-E)	265.70	2,674.65	4,773.14	11.67	33.95	17.79	1.38	7,778.29	-

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Property, plant and equipment	7,759.46	7,778.29
Intangible assets	-	-
Total Fixed Assets*	7,759.46	7,778.29

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening	16.07	14.50
Add: Additions	-	1.57
Less: Impairment	(16.07)	(16.07)
Total Capital Work- in - Progress	-	-

*The PPE, Intangible Assets and Capital Work in Progress as at 31st March 2022 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the year.

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

1. Company Overview

JMT Auto Limited incorporated as Public Limited Company is into the business of manufacturing of Auto Components. The core competency of the Company is into manufacturing of Gear and Transmission parts. The Manufacturing facilities are located in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand and Dharwad, Karnataka. The shares of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange.

Company has its Registered Office at 3, Local Shopping Centre, Pamposh Enclave, G.K.-1, New Delhi

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values; the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The Standalone Financials Statement are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification as per company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

2.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.2.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment & Capital Work in progress.

Company reviews the life of property plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period and more frequently. This re-assessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

2.2.2 Valuation of deferred tax assets / liabilities / MAT Credit

The company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets/ Liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

2.2.3 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable than an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements, however when the realization is virtually certain then the related asset cease to be a contingent asset and therefore recognized. However, the detail of existing contingencies as on 31st March, 2020.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

Recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Measurement & Cost

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation /amortization and impairment, if any.

Cost includes its purchase price (including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes), after deducting trade discounts and rebates. It includes other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the borrowing costs for qualifying assets and the initial estimate of restoration cost, if the recognition criteria is met.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the costs of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is disposed.

The asset's residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

2.4 Intangible Assets

Recognition

An Intangible asset is recognised when

- a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company;
- b) and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Measurement & Cost

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.5 Depreciation & Amortization

The company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting period. Depreciation on additions/deductions to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of actual installation or up to the date of such sale or disposal, as the case may be. Leasehold assets are amortized equally over the period of their lease.

Type of Asset	Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to Companies Act
a) Land-leasehold	Based on remaining lease term
b) Building	30 years
c) Plant and Equipment	15 years
d) Furnitures & Fixtures	10 years
e) Vehicles	8-10 years
f) Office Equipment	5 years
g) Data Processing Units	3 years
h) Intangible Assets	6 years

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

2.6 Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is an indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to dispose and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (Except Net Investments) and financial liabilities (Except Borrowings) are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables and security deposits, which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

i. Financial liabilities (other than borrowings)

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination, which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts are approximately at fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

ii. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

iii. Financial Asset (other than Investments)

Financial asset is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

iv. Investments

a) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at Cost less impairment

b) Investment in associates / Joint Ventures

Investment held by the company in associates/joint ventures have been valued at Cost less impairment

c) Investment - Others

Current Investments

Quoted financial assets have been classified as FVTOCI and unquoted financial assets have been classified as Fair Value through Profit & Loss [FVTPL].

Non-Current Investments

Quoted long term investments have been classified as FVTOCI and unquoted long term investments are have been classified as FVTPL.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under IND AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is de-recognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of Financial Assets (other than at Fair value)

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

2.8 Inventories

- Raw Material, Goods under process and Finished Goods are valued at cost (Net of provision for diminution) or *Net Realizable value, whichever is lower.
- Waste and Scrap is valued at Net Realizable Value.
- Cost of inventories also included all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Cost of goods under process comprise of cost of materials and proportionate production overhead. Cost of material for this purpose is ascertained on FIFO basis.
- Provision for obsolescence in inventories is made, whenever required.

*Net Realizable Value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

The Company provide disclosures that enable users of these standalone financial statement to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from the financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

2.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability is not recognized but disclosed when

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

2.11 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Contract asset represents the Company's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Company has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.

When there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required to do invoicing, the same is presented as Unbilled receivable.

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of products are recognised when control of the goods has passed to the buyer i.e. at the point of sale / delivery to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue is measured at the transaction price.

Revenue from Services

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange of those services.

Other operating revenue

Revenue from the sale of products are recognised when control of the goods has passed to the buyer i.e. at the point of sale / delivery to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue is measured at the transaction price.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised as accrued and is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend Income

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

2.12 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit plans namely gratuity and leave encashment. The liability for gratuity and leave encashment is determined using Projected Unit Credit [PUC] Method and is accounted for on the basis of actuarial valuation in Accordance with IND AS - 19. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Actuarial Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The current service cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss account. The interest cost calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of defined benefit obligation, is included in the finance cost in the statement of profit and loss account.

Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plans namely Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Fund. The Company has no obligation, other than contribution payable to the Provident Fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the Provident Fund as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. Company's contribution to Employee State Insurance are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contribution.

Other Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short - term employee benefits include performance incentive, salaries and wages, bonus and leave travel allowance. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the year when the employees render the services.

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

2.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset.

Processing fee paid for borrowings is amortized over the term of long term loan through statement of profit & loss. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.14 Foreign currencies

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its Functional Currency.

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of foreign currency monetary items by recognizing the exchange differences as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.15 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax [MAT] paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax in future periods. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with it flow to the company and the asset can be measured reliably.

2.16 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares).

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

2.17 Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

Furthermore, unpaid/ unclaimed dividend are transferred to unpaid dividend account and on expiration of 7 years period, same are deposited in Investor Education and Protection Fund.

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

2.18 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's policy on the borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the period in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.20 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

JMT Auto Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

A. The areas involving critical estimates are as below:

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan & leave encashment and the present value of the gratuity obligation leave encashment obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Company reviews the remaining useful life of property plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period and more frequently. This re-assessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

B. The areas involving critical Judgement are as below:

Contingent Liability and commitments

The Company is involved in various litigations. The management of the Company has used its judgement while determining the litigations outcome of which are considered probable and in respect of which provision needs to be created.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the longterm nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the Companies.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 37 for further disclosures.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Note : 04 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
A. Investments carried at cost/ deemed cost		
1. Equity Investment in Subsidiary companies		
(a) Unquoted		
(i) Amtek Metallic Systems Pte Ltd. - 10,000 (10,000) Equity shares of SGD 1/- each	0.09	0.09
Less: Impairment*	(0.09)	(0.09)
	-	-
2. Equity Investment in Joint Venture		
(a) Unquoted		
(i) Amtek Riken Casting Private Limited - 70,00,000 (70,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- Each fully paid up	700.00	700.00
Less: Impairment*	(700.00)	(700.00)
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investment	700.09	700.09
Aggregate Value of Impairment in value of Investment	(700.09)	(700.09)

