MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1 Company information:

Mold-Tek Technologies Inc (Company) is an unlisted private company incorporated in United States of America having its registered office at 2841 Riviera Dr., Suite # 306,Akron, OH 44333, United States of America. The Company is engaged in providing Civil & Mechanical Engineering Services. Mold-Tek Technologies Inc. is the wholly owned subsidiary of Mold-Tek Technologies Limited.

2 Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). 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 amendments rules issued thereafter. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Financial Statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2021 (including comparatives) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 7 June 2021.

b) Basis of preparation:

These special purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the Annual Report of the holding company Mold-Tek Technologies Limited under the requirements of Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act 2013.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis, with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS. 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.

c) Revenue recognition

i) Sale of Services

Unbilled Revenue on incomplete service contracts are estimated based on the extent of completion.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

• Revenue from fixed price development contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.

• Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled

ii) Other income:

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

d) Borrowing costs

Documentation, Commitment and Service Charges are spread over the tenure of the finance facility.

Borrowing costs include interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilized for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the date of capitalization of such asset are included in the cost of the assets. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

e) Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

f) Income taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

g) Property, plant and equipment:

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Property, Plant and equipment retired from active use and held for sale are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realizable value and are disclosed separately.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

h) Expenditure during construction period:

Expenditure during construction period (including finance cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

i) Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on the straight line method over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

j) Intangible assets and amortization:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition cost and are amortized on straight line method based on the estimated useful lives.

The amortized period and amortization method are reviewed at each financial year end.

Cost of Software is amortized over a period of five years.

k) Impairment of assets:

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment: Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell 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 such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

l) Provisions, contingent liabilities & contingent assets:

The Company recognises provisions when there is present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent Liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which 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.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised.

m) Financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the

Financial assets

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in case where the company has made an irrevocable selection based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and unsecured loans are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes 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 derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may or may not be realized.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

n) Earnings per share :

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

p) Transactions in foreign currencies:

The financial statements of the Company are presented in US Dollars (USD), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.
Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities such as cash, receivables, payables, etc., are translated at year end exchange rates.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions and translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

q) Segment reporting - Identification of segments:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

r) Leases:

The Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell 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.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset are separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease
For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

s) Rounding off amounts:

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirement of

t) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The standards issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below.
The company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2019:

- Ind AS 116, Leases
- Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments - Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes
- Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes
- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement - Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and to the current period.

u) Recent accounting pronouncements

There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

3 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements:

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2021

All amounts in USD '000, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	**Note**	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	5.99	8.35
(b) Intangible assets		6.47	11.43
(c) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	1.20	1.20
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	1709.93	2126.46
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	361.69	573.70
TOTAL ASSETS		**2085.28**	**2721.14**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	85.44	85.44
(b) Other equity	9	138.67	119.50
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterpises	10	-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterpises		1861.17	2516.20
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2085.28**	**2721.14**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date

For M.Anandam & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 000125S)

Sd/-

M R Vikram

Partner

M. No 021012

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 07.06.2021

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-

Prasad K. Raju

Director

Place: Goergia, United States of America

Date: 07.06.2021

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2021

All amounts in USD '000, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	**Note**	**Year ended 31 March, 2021**	**Year ended 31 March, 2020**
I. Revenue from operations	11	9391.52	10385.16
II. Other income	12	147.19	173.63
III.Total income (I + II)		**9538.71**	**10558.79**
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	597.80	929.82
Depreciation and amortization expense	14	7.63	13.57
Other expenses	15	8912.51	9588.37
Total expenses		**9517.94**	**10531.76**
V. Profit before tax (III - IV)		**20.77**	**27.03**
VI. Tax expense:			
Current tax		1.60	1.43
VII. Profit for the year (V-VI)		**19.17**	**25.60**
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		**-**	**-**
IX. Total comprehensive income for the year		**19.17**	**25.60**
X. Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.2 each) :			
(1) Basic	24	0.22	0.30
(2) Diluted		0.22	0.30
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For M.Anandam & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 000125S)

