

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Widia India Tooling Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 30 June 2022, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements Section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Going concern

4. We draw attention to Note 1.2 of the accompanying financial statements regarding the transfer of Company's assets, liabilities and its employees pursuant to which the Company has ceased its operations with effect from 31 December 2020. Accordingly, these financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 have not been prepared using going concern basis of accounting. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Chartered Accountants

Offices in Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP is registered
with limited liability with identification
number AAC-2085 and its registered office
at L-41 Connaught Circus, New Delhi,
110001, India

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Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

Responsibilities of Management the Financial Statements

6. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the financial statements, the 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by Section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
12. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 30 June 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 30 June 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 30 June 2022.;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 30 June 2022.;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2022;
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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- b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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; and
- c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- d. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 30 June 2022.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vijay Vikram Singh
Partner
Membership No.: 059139
UDIN: 22059139AOVRFP2637

Bengaluru
11 August 2022

Walker Chandniok & Co LLP

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Widia India Tooling Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or right of use assets or investment property and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Order') is not applicable to the Company
- (ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investment 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 (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable
- (vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and did not have any term loans outstanding at the

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beginning of the current year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year or in any previous year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) No report under Section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amount in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the expiry of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount pertaining to any ongoing project as at end of the current financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vijay Vikram Singh
Partner
Membership No.: 059139
UDIN: 22059139AOVRFP2637

Bengaluru
11 August 2022

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Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Widia India Tooling Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Widia India Tooling Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 30 June 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('the 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 30 June 2022, based on Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vijay Vikram Singh

Partner

Membership No.: 059139

UDIN: 22059139AOVRFP2637

Bengaluru

11 August 2022

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
I. ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-	-
(a) Income tax assets (net)	5	3.42	2.02
Total non-current assets		3.42	2.02
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6(a)	-	0.01
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6(b)	135.30	142.86
(iii) Other financial assets	6(c)	-	0.63
(c) Other current assets	7	0.82	0.47
Total current assets		136.12	143.97
Total assets		139.54	145.99
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	20.00	20.00
(b) Other equity	9	118.75	124.18
Total equity		138.75	144.18
2. Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	10	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.79	1.81
Total current liabilities		0.79	1.81
Total equity and liabilities		139.54	145.99

The accompanying notes are the integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of **Widia India Tooling Private Limited**

Vijay Vikram Singh

Partner

Membership Number: 059139

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Venkatesan Vijaykrishnan

Chairman

DIN - 07901688

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Prashant Ramesh Shetty

Director

DIN - 08302994

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended June 30, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
I. INCOME			
Revenue from operations	11	-	948.66
Other income	12	3.52	17.24
Total income		3.52	965.90
II. EXPENSES			
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	677.13
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	13	-	83.27
Employee benefits expense	14	-	51.48
Finance costs	15	-	5.21
Depreciation expense	16	-	1.11
Other expenses	17	8.95	55.92
Total expenses		8.95	874.12
III. (Loss) / Profit before tax		(5.43)	91.78
IV. Tax (credit) / Change	18		
Current tax		-	20.43
Deferred tax expense		-	3.11
Total tax expense		-	23.54
V. (Loss) / Profit after tax for the period		(5.43)	68.24
VI. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)		-	-
VII. Total comprehensive income for the year		(5.43)	68.24
VIII. Earnings per equity share in ₹ [Nominal Value per share ₹ 10]	25		
Basic and diluted		(2.72)	34.12

The accompanying notes are the integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of **Widia India Tooling Private Limited**

Vijay Vikram Singh
Partner
Membership Number: 059139
Bengaluru
August 11, 2022

Venkatesan Vijaykrishnan
Chairman
DIN - 07901688
Bengaluru
August 11, 2022

Prashant Ramesh Shetty
Director
DIN - 08302994
Bengaluru
August 11, 2022

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended June 30, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share Capital

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance as at July 1, 2020	20.00
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at June 30, 2021	20.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	20.00