Note : 05A Investments

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
A. Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss:		
1. Equity Investment in others		
(a) Unquoted		
(i) Nicco Jubilee Park Limited - 10,000 (10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	-	-
(ii) Jaimex International Pvt Ltd - 10,000 (10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	-	-
(iii) Adityapur Auto Cluster - 600 (600) equity shares of Rs 1000/- each fully paid up	6.00	6.00
(iv) Amtek Machining Systems Pte Ltd. - 10 (10) Equity Shares of SGD 1/- each	-	-
(v) Synergetic Industrial Solutions. - 10 (10) Equity Shares of SGD 1/- each	5.00	5.00
	11.00	11.00
B. Investments carried at cost		
(i) National Savings Certificate (pledged to Asst Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Dharwad)	0.16	0.16
	0.16	0.16
Total Value of Unquoted Investment in Equity Shares & Other Investments	11.16	11.16
Less: Impairment*	(11.16)	(11.16)
Total	-	-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investment in Equity Shares	11.00	11.00
Aggregate Value of Other Investments	0.16	0.16
Aggregate Value of Impairment in value of Investment*	(11.16)	(11.16)

*The Investments as at 31st March 2023 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIR. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the previous year and current year.

Note : 05B Loans & Advances

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Non Current		
Security Deposit	699.96	699.96
Less - Impairment*	(613.34)	(613.34)
Total	86.62	86.62
Current		
Security Deposit	2.99	2.99
Less - Impairment*	(2.99)	(2.99)
Total	-	-

*The Security Deposits as at 31st March 2023 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during previous the year and current year

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	86.62	86.62
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	616.33	616.33
	702.95	702.95
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful loans	(616.33)	(616.33)
Total	86.62	86.62

Note : 05C Other Financial Asset

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balance with Banks (pledged with Bank and held as margin money)*	-	58.43
Total	-	58.43

*Bank confirmation for FD held as margin money could not be made available to us, we have maintained the balance as per the valuation report received from the valuer.

Note : 06 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Capital advance		
Unsecured, Considered Good	53.00	53.00
Less - Impairment*	(53.00)	(53.00)
Total	-	-

*Capital Advances as at 31st March 2023 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP .The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the previous year and current year

Note : 07 Inventories

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Raw Material	1,260.46	1,260.06
Work in Progress	3,968.58	3,976.29
Finished Goods	455.42	456.10
Consumables (stores and spares)	680.51	685.02
Less: Impairment*	(5,781.64)	(5,781.64)
Total	583.33	595.83

*Inventory as on 31 March 2022 has been valued on the basis the valuation report obtained as per the requirement of the IBC 2016. As the valuation report does not provide the details in value of stock on individual basis i.e. value of Raw material, work in progress and finished goods, the impairment in the value of inventory is done on an overall basis. In the absence of any additional information/evidence for the year ended 31 March 2023, the impairment provision of INR 5,781.64 Lakhs has been retained.

During the current year, change in the value of inventory is on account of sales, purchases, movement in inventory of Work in progress and finished stock.

Note : 08A Trade Receivables**

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	359.96	313.90
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	113.77	113.77
	473.72	427.67
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful debts	(113.77)	(113.77)
Less: Impairment*	(196.70)	(150.64)
Total	163.26	163.26

*In absence of information with regard to the quantitative parameters like age of the receivables, past default trends, etc , the Erstwhile RP has not assessed the ECL for Trade receivables. Trade Receivable as at 31st March 2022 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the previous year.

During the year further impairment of 46.05 Lakhs has been made basis the management estimate.

Movement in Loss Allowance for bad & doubtful debts

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	264.41	113.77
Charge/ Impaired / (Release) during the year	46.05	150.64
Balance at the end of the year	310.46	264.41

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

**In absence of relevant information pertaining to ageing of Trade Receivable, Ageing Schedule cannot be presented for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

Note : 08B Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Cash on Hand**	-	-
Balance with Schedule Banks*		
-Current accounts	75.25	52.74
- Fixed Deposits	-	-
Total	75.25	52.74

*Balances with banks is as per information, records, confirmations and bank statements made available to the Erstwhile RP. For any difference in the amount of bank balances with books of accounts and Bank statements, the reconciliation of the same has been prepared by the employees retained in the accounts department by the Erstwhile RP and the same is relied upon.

**In respect of Cash Balances, the same has been derived basis the entries reflecting in books of accounts provided by the Erstwhile management. The Erstwhile Resolution Professional while taking charge of the company did not find any cash in possession of the company. Hence, cash balance as reflected in the books of accounts of Rs. 1.03 Lakhs is written off to the statement of profit and loss during the previous year ended 31 March 2022.

Note : 08C Other Current Financial Assets*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Interest accrued on deposits	78.60	47.24
Other Receivable**	173.19	164.47
	251.79	211.71
Less: Impairment*	(47.24)	(47.24)
Total	204.55	164.47

*Interest Accrued as at 31st March 2023 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the previous year.

**Other Receivable includes the amount receivable from Bank towards E-Vendor Finance Scheme (E-VFS) facility for amount already recovered by the Bank from Customer. Further, other receivables includes the amount as stated below adjusted by financial creditors during the CIRP period. On account of moratorium granted under IBC such adjustment is not permissible under law and hence these amount is disclosed as other receivables:

Particulars	Amount (In Lakhs)
Amount received from customers	169.96

Note : 09 Income Tax Assets (net)*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Advance Tax net of provision	160.50	155.66
Less: Impairment*	(155.66)	(155.66)
Total	4.84	-

*The Advance Tax (net of provision) as at 31st March 2023 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the previous year.

Note : 10 Other Current Assets*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Advance to parties	326.10	326.10
Less: Impairment**	(326.10)	(326.10)
	-	-
Prepaid expenses	6.44	-
	6.44	-
Balance with Government Authorities	247.61	226.69
Less: Impairment**	(222.65)	(198.65)
	24.96	28.04
Staff advances	3.39	3.39
Less: Impairment**	(3.39)	(3.39)
	-	-
Total	31.40	28.04

*In the absence of detailed listing of prepaid expenses carried forward in the financial statement and non-availability of relevant records and information, we are not able to comment on the amount of prepaid expenses to be carried forward as at 31 March 2022 of INR 20.31 Lakhs and hence the same is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

**Advance to Parties, Balance with Government Authorities and Staff Advances as at 31st March 2023 is valued on the basis of the Valuation Reports received from the valuers appointed under CIRP. The difference between the carrying value and value as per the valuation report is shown as impairment gain / loss during the previous year.