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-
M R Vikram
Partner
M. No 021012

Sd/-
Prasad K. Raju
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 07.06.2021

Place: Goergia, United States of America
Date: 07.06.2021

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

All amounts in USD '000 unless otherwise stated

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	20.77	27.03
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7.63	13.57
Bad debts written off	169.57	216.29
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**197.97**	**256.90**
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	246.95	(255.09)
Decrease in financial assets other than trade receivables	-	2.48
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(655.03)	384.22
Cash Generated from Operations	**(210.11)**	**388.51**
Income taxes paid	1.60	1.43
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**(211.71)**	**387.08**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipment	(0.30)	(0.30)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	**(0.30)**	**(0.30)**
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(212.01)**	**386.78**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**573.70**	**186.92**
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**361.69**	**573.70**

Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS - 7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For M.Anandam & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 000125S)

Sd/-
M R Vikram
Partner
M. No 021012

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 07.06.2021

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Prasad K. Raju
Director

Place: Goergia, United States of America
Date: 07.06.2021

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

All amounts in USD '000 unless otherwise stated

5. Other financial assets (non - current)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Rent deposits	1.20	1.20
TOTAL	**1.20**	**1.20**

6. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Unsecured, considered good	1709.93	2126.46
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
TOTAL	**1709.93**	**2126.46**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
a) Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	361.69	573.70
TOTAL	**361.69**	**573.70**

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

All amounts in USD '000 unless otherwise stated

8. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
AUTHORIZED:		
85441 (2020 - 85441) Shares of $1/- each	85.44	85.44
TOTAL	**85.44**	**85.44**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP CAPITAL		
85441 (2020 - 85441) Equity Shares of $1/- each fully paid up	85.44	85.44
TOTAL	**85.44**	**85.44**

(A) Movement in equity share capital:

Particulars	Number of shares
Balance at April 1, 2019	85,441
Movement during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**85,441**
Movement during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	**85,441**

(B) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the group

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Mold-Tek Technologies Limited	85,441	100.00%	85,441	100.00%
Total	**85,441**	**100.00%**	**85,441**	**100.00%**

9. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	138.67	119.50
TOTAL	**138.67**	**119.50**

Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Opening balance	119.50	93.90
Profit for the year	19.17	25.60
Closing balance	**138.67**	**119.50**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings

This reserve represents the cummulative profits of the group and effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

All amounts in USD '000 unless otherwise stated

10. Trade payables

Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note below)	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1861.17	2516.20
TOTAL	**1861.17**	**2516.20**

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
ii) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period.	-	-
iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
v) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.		

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

All amounts in USD '000, unless otherwise stated

4.1(a) Property, plant and equipment

SCHEDULE 6: FIXED ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
Particulars	As on 01.04.2020	Additions during the Period	Deletions during the Period	As on 31.03.2021	As on 01.04.2020	For the Period	Delations during the Period	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2020
A. Tangible Assets										
01. Office Equipments	2.00	-	-	2.00	1.85	0.05	-	1.90	0.10	0.15
02. Computers	9.11	-	-	9.11	8.01	0.56	-	8.57	0.54	1.10
03. Furniture & fixures	2.01	-	-	2.01	1.37	0.10	-	1.47	0.54	0.64
04. Vehicles	26.83	-	-	26.83	20.37	1.65	-	22.02	4.80	6.46
Total	**39.95**	**-**	**-**	**39.95**	**31.60**	**2.37**	**-**	**33.96**	**5.99**	**8.35**