(B) Other equity

	<u>Share based compensation reserve</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at July 01, 2020	0.23	55.19	55.42
Profit for the year	-	68.25	68.25
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-
	0.23	123.44	123.67
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :			
Share based compensation expense	1.41	-	1.41
Payment during the year towards share based compensation	(0.90)	-	(0.90)
Balance as at June 30, 2021	0.74	123.44	124.18
(Loss) for the year	-	(5.43)	(5.43)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-
	0.74	118.01	118.75
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :			
	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	0.74	118.01	118.75

The accompanying notes are the integral part of the Financial Statements.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of **Widia India Tooling Private Limited**

Vijay Vikram Singh

Partner

Membership Number: 059139

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Venkatesan Vijaykrishnan

Chairman

DIN - 07901688

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Prashant Ramesh Shetty

Director

DIN - 08302994

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended June 30, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	(5.43)	91.78
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	-	1.11
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(14.26)
Provision for product support charges	-	0.62
Interest expense	-	5.21
Interest income	(3.52)	(1.21)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)	-	0.02
Shared based compensation expense	-	1.41
Operating profit before working capital changes	(8.95)	84.68
Decrease in inventories	-	83.27
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(0.34)	163.12
Decrease / (increase) in financial assets	0.63	(0.63)
(Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(1.02)	(99.99)
Cash generated from operations	(9.68)	230.45
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1.40)	(17.75)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operations (1)	(11.08)	212.70
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(0.02)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	-	1.82
Interest income	3.52	1.21
Net Cash generated from investing activities (2)	3.52	3.01
Cash flow from financing activities		
Loan repayment to holding company	-	(100.00)
Interest paid	-	(5.21)
Net Cash (used in) Financing activities (3)	-	(105.21)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (1+2+3)	(7.56)	110.49
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	142.86	32.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	135.30	142.86
Cash and Cash equivalent as per above comprises of the following		
Balances with banks - in current accounts	135.29	2.85
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Investments in term deposits	-	140.00
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows	135.30	142.86

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

This is the Statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of **Widia India Tooling Private Limited**

Vijay Vikram Singh
Partner
Membership Number: 059139
Bengaluru
August 11, 2022

Venkatesan Vijaykrishnan
Chairman
DIN - 07901688
Bengaluru
August 11, 2022

Prashant Ramesh Shetty
Director
DIN - 08302994
Bengaluru
August 11, 2022

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting Policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

1 Background

- 1.1 Widia India Tooling Private Limited ("the Company") incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 on December 13, 2018, is in the business of trading of hard metal products. The Company has its warehouse in Bengaluru and operates through sales and support offices. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kennametal India Limited ("the Holding Company") domiciled in India and has its registered office at 8/9th Mile, Tumkur Road, Bengaluru 560 073. The financial statements were approved for issue by Company's Board of Directors on August 11, 2022.
- 1.2 As on December 4, 2020, the Board of Directors have approved a Scheme of Amalgamation ("Scheme") between the Company and its Holding Company, Kennametal India Limited. Further, the Company has transferred all of its property, plant and equipment, employees and creditors to the Holding Company and has ceased its operations with effect from December 31, 2020. The Company is awaiting the approval from the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") for the next course of action. Accordingly, these financial statements have not been prepared using going concern basis of accounting.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation :

(i) Compliance with Ind AS :

The financial statements have not been prepared using going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the Company ceases to be a going concern and in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;
- b) Assets held for sale- measured at fair value less cost to sales;
- c) Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value; and
- d) Share based payments- measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Current / non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as 12 months.

Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities.

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Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.2 Significant estimates, judgements and assumptions

The application of accounting standards and policies requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions about future events that directly affect its reported financial condition and operating performance. The accounting estimates and assumptions discussed are those that the Company considers to be most critical to its financial statements. An accounting estimate is considered critical if both (a) the nature of estimates or assumptions is material due to the level of subjectivity and judgement involved, and (b) the impact within a reasonable range of outcomes of the estimates and assumptions is material to the Company's financial condition or operating performance.

The areas involving critical estimates are:

(i) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forward can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

(ii) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets. In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(iii) Recoverability of advances / receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

(iv) Useful lives of depreciable / amortisable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable / amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain items of property, plant and equipment.