Note : 11 Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares (of Rs 1 each)	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
At April 1, 2021	52,50,00,000	5,250.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2022	52,50,00,000	5,250.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	52,50,00,000	5,250.00

Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-Up Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares (of Rs 1 each)	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
At April 1, 2021	50,38,32,140	5,038.32
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2022	50,38,32,140	5,038.32
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	Total 50,38,32,140	5,038.32

Note : 11.1 Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,38,32,140	5,038.32	50,38,32,140	5,038.32
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,38,32,140	5,038.32	50,38,32,140	5,038.32

Note : 11.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 1 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Note: 11.3 Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and or their subsidiaries/ associates

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Amtek Auto Limited	33,64,12,200	33,64,12,200

Note : 11.4 Details of Shareholders Holding more than 5% Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Number of Shares	% of Holding	Number of Shares	% of Holding
1. Equity Shares				
Amtek Auto Limited	33,64,12,200	66.77%	33,64,12,200	66.77%
Total	33,64,12,200	66.77%	33,64,12,200	66.77%

Note: 12 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Capital Reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the year	525.50	525.50	525.50	525.50
Addition/ (deduction) during the period (net)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (A)	525.50	525.50	525.50	525.50
Securities Premium				
Balance at the beginning of the year	599.41	599.41	599.41	599.41
Addition/ (deduction) during the period (net)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (B)	599.41	599.41	599.41	599.41
General Reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,080.83	1,080.83	1,080.83	1,080.83
Addition/ (deduction) during the period (net)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (C)	1,080.83	1,080.83	1,080.83	1,080.83
Retained Earnings				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(20,367.28)	(4,353.67)	(20,367.28)	(4,353.67)
Net Loss for the year	(776.63)	(16,013.61)	(776.63)	(16,013.61)
Balance at the end of the year (D)	(21,143.91)	(20,367.28)	(21,143.91)	(20,367.28)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(111.14)	(111.14)	(111.14)	(111.14)
Addition/ (deduction) during the period (net)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (E)	(111.14)	(111.14)	(111.14)	(111.14)
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	(19,049.31)	(18,272.68)	(19,049.31)	(18,272.68)

Note : 13 Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(a) Secured		
Term Loan from Banks	Refer Note I	-
(b) Unsecured		
Loan from Customers	Refer Note II	-
Total	-	-

Note : 14 Long term Provisions

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	342.91	342.91
Leave Encashment	66.28	66.28
Total	409.19	409.19

Provisions for post-employment benefits – Gratuity and Leave encashment made in the books of account are not in line with the Ind AS 19. As the management has not conducted any actuarial valuation for the Gratuity and Leave Encashment, the Erstwhile RP is unable to ascertain the effect of Gratuity and Leave Encashment provision on the financials. It is pertinent to note that all the claims of the employees including gratuity and leave encashment will be dealt with in accordance with the provision of the IBC Act, 2016.

In the absence of information not further provision has been made during the year for Gratuity and Leave Encashment

Note : 15 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

A. Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Profit & Loss Section:		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Adjustments in respect of Deferred tax charge/ (credit) of previous year	-	-
	-	-
Income tax expense/ (income)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income Section:		
Deferred tax:		
Income tax (charge)/credit on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax (charge)/ credit to OCI	-	-
Total	-	-

* The Company has not recognised Deferred tax asset as it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which such deductible tax differences can be utilised.

No deferred tax is created for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, in the absence of relevant information, records and documents in the possession of the Erstwhile RP.

D. Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Liabilities (net):

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Adjustments relating to previous years	-	-
Tax expense/ (income) during the year recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Note : 16 Short Term Borrowings

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(a) Secured		
(i) Cash Credit and Others*	14,116.05	14,175.25
(ii) Term Loan	2,662.64	2,662.64
	-	-
Total	16,778.70	16,837.88

Axis Bank Limited, in its capacity as the financial creditor of JMT Auto Limited (JMTAL 'Corporate Debtor'), filed an application under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code ('IBC'), 2016 read with Rule 4 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Application to Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2016 before the Hon'ble Adjudicating Authority, i.e. National Company Law Tribunal, at New Delhi ('Hon'ble NCLT New Delhi') for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ('CIRP') for the Corporate Debtor under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016. The said Application of Axis Bank Limited has since been admitted by the Hon'ble NCLT New Delhi vide its order dated 23 February 2022 ("Order") and the CIRP has commenced from the date of the order.

The Financial Claims have been restated as per claims submitted by the Lenders upto CIRP date. Further, the Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution of the Company and hence interest provision has not been made during the CIRP period including the financial year ended 31 March 2023..

As the company has been admitted under CIRP as per the requirement of IBC 2016, all Financial Creditors have submitted their claims and hence all the borrowings are treated as short term and disclosed accordingly in the financial statements.

In the absence of relevant information and data, date of default for both Term Loan and Working Capital Loan is not known and thereby the schedule of default of amount and period is not disclosed.

*During the year ended 31 March 2023, one of the financial creditor adjusted the fixed deposit held as Margin Money with the bank against the claims to the extent of INR 59.19 Lakhs.

Note : 17 Trade Payables

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(A) Total o/s dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
(a) The principle amount relating to micro and small enterprises	-	-
(b) The interest amount due but not paid	-	-
(c) The amount of the interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium	-	-
(d) The amount of the interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been	-	-
(e) The amount of the interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date	-	-
(B) Total o/s dues of creditor other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
Trade Payables (Including acceptances)	2,474.19	2,430.14
Total	2,474.19	2,430.14

Note: The company has not received any communication from all of its suppliers/service providers in response to letters issued by the company, confirming whether or not they are registered under the MSME ACT 2006. In the absence of any positive confirmation from the supplier/service provider, the information as required to be disclosed under the MSME ACT 2006 could not be determined.