4.1(b) Property, plant and equipment

SCHEDULE 6: FIXED ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
Particulars	As on 01.04.2019	Additions during the Period	Deletions during the Period	As on 31.03.2020	As on 01.04.2019	For the Period	Delations during the Period	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
A. Tangible Assets										
01. Office Equipments	2.00	-	-	2.00	1.55	0.30	-	1.85	0.15	0.45
02. Computers	9.11	-	-	9.11	7.12	0.89	-	8.01	1.10	1.99
03. Furniture & fixures	2.01	-	-	2.01	1.27	0.10	-	1.37	0.64	0.74
04. Vehicles	26.83	-	-	26.83	18.72	1.65	-	20.37	6.46	8.11
Total	**39.95**	**-**	**-**	**39.95**	**28.66**	**2.94**	**-**	**31.60**	**8.35**	**11.29**

4.2(a) Intangible Assets

	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
Particulars	As on 01.04.2020	Additions during the Period	Deletions during the Period	As on 31.03.2021	As on 01.04.2020	For the Period	Delations during the Period	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2020
01. Software at RMM Global Inc	118.87	0.30	-	119.17	107.44	5.26	-	112.70	6.47	11.43
Total	**118.87**	**0.30**	**-**	**119.17**	**107.44**	**5.26**	**-**	**112.70**	**6.47**	**11.43**

4.2(b) Intangible Assets

	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
Particulars	As on 01.04.2019	Additions during the Period	Deletions during the Period	As on 31.03.2020	As on 01.04.2019	For the Period	Delations during the Period	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
01. Software at RMM Global Inc	118.57	0.30	-	118.87	96.80	10.63	-	107.44	11.43	21.77
Total	**118.57**	**0.30**	**-**	**118.87**	**96.80**	**10.63**	**-**	**107.44**	**11.43**	**21.77**

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2021

a. Equity share capital — **All amounts in USD '000 unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Note	Amount
As at 01 April, 2019		**85.44**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March, 2020	**8**	**85.44**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March, 2021		**85.44**

b. Other equity

Particulars	Note	Note
Balance as at 1 April, 2019		**93.90**
Profit for the year		25.60
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	**9**	**119.50**
Profit for the year		19.17
Balance as at 31 March, 2021		**138.67**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For M.Anandam & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 000125S)

Sd/-
M R Vikram
Partner
M. No 021012

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 07.06.2021

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Prasad K. Raju
Director

Place: Goergia, United States of Am
Date: 07.06.2021

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

All amounts in ₹ '000, unless otherwise stated

11. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020
Sale of services	9391.52	10385.16
TOTAL	**9391.52**	**10385.16**

12. Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020
Miscellaneous income	147.19	173.63
TOTAL	**147.19**	**173.63**

13. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020
Salaries and wages	597.80	929.82
TOTAL	**597.80**	**929.82**

14. Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2.37	13.57
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.26	0.00
TOTAL	**7.63**	**13.57**

15. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020
Repairs and maintenance	48.40	74.55
Insurance	53.18	51.49
Rent	20.80	23.49
Travelling and conveyance	13.09	93.71
Bank charges	2.02	2.18
Advertisement & sales promotion expenses	11.48	15.32
Legal and professional consultancy fees	21.79	14.07
Printing & stationery	-	0.00
Postage, telephone and courier expenses	9.75	14.87
Subcontracting expenses to Others	94.31	111.51
Subcontracting expenses to Holding Company	8466.65	8968.10
Bad debts written off	169.57	216.29
Miscellaneous expenses	1.47	2.80
TOTAL	**8912.51**	**9588.37**

16. Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020
Profit before income tax expense	20.77	27.03
Tax at the foreign tax rate of 7.7% (2020: 5.29%)	1.60	1.43
Tax expense	**1.60**	**1.43**

17. Employee benefits

Salary inflation risk:
Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk:
This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

All amounts in USD '000, unless otherwise stated

18. Financial instruments and risk management

Fair values

1. The carrying amounts of trade payables, other financial assests, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term nature.
The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.
Set out below, is a comparision by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximation of fair values:

(i) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	Level	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
		Carrying amount	Fair value*	Carrying amount	Fair value*
Financial assets					
Measured at amortised cost					
Non-current					
Other financial assets	3	1.20	1.20	1.20	6419.44
Current					
Trade receivables	3	1709.93	1709.93	2126.46	196635.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	361.69	361.69	573.70	16380.93
Total		**2072.82**	**2072.82**	**2701.36**	**219435.54**
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
Current					
Trade Payables	3	1861.17	1861.17	2516.20	2516.20
Total		**1861.17**	**1861.17**	**2516.20**	**2516.20**

*Fair value of instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques, which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If significant inputs required to fair value an instruments are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instruments is included in level 3.

Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the group could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date. In respect of investments as at the transaction date, the group has assessed the fair value to be the carrying value of the investments as these companies are in their initial years of operations obtaining necessary regulatory approvals to commence their business.

19. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to market risk (fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, price and interest rate), liquidity risk and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

(A) Credit Risk

Financial assets of the Company include trade receivables which represents Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk.
With respect to credit exposure from customers, the Company has a procedure in place aiming to minimise collection losses. Credit Control team assesses the credit quality of the customers, their financial position, past experience in payments and other relevant factors. The Company’s exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including default risk associate with the industry and country in which customers operate. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. With respect to other financial assets viz., loans & advances, deposits with government, the credit risk is insignificant since the loans & advances are given to its employees only and deposits are held with reputable banks. The credit quality of the financial assets is satisfactory, taking into account the allowance for credit losses.

Credit risk on trade receivables and other financial assets is evaluated as follows:

(i) Expected credit loss for trade receivable under simplified approach:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Gross carrying amount	1709.93	2126.46
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-
Carrying amount of trade Receivables	**1709.93**	**2126.46**

(ii) Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets:

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

(B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. group’s treasury maintains
Management monitors cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

All amounts in USD '000, unless otherwise stated

(i) Maturities of Financial liabilities

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at :

Particulars	31 March, 2021		31 March, 2020	
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Trade Payables	1861.17	-	2516.20	-
Total	**1861.17**	**-**	**2516.20**	**-**

20. Capital management

A. Capital management and Gearing Ratio

For the purpose of the group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is debt divided by total capital. The group includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Borrowings		
Current	-	-
Non current	-	-
Current maturities of non- current borrowings	-	-
Equity		
Equity share capital	85.44	85.44
Other equity	138.67	119.50
Total capital	**224.11**	**204.94**
Gearing ratio in % (Debt/ capital)	**0%**	**0%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

MOLD-TEK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

All amounts in USD '000, unless otherwise stated

21. Contingent liabilities

The company does not have any contingent liabilities as on 31st March, 2021 . (PY: NIL)

22. Commitments

Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
Capital Commitments	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

23. Related party transactions

Names of related parties and nature of relationships:

Names of the related parties	**Nature of relationship**
i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):	
Mr Prasad K. Raju	Director
Dr. K. Appa Rao	Director
ii) Holding Company	
M/s Mold-Tek Technologies Limited	Holding Company

Details of transactions during the year where related party relationship existed:

Names of the related parties	**Nature of Transaction**	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Mr Prasad K. Raju	Remuneration	181.12	213.10
M/s Mold-Tek Technologies Limited	Sub Contract Expenses	8968.09	8636.96

Details of outstanding balances as at the year end where related party relationship existed:

Names of the related parties	**Nature of Balance**	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
M/s Mold-Tek Technologies Limited	Outstanding Balance	1859.96	2515.39

24. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2021**	**As at 31 March, 2020**
Profit after tax	19.17	25.60
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS (Nos in '000)	85.44	85.44
Nominal value per share USD	1.00	1.00
Face value per share USD	1.00	1.00
Basic Earnings per Share (EPS) USD	0.22	0.30
Effect of potential ordinary shares on ESOP outstanding	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Diluted EPS	85.44	85.44
Diluted Earnings per Share USD	0.22	0.30

25. Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year presentation.

As per our report of even date

For M.Anandam & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 000125S)

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-
M R Vikram
Partner
M. No 021012

Sd/-
Prasad K. Raju
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 07.06.2021

Place: Goergia, United States of America
Date: 07.06.2021