(v) Estimate of product support

At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment and historical trend, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions. However, the actual future outcome may be different from the judgment. The company provides a standard warranty of 12 months from the date of sales.

(vi) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

Measurement of obligation towards defined benefit plans such as gratuity and provident fund are based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. Significant assumptions include determination of discount rate, future salary increases etc. Due to complexities involved in the valuation & its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions (refer note 10).

(vii) Material return provision

At each balance sheet date basis the management judgement, the Company assesses the requirement of material return provision. However, the actual future outcome may be different from the judgement.

(viii) Customer loyalty programme

The Company recognises the provision for customer loyalty programme based on the ratio of sales targets met by the customers.

2.3 Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services.

As per the Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the fair value of the consideration received or receivable which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer, regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry.

Revenue is recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation 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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, discounts and volume rebates. The revenue is recognised as point in time basis on transfer of goods from the company premises.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract asset while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

The Company operates a loyalty programme for the customers and dealers for the sale of goods. The customers are divided in different grades at the inception of the year and accordingly targets are also set. A contract liability is recorded on provisional basis at every reporting date. The provision of loyalty programme is netted-off to revenue.

The Company recognises provision for sales return, based on the group policy, measured on net basis of the margin of the sale. Therefore, a refund liability, included in other current liabilities, are recognized for the products expected to be returned.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.4 Other income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.5 Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost less loss allowance.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

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 recognised 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 a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets which are different from useful life indicated in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Particulars	Estimated range of useful life (in years)
Plant and machinery:	
Data processing equipment	3 - 5
Office equipment	5

Schedule II requires the Company to identify and depreciate significant components with different useful lives separately. The Company has evaluated the applicability of component accounting as prescribed under Ind AS 16, Property, plant and equipment, and Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The management has evaluated the requirement of Schedule II and has not identified any significant component having different useful lives.

2.7 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, based on internal or external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognised are accordingly reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories include stock-in-trade, which are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of on the basis of weighted average. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee ₹, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates that approximate the actual rates at the date of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income/other expenses.

2.10 Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.

Defined benefit plan

Provident Fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes to Kennametal India Limited Employee's Provident Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government.

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees a retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Kennametal India Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trust and contributions are invested in a scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited as permitted by Indian law.

The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognised in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognised in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Compensated absences

The Company provides benefit of compensated absences under which unavailed leave are allowed to be accumulated to be availed in future. The compensated absences comprises of vesting benefit. The cost of short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. Long term compensated absence costs are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the project unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Service cost on the Company's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Employee contributions, all of which are independent of the number of years of service, are treated as a reduction of service cost. Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in finance costs.

Further, as required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company transfers those amounts recognized in other comprehensive income to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Long-term service awards

Certain employees of the Company are entitled to other long-term benefits in the nature of long term service awards as per the policy of the Company. Liability for such benefits is provided on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits comprise of employee costs such as salaries, bonus etc. is recognized on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.11 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses, if any.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the company operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets (DTA) are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal period income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.12 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are 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 or 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.

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Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies & other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.13 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables 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. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held with in a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows 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. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in Statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

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

Financial assets which are not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of profit or loss and presented net in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iv) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 Business Combinations, applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises 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 'Financial Instruments'. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These instruments are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

These liabilities includes deposits. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

(ii) Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.13 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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. 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.

Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedge instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the group generally designates only the changes in fair value of the forward contract related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in the spot component of the forward contracts are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.14 Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, life time ECL is used. If in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

2.15 Fair value measurement

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 principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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 assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

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Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and machinery		Total
	Office equipment	Data processing equipment	
Gross block as at July 01, 2020	0.45	4.92	5.37
Additions during the year	0.02	-	0.02
Disposals during the year	(0.47)	(4.92)	(5.39)
Gross block as at June 30, 2021	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Gross block as at June 30, 2022	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at July 01, 2020	0.19	2.27	2.46
Depreciation charge for the year	0.04	1.07	1.11
Disposals during the year	(0.23)	(3.34)	(3.57)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2021	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at Jun 30, 2022	-	-	-
Net block			
As at June 30, 2021	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2022	-	-	-