The Company has not received information from vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence the same is not disclosed, also, no provision for interest paid/payable under this Act has not been created during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 2023. It is pertinent to note that all payables prior to CIRP period will be dealt with in accordance with the provision of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

**In absence of relevant information pertaining to ageing of Trade Payable, Ageing Schedule cannot be presented for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

Note : 18 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current Maturity of Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note: 16)	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Creditors for capital goods	81.54	79.88
Other Liabilities	1,495.77	1,470.61
Corpus Fund	701.73	-
Total	2,279.04	1,550.49

Note : 19 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Advance from Customers	335.60	317.74
Statutory Dues	640.29	613.88
Total	975.89	931.62

As a consequence of the matters described above and various other matters discussed in these financial statements, the company is not in compliance with various laws and regulations even before the CIRP was initiated, including certain requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, FEMA, Provident Funds, Income Tax, GST, etc. Erstwhile RP is in the process of evaluating the financial and other consequences arising from such non-compliance and of making a comprehensive assessment of other non-compliances, to determine the impact/consequences, including financial and operational impact, of such non-compliances on the company. Pending final determination and assessment thereof, no adjustments have been made to these financials statements.

Also, due to non-availability of information on status of legal cases, demands notices from GST, Income Tax, TDS and any other notices from government authorities, additional Contingent Liability cannot be determined and hence not reported.

Statutory dues represent withholding taxes payable on salary, vendor payments, profession tax, provident fund, GST dues, etc. for the CIRP period is provided on the basis of information, records and information available with the Erstwhile Resolution Professional. No other statutory dues payable to the employees are accounted for in the absence of relevant information available with Erstwhile RP and impact of such non-compliance in form of interest and penalty is currently not quantifiable by the Erstwhile RP in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

During the year 2022-23, the erstwhile RP paid an adhoc amount to employees as a financial and medical assistance on which no employee related statutory dues has been deducted. The financial impact of these non compliance on the financial statements of the company is currently non quantifiable.

Note : 20 Short Term Provisions

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Provision for Leave Encashment*	2.72	2.72
Total	2.72	2.72

*In the absence of information, no further provision has been made for leave encashment during the year

Note : 21 Revenue From Operations

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Sale of Products		
Domestic	40.17	2,988.47
Export	36.04	1,217.89
Sale of Services	30.56	1,394.91
Other Operating Revenues	-	612.64
Total	106.77	6,213.91

Note : 22 Other Income

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Interest income	39.89	39.68
Other non-operating income:		
(i) Net Gain on Foreign currency transaction	-	14.89
(ii) Profit/Loss on sale of Assets (net)	-	-
(iii) Other Misc. Income	-	32.75
Total	39.89	87.32

Note : 23 Cost of Material Consumed*

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Opening Stock of Raw Material	1,260.06	1,314.57
Add : Purchases of Raw Material during the year	5.07	728.00
	1,265.13	2,042.57
Less : Closing Stock of Raw Material	1,260.46	1,260.06
Total	4.67	782.51

*Cost of Material consumed has been accounted to the extent of information and documents available with Erstwhile RP

Note : 24 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress & Stock In Trade*

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
- Work in Progress	3,976.29	8,510.53
- Finished Goods	456.10	416.98
Less : Inventory at the end of the year		
- Work in Progress	3,968.58	3,976.29
- Finished Goods	455.42	456.10
Total	8.39	4,495.12

*Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress & Stock In Trade has been accounted to the extent of information and documents available with Erstwhile RP

Note : 25 Employee Benefit Expenses

<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Salaries, wages & bonus	173.98	1,802.46
Contribution to provident fund	18.01	203.32
Staff welfare expenses & Others	1.59	14.36
Total	193.59	2,020.14

Employee Benefit expenses

The operations of the company were actively carried on upto 23 February 2022, after which certain employees resigned from the company. In the absence of relevant information such as the employee wise resignation date during pre - CIR period and their salary details, the liability of gratuity and leave encashment is not ascertainable and were not provided for as at 31 March 2022. In the absence of information, the existing provisions made upto 31 March 2021 are continued and being reflected in the financial statements as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 23.

Subsequently the company has gone into CIRP, under IBC and all claims of the employees for the pre CIRP period, including that for leave encashment and gratuity will be entertained only through claims submitted by the employees. Further all statutory dues applicable in relation to employee related expenditure like Employee State Insurance Scheme, Provident Fund, TDS on salary, etc, has been booked by the erstwhile RP in respect of employees retained during the CIRP period.

Note : 26 Finance Costs

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Interest	-	1,827.22
Interest on delayed payment of Statutory dues	3.08	17.80
Total	3.08	1,845.02

Note : 27 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Depreciation and amortisation	18.83	1,112.65
Total	18.83	1,112.65

Note 28 Impairment Expenses

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Impairment of Capital WIP	-	16.07
Impairment of Right to Use	-	351.67
Impairment of Intangible Assets	-	10.32
Impairment of Investment in Subsidiaries	-	656.80
Impairment of Investments	-	11.16
Impairment of Loans & Security Deposits	-	616.33
Impairment of Capital Advances	-	53.00
Impairment of Inventories	-	5,781.64
Impairment of Trade Receivables	46.05	150.64
Impairment of Interest accrued on deposits	-	47.24
Impairment of Income Tax Assets	-	155.66
Impairment of Advance to Parties	-	326.10
Impairment of Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Impairment of Balances with Revenue Authorities	24.00	198.65
Impairment of Staff Advances	-	3.39
Impairment of Buildings	-	279.45
Impairment of Plant & Machineries	-	312.69
Total	70.05	8,970.80

Note : 29 Other Expenses

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
A) Manufacturing Expenses		
Consumables & Store spares	12.59	272.08
Power & Fuel	193.77	1,411.55
Freight Inwards	1.44	30.92
Labour Charges & Job Work	15.08	671.98
Repairs of Plant & Machinery	14.87	75.96
Other Manufacturing Expenses	3.83	33.05
Total Manufacturing Expenses (A)	241.57	2,495.54
B) Administrative Expenses		
Payments to the auditor Refer Note 28.1	11.00	11.50
Bank Charges	0.22	27.96
License Fees	-	19.61
Cash Balance Written off	-	1.03
Communication expenses	5.43	5.84
Retainership Charges	9.45	32.18
Subscription and Advertisement	1.47	0.04
Net Gain on Foreign currency transaction	3.67	-
Insurance Charges	55.31	65.83
Rate, Fee & Taxes	8.62	26.71
Repairs of Building & Others	15.12	38.66
Travelling & Conveyance	13.48	73.41
Legal and Professional fees	118.86	63.02
Security Service Charges	135.50	152.51
Miscellaneous Exp	2.81	33.90
Total Administrative Expenses (B)	380.94	552.20
C) Selling & Distribution Expenses		
Freight Outwards	2.17	40.86
Discount Allowed	-	-
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful debts	-	-
Total Selling & Distribution Expenses (C)	2.17	40.86
Total (A + B + C)	624.67	3,088.60

Note 29.1 Payments to the auditor*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
For Statutory Audit	11.00	11.50
For Limited Review	-	-
For Taxation Matters	-	-
Total	11.00	11.50

Note : 30 Exceptional Items [Income/(Expense)]*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Old balances written off/Cash Balance Written off	-	-
Total	-	-

Note : 31 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Effects of transition of Ind AS on Defined Benefit Plans:		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		
i) Remeasurement of actual gains/(losses), arising in respect of Earned Leave	-	-
ii) Deferred Tax effect on the above	-	-
iii) Remeasurement of actual gains/(losses), arising in respect of Grauity	-	-
iv) Deferred Tax effect on the above	-	-
Total	-	-

Note : 32 Earnings Per Share*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Net Loss for the year attributable to equity holders (Rupees in Lakhs)	(776.63)	(16,013.61)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic earnings per share (Lakhs)	5,038.32	5,038.32
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share (Lakhs)	5,038.32	5,038.32
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	(0.15)	(3.18)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(0.15)	(3.18)

Note : 33 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (To the extent not provided for)*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Bank Guarantees issued by bank on company's behalf	19.36	19.36
Capital Cenvat availed in EOU units, Dharwad.	444.00	444.00
Defaults in case of TDS due to short deduction/short payment	20.08	20.08
Contingent Claim Amount (wrt to Government dues)- GST	1,341.40	1,341.40
Contingent Claim Amount (wrt to Government dues)- Excise	1,082.37	1,082.37
Contingent Claim Amount (wrt to delayed submission not consider)	111.93	111.93
Total	3,019.14	3,019.14

Note : 34 Capital Commitments*(Rupees in Lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net)	-	-

Note : 35 Employee Benefits (Ind AS-19)*

*The Company has not obtained valuation from an actuary as required by Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" as the Company has gone into CIRP .

The principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuations are as below:-

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Discount rate	*	*
Future Salary Escalation Rate	*	*
Average Remaining working life (Years)	*	*
Retirement Age	*	*

A. Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity (Funded)

i. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation:

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Obligation at the beginning of the year	742.03	742.03
Current Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Remeasurement (Gain) /Loss	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Obligation at the end of the year	742.03	742.03

ii. Change in Plan Assets:

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	399.12	399.12
Interest income	-	-
Employers' contribution	-	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss) excluding amount included within employee benefit	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Expenses recognised in the Income Statement	399.12	399.12

Note: Plan Assets include Investments in Insurance Products.

iii. Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Employee Benefit Expense:		
Current Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest Expense	-	-
	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Expense/ (gain) recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-

iv. Balance Sheet and related analyses

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	56.21	(342.91)
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	399.12
Unfunded Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	56.21	56.21

v. Bifurcation of PBO at the end of year in current and non current.

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current Liability (Amount due within one year)	-	-
Non Current Liability (Amount due over one year)	(342.91)	(342.91)
Total	(342.91)	(342.91)

vi. Effect on gratuity obligation in the event of a change in the assumptions used:

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
A. Discount Rate as at 31 March 2023	6.80%	6.80%
1 Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Discount Rate	(80.26)	(80.26)
2 Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Discount Rate	95.01	95.01
B. Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2023	7.00%	7.00%
1 Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	91.83	91.83
2 Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(79.81)	(79.81)

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

B. Defined Benefit Plan: Leave Encashment (Unfunded)**i. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation:**

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Obligation at the beginning of the year	68.99	68.99
Current Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Remeasurement (Gain) /Loss	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Obligations at the end of the year	68.99	68.99

ii. Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Employee Benefit Expense:		
Current Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest Expense	-	-
	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):		
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Expense/ (gain) recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-

iii. Balance Sheet and related analyses

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	(68.99)	(68.99)
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Unfunded Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	(68.99)	(68.99)

iv. Bifurcation of PBO at the end of year in current and non current.

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current Liability (Amount due within one year)	-	-
Non Current Liability (Amount due over one year)	-	-
Total	-	-

v. Effect on gratuity obligation in the event of a change in the assumptions used:

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
A. Discount Rate as at 31 March 2022		
1 Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Discount Rate		
2 Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Discount Rate		
B. Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2022		
1 Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate		
2 Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate		

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Note : 36 Related Party Transactions

A. List of Related Parties and relationships**

Relationship	Name of the related party
a) Holding Company	AMTEK AUTO LIMITED
b) Subsidiary Company	Amtek Metallic Systems Pte Ltd. Amtek Machining Systems Pte Ltd.
c) Associate Company	Amtek Riken Casting Pvt. Ltd.
d) Fellow Subsidiaries	Metalyst Forgings Limited (Subsidiary Company of AMTEK AUTO LIMITED) Castex Technologies Limited (Associate Company of AMTEK AUTO LIMITED)
e) Key Management Personnel	Sanjay Tiku (Chief executive officer & Whole time director) Sandeep Singh Surya (Chief financial officer) Mona Bahadur (Company secretary)

B. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The sales to and purchases from related parties along with other transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

C. Related party transaction during the year:**

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)									
	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Associate Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key Management Personnel (#)	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Other Transactions										
a) Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional Items										
a) Old balances written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year										
a) Equity share capital	3,364.12	3,364.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Total receivable/ (payable)*	24.33	24.33	-	-	-	-	(50.50)	(50.50)	(31.80)	-

*The balances are subject to confirmation and reconciliation

The Company has defaulted in payment of dues to bank and has no profits in the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and therefore, prior approvals as per provisions of Section 197 read with proviso to Section II of Part II to Schedule V were necessary for the limits in Table A to be applicable. However, no such approvals have been obtained till the date of audit report. Therefore, the remuneration paid to director is in excess of the limits laid down under the section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

**In the absence of relevant and sufficient information, records and documents it is not possible for the Resolution professional to identify the related parties and the transactions with related parties and hence the accuracy and reliability of the related parties disclosure for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023 cannot be assured or verified by Erstwhile RP

Note : 37 Financial assets and liabilities

37.1.1 Financial Instruments by Category as at March 31, 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Fair Value Through Profit & Loss A/C	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets				
Investments*				
- In equity instruments	-	-	-	-
- In others	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	86.62	86.62
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	-	-	75.25	75.25
Trade receivables	-	-	163.26	163.26
Other financial assets	-	-	204.55	204.55
Total	-	-	529.69	529.69
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	16,778.70	16,778.70
Trade payables	-	-	2,474.19	2,474.19
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,279.04	2,279.04
Total	-	-	21,531.92	21,531.92