4 Deferred tax assets, (net)

Movement in deferred tax assets for the period ended June 30, 2022

Particulars	As at July 01, 2021	Credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit to other comprehensive income	As at June 30, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Gratuity, leave encashment, long service award	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	-	-

Movement in deferred tax assets for the year ended June 30, 2021

Particulars	As at July 01, 2020	Credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit to other comprehensive income	As at June 30, 2021
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Gratuity, leave encashment, long service award	2.96	(2.96)	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Depreciation	0.15	(0.15)	-	-
Closing Balance	3.11	(3.11)	-	-

5 Income tax assets

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Income tax assets (net of provision)	3.42	2.02
Total income tax assets	3.42	2.02

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

6 Financial Assets

6(a) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Secured, considered good*	-	-
Unsecured, considered good*	-	0.01
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Less: Expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Total trade receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>0.01</u>

*Secured against bank guarantee

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as at June 30, 2022

Particulars	Less than 6 months	Outstanding for following periods			Total
		6 months –1 year	1–2 years	2–3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as at June 30, 2021

Particulars	Less than 6 months	Outstanding for following periods			Total
		6 months –1 year	1–2 years	2–3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>0.01</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.01</u>

6(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Balances with banks - in current accounts	135.29	2.85
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Investments in term deposits	-	140.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>135.30</u>	<u>142.86</u>

There are no repatriation restriction with regard to cash and cash equivalent at the end of the reporting period.

6(c) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Interest accrued on fixed deposits and others	-	0.63
Total current financial assets	<u>-</u>	<u>0.63</u>

7 Other current assets

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Deposits with statutory / government authorities	0.82	0.47
Total other current assets	<u>0.82</u>	<u>0.47</u>

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

8 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	As at
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Authorised		
20,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (June 30, 2021: 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	20.00	20.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
20,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (June 30, 2021: 20,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	20.00	20.00
Total equity share capital	20.00	20.00

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022		As at June 30, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balances as at the beginning of the year	20,00,000	20.00	20,00,000	20.00
Add: Issued and subscribed during the period	-	-	-	-
balance at the end of the period	20,00,000	20.00	20,00,000	20.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

(c) Shares held by holding company and fellow subsidiary

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022		As at June 30, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Kennametal India Limited, the holding company	19,99,999	20.00	19,99,999	20.00
Kennametal Shared Services Private Limited, the fellow subsidiary	1	0.00	1	0.00

(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022		As at June 30, 2021	
	Number of shares	Percentage	Number of shares	Percentage
Kennametal India Limited, the holding company	19,99,999	99.99%	19,99,999	99.99%

(e) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022		As at June 30, 2021		% change in the year
	Number of shares	Percentage	Number of shares	Percentage	
Kennametal India Limited, the holding company	19,99,999	99.99%	19,99,999	99.99%	0%
Total Promoters shares outstanding	19,99,999	99.99%	19,99,999	99.99%	

Particulars	As at June 30, 2021		As at June 20, 2020		% change in the year
	Number of shares	Percentage	Number of shares	Percentage	
Kennametal India Limited, the holding company	19,99,999	99.99%	19,99,999	99.99%	0%
Total Promoters shares outstanding	19,99,999	99.99%	19,99,999	99.99%	

9 Other equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Share based compensation reserve	0.74	0.74
Retained earnings	118.01	123.44
Total reserves and surplus	118.75	124.18

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

10 Trade payables

Particulars	As at June	As at June
	30, 2022	30, 2021
Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Due to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.79	1.79
Amounts due to related parties	-	0.02
Total trade payables	0.79	1.81

Note: The management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMEDA). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. There was no MSME for which the amount was overdue for more than 45 days.

Ageing Schedule as on 30th June 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Payables - Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Payables - Others	0.79	-	-	-	0.79
Total	0.79	-	-	-	0.79

Ageing Schedule as on 30th June 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Payables - Related Parties	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
(iii) Undisputed Trade Payables - Others	1.79	-	-	-	1.79
Total	1.81	-	-	-	1.81

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Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

11 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Sale of traded goods	-	948.26
Sale of services	-	0.40
Total revenue from operations	-	948.66

A) Disaggregation of revenue:

The company operates only in traded goods and does not have any identifiable geographical segment. Thus, the management is not able to disaggregate revenue for the current period.