37.1.2 Financial Instruments by Category as at March 31, 2022

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Fair Value Through Profit & Loss A/C	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets				
Investments*				
- In equity instruments	-	-	-	-
- In others	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	86.62	86.62
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	-	-	52.74	52.74
Trade receivables	-	-	163.26	163.26
Other financial assets	-	-	222.90	222.90
Total	-	-	525.52	525.52
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	16,837.88	16,837.88
Trade payables	-	-	2,430.14	2,430.14
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,550.49	1,550.49
Total	-	-	20,818.52	20,818.52

* Investment value excludes investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

37.2 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. The cost of unquoted investments approximate the fair value because there is a range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments				
- In equity instruments	-	-	-	-
- In others	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	86.62	86.62
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	-	-	75.25	75.25
Trade receivables	-	-	163.26	163.26
Other financial assets	-	-	204.55	204.55
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	16,778.70	16,778.70
Trade payables	-	-	2,474.19	2,474.19
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,279.04	2,279.04

As at March 31, 2022				(Rupees in Lakhs)
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments				
- In equity instruments	-	-	-	-
- In others	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	86.62	86.62
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	-	-	52.74	52.74
Trade receivables	-	-	163.26	163.26
Other financial assets	-	-	222.90	222.90
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	16,837.88	16,837.88
Trade payables	-	-	2,430.14	2,430.14
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,550.49	1,550.49

Note : 38 Financial risk Management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

(A) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/ receivables in foreign currencies.

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Variable rate borrowings	16,778.71	16,837.88
Fixed rate borrowings	Nil	Nil

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Effect on Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Increase by 50 basis points	(83.89)	(84.19)
Decrease by 50 basis points	83.89	84.19

b) Foreign currency risks

Foreign risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure in foreign currency is in Trade payable and Receivable and Loan from Customers denominated in foreign currency. The Company is not restricting its exposure of risk in change in exchange rates.

Natural Hedging – We have USD receivable against our exports. It acts as a natural hedge wherein our dollar collection covers for our dollar obligations.

i) Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at reporting date*

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)			
	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	(Rs.)	(USD)	(Rs.)	(USD)
Trade Debtors	-	-	-	-
Trade Creditors	-	-	-	-
Loan from Customer	-	-	-	-
Amount covered by natural hedge (PCFC Loan)	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	-	-	-	-

*In the absence of information of foreign currency balances Erstwhile RP is unable to determine the foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates. The impact on the Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Effect on Profit/ (loss) Before Tax	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
USD Sensitivity		
Decrease by 5%	-	-
Increase by 5%	-	-

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty may not be able to meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, financial institutions and others and other financial instruments.

Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of 'financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based 'on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- (i) Low credit risk on reporting date
- (ii) Moderate credit risk
- (iii) High credit risk

Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk: –

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Low credit risk on reporting date		
Cash and cash equivalents	75.25	52.74
Trade receivables	163.26	163.26
Investments	-	-
Loans	86.62	86.62
Other financial assets	204.55	222.90
Moderate credit risk	-	-
High credit risk	-	-

Cash & Cash Equivalents and Bank Deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only depositing at highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country.

Trade Receivables

The company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of debtors through internal system that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company can not meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and to ensure funds are available for use as per the requirements.

Undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year to which the Company had access is Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. 168.36 lakhs)

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years
Borrowings	16,837.88	-	16,837.88	-
Trade Payables	2,474.19	-	2,430.14	-
Other financial liabilities	2,279.04	-	1,550.49	-
Total	21,591.11	-	20,818.52	-

Note : 39 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Borrowings	16,778.70	16,837.88
Trade payables	2,474.19	2,430.14
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	(75.25)	(52.74)
Net debt	19,177.63	19,215.29
Equity	(14,010.99)	(13,234.36)
Capital and net debt	5,166.64	5,980.92
Gearing ratio	371.18%	321.28%

Note : 40 Leases (IND AS 116)

i) The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	516.26	516.26
Reclassification on account of IND AS 116	-	-
Additions		
Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	516.26	516.26
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	516.26	144.09
Reclassification on account of IND AS 116		
Depreciation charge for the year	-	20.50
Impairment	-	351.67
Balance at the end of the year	516.26	516.26
Net Block at the beginning of the year	-	372.17
Net Block at the end of the year	-	-

ii) Lease Liability

There are no lease liabilities as the same had been paid upfront.

iii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	-	20.50
Total	-	20.50

Effective 01 April 2019 the company has adopted Ind AS 116- 'Leases' under modified simplified approach without adjustment of comparatives. The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

For the balance in ROU account of Rs 349.29 lakhs no underlying details as regards the number of leases covered, cash outflow on account of lease rentals and other relevant details required to calculate the ROU asset have been provided by the Erstwhile management of the Company. The same has been impaired by management during the previous year ended 31 March 2022 on the basis of Valuation report under IBC 2016.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF STANDALONE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

41 General Notes

a) The above standalone audited financial statements have been prepared by accounts team of the Company and thereafter taken on record by the Erstwhile Resolution Professional. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have carried out an Audit of the statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi ("NCLT") on 23 February 2022 admitted the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") application filed against the Company and appointed Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi, having IBBI Registration No. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265 as the Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) in terms of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("the Code"). Further, the committee of creditors during the CIRP in its first meeting held on 22 March 2022, has appointed Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi as the Resolution Professional (RP) to manage the affairs of the Company. As per section 17 (1)(b) of IB Code, 2016 the powers of board of directors of the corporate debtor were suspended and be exercised by the Interim Resolution Professional / Resolution Professional.

The Company is in the business of manufacturing Automotive Components however, in the absence of relevant records and information we are unable to identify geographical segment wise information as per the requirement of Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments". The Information reported for assessment of performance of business and allocation of resources is identified as a single segment i.e. Automotive Components under Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments".

b) Initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP):

Axis Bank Limited, in its capacity as the financial creditor of JMT Auto Limited (JMTAL 'Corporate Debtor'), filed an application under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code ('IBC'), 2016 read with Rule 4 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Application to Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2016 before the Hon'ble Adjudicating Authority, i.e. National Company Law Tribunal, at New Delhi ('Hon'ble NCLT New Delhi') for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") for the Corporate Debtor under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016. The said Application of Axis Bank Limited has since been admitted by the Hon'ble NCLT New Delhi vide its order dated 23 February 2022 ("Order") and the CIRP has commenced from the date of the order.

The Hon'ble NCLT New Delhi Bench vide its order dated 23 February 2022 ('CIRP Commencement Order') inter alia appointed, Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi, having IBBI Registration No. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265 as the Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) of the Corporate Debtor to conduct the CIRP and to exercise all powers and subject and carry out all duties as envisaged under the provisions of the IBC.

The Committee of Creditors constituted by the IRP, at its first meeting convened on 22 March 2022, unanimously resolved to retain the IRP Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi as the Resolution Professional of JMTAL. In accordance with Section 22(3)(a) of IBC, a letter confirming the appointment of Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi as the RP of JMTAL was filed with the Hon'ble NCLT New Delhi Bench by the CoC.

The Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution plan of JMTAL. Accordingly, Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi ceased to act as RP of JMTAL from the receipt of the order. The Financial Statements and notes to accounts have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP for the limited purpose of facilitating the compliance process without going into the authenticity and correctness in any respect.

The above Statement of Standalone Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31 2023 ("the Statement") has been taken on record by the Erstwhile Resolution Professional Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi, having IBBI Registration No. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265. It is pertinent to note that the Erstwhile Resolution Professional made all practicable and reasonable efforts from time to time to facilitate information/data from the officials of the Company in relation to the preparation of the statements of the company and also the information required by the auditors for the purpose of carrying out the audit of the financial statements of the company. It is to be noted that the statements up to the period of 23rd February, 2022 as well as information provided to the auditors for the purpose of audit of the same, pertains to the period prior to the appointment of the Resolution Professional and therefore, while facilitating the collection and dissemination of the said information, the Erstwhile Resolution Professional has relied upon and assumed the accuracy/veracity of the data/information provided by the officials of the company, suspended directors, and the records of the company made available to the Erstwhile Resolution Professional, which the Erstwhile Resolution Professional has assumed are in conformity with the applicable law and present a true and fair view of the position of the company as of the dates and for the year indicated therein. The Erstwhile RP has not personally verified the information provided by the officials of the company and has placed confidence in the data/information provided to him of the previous years. Accordingly, the Erstwhile Resolution Professional shall be absolved from the accuracy, veracity and sufficiency or completeness of such information. Readers and users of these statements/statements are advised to do their due diligence before arriving at any conclusions. The Erstwhile Resolution Professional has taken on record the Financials statements to facilitate the CIRP Process and facilitate the statutory requirements without any liability of the same.

c) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the resolution plan for the revival of the Company has been approved by the CoC and application filed with NCLT on 20th January, 2023.

The Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution plan of JMTAL. Accordingly, Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sethi ceased to act as RP of JMTAL from the receipt of the order. The Financial Statements and notes to accounts have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP for the limited purpose of facilitating the compliance process without going into the authenticity and correctness in any respect.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 have been prepared basis the trial balance as on period ended 31 March 2022 which is on the basis of the carrying balance of assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2021 and Books of accounts and information available from 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 encompasses significant exceptions/adjustments arising from the discrepancies in the closing balances reported in the financial results for the year ended 31 March 2022, errors and omissions in the book of accounts and the numerous transactions undertaken prior to the commencement of CIRP when the powers of supervising and directing the affairs of the Company were vested with the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the best judgement assessment and estimation of closing balances as on 31 March 2023 have been done to the extent possible but the accuracy and reliability of these balances cannot be assured or verified by Erstwhile RP. With respect to the financial results for the year ended 31 March 2023, the Erstwhile RP has taken on record the same solely for the purpose of ensuring compliance by the Corporate Debtor with applicable laws, and subject to the following disclaimers:

- The Erstwhile RP has taken on record the Financial Statements in good faith and accordingly, no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Erstwhile RP in terms of Section 233 of the Code
- No statement, fact, information (whether current or historical) or opinion contained herein should be construed as a representation or warranty, express or implied, of the Erstwhile RP including, his authorized representatives and advisors;
- The Erstwhile RP, to comply with applicable laws pertaining to the publication of financial results, has relied upon the information, records, documents, books of accounts and bank statements to the extent available. The Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP solely on the basis of and relying on the aforesaid records and documents despite the challenging circumstances. Accordingly, the Erstwhile RP is not making any representations regarding accuracy, veracity or completeness of the data or information in the financial statements.

d) As a part of CIRP, financial creditors, operational creditors, workmen, government agencies and employees of the company were called upon to submit their claims to the RP in terms of the applicable provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Claim submitted by the financial creditors, operational creditors, workmen and employees have been verified and admitted by the RP. Operational creditors, workmen and employees payables are not reinstated on the basis of the claims received under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process due to certain practical difficulties. However, Financials Creditors claims have been reinstated in the books as on 31 March 2023. The final Amount accepted up to 27 December 2022 under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is available on company's website and summarised as below:

Particulars	INR in crores		
	Amount claimed (Dues as on 23rd February 2022)	Amount admitted (Dues as on 23rd February 2022)	Amount rejected (Dues as on 23rd February 2022)
Financial Creditors	168.40	168.36	0.04
Operational Creditors	26.11	23.38	2.73
Workmen and employees claims	10.44	10.30	0.14
Government Dues	43.22	18.72	24.50
TOTAL	248.17	220.76	27.41

e) Consolidation:

The Company has not prepared and presented Consolidated Ind AS Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023 as required under Section 129 sub-section 3 of the Companies Act, 2013 due to non-availability of financial information of subsidiaries and associates.

f) In the absence of reconciliation between the purchase amount reflected in the purchase register and the amount reflected in the financial results, the completeness and accuracy of the amount of purchases and balance of creditors for purchases cannot be ascertained and the same may be materially misstated. It is pertinent to note that the amount payable to the operational creditors prior to the CIRP date will be dealt with in accordance with the provision of the IBC Act, 2016.

As regards the amount of input tax credit (ITC) pertaining to the pre CIRP period and claimed by the company no adequate back up documents or underlying records are available to substantiate the same and hence the amount of ITC claimed by the company may be materially misstated.

g) Audit fees for the year ended 31 March 2023 provided for at year end, as the same is conducted post the CIRP date and hence is forming part of CIRP cost.

h) RP has no access to the various compliance portal such as Provident Fund, ESIC, FEMA, etc., and hence notices received during the year, if any, and non-compliance thereof cannot be ascertained and quantified.