B) Reconciliation of Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Contract Price	-	977.67
Less:-		
Sales returns	-	(4.86)
Annual turnover discount	-	(21.16)
Others	-	(2.99)
Total revenue from operations	-	948.66

C) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Contract assets		
Trade receivable	-	0.01

12 Other income

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Interest income on bank deposits	3.52	1.21
Provision no longer required written back	-	14.26
Exchange gain, (net)	-	0.18
Miscellaneous income	-	1.59
Total other income	3.52	17.24

13 Changes in inventories of stock in trade

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Opening stock:		
Stock-in-trade	-	83.27
Closing stock:		
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Total changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	-	83.27

14 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	46.80
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	1.65
Share based payment expenses (Refer Note 19)	-	1.41
Staff welfare	-	1.62
Total employee benefit expense	-	51.48

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

15 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Interest expense	-	5.21
Total finance costs	-	5.21

16 Depreciation expense

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	1.11
Total depreciation expense	-	1.11

17 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Business support services from related parties (refer note 23)	-	27.69
Forwarding and freight	-	13.48
Consumption of stores and spare parts	-	0.01
Repairs and maintenance	-	0.01
Rates and taxes	7.47	0.24
Insurance	-	0.40
Travelling and conveyance	-	3.23
Legal and professional (refer note a)	0.30	1.01
Communication	-	0.26
Directors' sitting fee	-	0.04
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Note b)	1.15	-
Business promotion expenses	-	3.77
Provision for product support charges	-	0.62
Printing and stationery	-	0.07
Information technology services	-	4.66
Miscellaneous expenses	0.03	0.43
Total other expenses	8.95	55.92

(a) Payments to Auditors (excluding GST) included under Legal and Professional above:

Statutory audit	0.30	0.30
Audit of tax accounts and tax audit	0.20	0.20

(b) Expenditure towards CSR:

i. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.15	-
ii. Amount spent during the year :		
Amount spent on construction / acquisition		-
Amount spent on purpose other than above	1.15	-
iii. Nature of CSR Activities		
Environmental initiatives	1.15	-
iv. Related party transactions	-	-
v) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
vi) Movements in provision of liability created	-	-

Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects

Balance as at July 01, 2021	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent as at June 30, 2022
-	-	1.15	1.15	-

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

18 Income tax expense

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	20.43
Deferred tax credit:		
Deferred tax credit	-	3.11
Income tax expense	-	23.54

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax expense	(5.43)	91.78
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17%	-	23.10
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable Income:		
Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	0.44
Tax expense	-	23.5

19 Shared based payment

This pertains to the Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) which are granted to certain senior management employees of the Company under the long-term incentive plan in relation to the share based compensation plan of Kennametal Inc. USA, the ultimate holding Company.

Restricted stock units (RSUs)

RSUs are stock awards granted to employees that entitle the holder to shares of common stock as the award vests, over 2 or 3 years depending on the scheme and year of grant. The options granted under the plan have a graded vesting over a period of two or three years, which are immediately exercised on the vesting date. All the options granted under the plan are equity settled.

The fair value of time vesting stock units is determined and fixed on the grant date based on the Kennametal Inc.'s stock price adjusted for the exclusion of dividend equivalents.

The Company recognises stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock units over the period from the date of grant to the date when the award is no longer contingent on the employee providing additional service (substantive vesting period).