Provisions for post-employment benefits – Gratuity and Leave encashment made in the books of account are not in line with the Ind AS 19. As the management has not conducted any actuarial valuation for the Gratuity and Leave Encashment, the Erstwhile RP is unable to ascertain the effect of Gratuity and Leave Encashment provision on the financials. It is pertinent to note that all the claims of the employees including gratuity and leave encashment will be dealt with in accordance with the provision of the IBC Act, 2016.

i) For the year ended 31 March 2023, company has not provided for any onerous contracts. As the company is in the CIRP as on the date of preparation of year end Financial Statements and audit thereof, claim in respect of onerous contract, if any, will only be through claims submitted as per the provision of the IBC, 2016. As the operational claims are not reinstated in the books, no provision is currently made in the books of accounts.

j) In absence of relevant information, documents and records, provision for current tax expense and tax expenses on amounts recognized in other comprehensive income is not calculated, to that extent the figure for provision for tax is materially misstated.

k) In terms of the provisions of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) ["Code"], the Resolution Professional is required to undertake a review of certain transactions. Such review has been initiated and the RP is required to accordingly form an opinion and act on the observations and findings of such review in terms of the provisions of the Code. The RP has appointed Transaction auditors for auditing transactions falling with the meaning of section 43 to section 66 of the insolvency and bankruptcy code, 2016. These transactions have been disclosed by the RP in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 without giving any impact of the same in any line item of the financial statement

l) In the absence of relevant records and information and explanations received from the erstwhile management, the erstwhile Resolution professional is not in a position to comment on the accuracy and completeness of various opening balances brought forward and closing balances carried forward in the financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2023, except balances which are restated basis the valuation report or claims received by the erstwhile RP. As a result, the balances carried forward in the financial statements may be materially misstated.

m) The management has tested all its assets like Property Plant & Equipment, Intangibles, Capital Work in Progress, Capital Advances, Investments, Loans and Advances, Indirect Tax Receivables and all the other assets like Security Deposit etc for impairment. Provision for impairment, has been created as per the valuation required to be conducted as per IBC, 2016

n) Balances of Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Loans and Advances and other balances of assets and liabilities are recognised as per books of account, information, documents and records available and are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any. However, in the absence of relevant records and information the accuracy of balances for the year ended 31 March 2023 cannot be verified and may be materially misstated to that extent.

o) Summary of Transactions falling with the meaning of Section 43 to section 66 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, 2016 not incorporated into the books of accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023:

Sr No	Particulars	Amount (In INR Crores)
1	Transaction entered with group/ related entity lead to monetary loss, which could have been avoided	73.28
2	Purchase of Fixed Assets from Related Party amounting to Rs. 10.74 crores, Invoice date appears to be of 2015-16 & 2016-17, which is booked in 2019-20, with narrations of closing entry. No underlying documents provided for the said transactions	10.74
3	Investment in an entity in 2015-16, fetched no returns or value to CD amounting to Rs. 7.00 as investment loss and unknown notional loss	7.00
4	Falsification and mis-representation to stake holders including financial creditors by way of inflated inventory in books as compared to actuals in existence as per inspection report of RP Team, the gap is amounting to Rs. 33 crores	33.00
5	Sale of Fixed Assets in FY 2020-21 without obtaining NOC from the term lenders/ Working Capital Lenders, also no underlying documents on such sale of fixed assets amounting to Rs. 1.59 crores	1.59
	Total	125.61

Sr No	Additional Respondent 1	Amount (In INR Crores)
1	Excess Management Remunerations amounting to Rs. 0.76 crores as allowed under Companies Act, 2013	0.76

p) **Going Concern :**

Due to on-going CIRP i.e. 23rd February, 2022 and the substantial financial stress, the going concern basis of preparation of these financial results could be materially affected. IRP had tried to raise interim funds to run the operations but the requisite approval did not come through COC.

The Company has accumulated losses of INR 19,049.31 Lakhs and the Company has registered net loss of INR 776.63 Lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2023 and net loss of INR 16,013.61 Lakhs for the previous year (FY 2021-22) (including provision for finance cost and depreciation).

The above-mentioned conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Statement of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis as the resolution plan for the revival of the Company has been approved by the COC and filed with NCLT on 20 January 2023.

The Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution of JMTAL. Accordingly, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Sethi ceased to act as RP of JMTAL from the receipt of the order. The statement of financial statements and notes to accounts have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP for the limited purpose of facilitating the compliance process without going into the authenticity and correctness in any respect.

q) In the absence of records prior to the CIRP date, the Erstwhile RP is unable to comment on whether the Company holds any Benami property

r) In the absence of relevant information Erstwhile RP cannot determine the applicability of the provision of the Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 on the Company

s) No instances during the financial year 2022-23 indicate applicability of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Company

t) As the Company is under CIRP during the year under audit, it enjoys moratorium under section 14 of the IBC, 2016 and hence tax assessment notice, if any, has not been considered currently by the Erstwhile RP for the purpose of reporting in the financial statements and hence there are no instances of any transactions not being recorded in the books that this been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

u) The provision relating to section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company

v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year under audit

w) As the company was under CIRP during the year under audit, the ratios as required by Schedule III, Division III of the Companies Act, 2013 are not disclosed.

x) The Hon'ble NCLT (New Delhi Bench) vide its order in I.A. 1067/ND/2023 of Axis Bank Limited versus JMT Auto Limited dated 21 August 2023 approved the resolution of JMTAL. Accordingly, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Sethi ceased to act as RP of JMTAL from the receipt of the order. The statement of financial results and notes to accounts have been taken on record by the Erstwhile RP for the limited purpose of facilitating the compliance process without going into the authenticity and correctness in any respect.

y) The figure for the corresponding figures previous year has been restated / regrouped wherever necessary and information was available, to make them comparable with the current period. Wherever the regrouping information were not available, current year's figures are posted as per the available information.

For JHS Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 133288W / W100099

For JMT Auto Limited
Taken on record for facilitating compliance process:

Tasnim Tankiwala
Partner
Membership No: 108263

Pardeep Kumar Sethi
Erstwhile Resolution Professional of JMT Auto Limited/Member of Monitoring
Committee of JMT Auto Limited
(Demitted office of RP vide NCLT order dated 21.08.2023)
IBBI Registration no. IBBI/PA-001/IP-P00711/2017-2018/11265

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 October 2023
Place: Mumbai