Details of number and weighted average exercise price of share options:

(Amount in US Dollar)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022		As at June 30, 2021	
	Weighted Average fair value per award	Number of Awards in units	Weighted Average fair value per award	Number of Awards in units
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	29.21	548
Transferred in/(out) during the year	-	-	(29.21)	(548)
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable as at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Expenses arising from share based payments transactions

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Shares issued under RSU	-	1.41
Total	-	1.41

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Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

20 Fair value measurements

i) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTOCI	Carrying value	Fair value
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 6(b)]	135.30	-	-	135.30	135.30
Total	135.30	-	-	135.30	135.30
Liabilities:					
Trade payables [refer note 11B]	0.79	-	-	0.79	0.79
Total	0.79	-	-	0.79	0.79

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTOCI	Carrying value	Fair value
Assets:					
Trade receivables [refer note 6(a)]	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 6(b)]	142.86	-	-	142.86	142.86
Total	142.87	-	-	142.87	142.87
Liabilities:					
Trade payables [refer note 11B]	1.81	-	-	1.81	1.81
Total	1.81	-	-	1.81	1.81

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity, trade payables, items falling under other financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values.

The fair value of the 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.

ii) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

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 rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

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

There are no transfers between the levels during the period.

iii) Valuation process:

The finance department of the Company includes people capable of performing valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. The significant level 3 inputs for determining the fair values of security deposits and loan to employees are discount rates using a long term bank deposit rate to calculate a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

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Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

21 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's risk management is carried out by the Management under the policies approved of the Board of Directors that help in identification, measurement, mitigation and reporting all risks associated with the activities of the Company. These risks are identified on a continuous basis and assessed for the impact on the financial performance. Information on risks and the response strategy is escalated in a timely manner to facilitate timely decision making. Risk response strategy is formulated for key risks by Management.

The below note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk in the financial statements:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits
Liquidity risk	Other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of surplus cash and time deposits
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (Rupees)	Cash flow forecasting, sensitivity analysis	Forecasting currency exchange movements and maintaining surplus cash for early settlement.

A Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, security deposits carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ Nil as of June 30, 2022 (June 30, 2021: ₹ 0.01).

Assets under credit risk

	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Trade receivables	-	0.01
Total	-	0.01

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings as signed by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India and US. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The provision for expected credit loss takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors including the credit ratings of the various customers and Holding Company's historical experience for customers. The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by Ind AS 109, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all the trade receivables.

B Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability of required funds.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial Liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
As at June 30, 2022				
Trade payables	0.79	-	-	0.79
Total	0.79	-	-	0.79
As at June 30, 2021				
Trade payables	1.81	-	-	1.81
Total	1.81	-	-	1.81

22 Capital Management

Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to:

i) safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and;

ii) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Management regularly monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity position and cash on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company projects cash flows in major currencies and considers the level of liquid assets necessary to meet them.

Particulars	As at June 30, 2022	As at June 30, 2021
Trade payables	0.79	1.81
Less: Cash and short term deposits	(0.79)	(1.81)
Net debt	-	-
Equity	20.00	20.00
Other Equity	118.75	124.18
Capital and net debt	138.75	144.18
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

Also refer note 24 for information on ratio analysis.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

23 Related party disclosures

A) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

a) Parties where control exists:

(i) Ultimate Holding Company	Kennametal Inc, USA
(ii) Immediate holding company	Kennametal India Ltd.,
(iii) Enterprises holding, directly or indirectly, substantial interest in Kennametal India Ltd.,	Meturit A.G. Zug, Switzerland Widia GmbH, Germany Kennametal Holding GmbH, Germany Kennametal Europe GmbH, Switzerland Kennametal Luxembourg Holding S.A.R.L Kennametal Holdings , LLC, Luxembourg S.C.S Kennametal Holdings Europe Inc, USA

b) No transactions have taken place during the period with parties with whom the Company has common control.

c) Key Management Personnel Prashant Ramesh Shetty- Executive Director

Note

- (i) The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.
- (ii) The above does not include related party transactions with retiral funds, as management personnel of the Company who are trustees of funds cannot individually exercise significant influence on the retiral funds transactions.

B) Summary of the transactions with related parties is as follows

Particulars	Parties where control exists		Fellow subsidiaries		Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
	[A(a)]		[A(b)]		[A(c)]			
a) Transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue Total	-	75.66	-	0.55	-	-	-	76.21
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	57.10	-	-	-	-	-	57.10
Kennametal Inc.,USA	-	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	3.53
Kennametal Europe GmbH, Switzerland	-	15.03	-	-	-	-	-	15.03
Others	-	-	-	0.55	-	-	-	0.55
Reimbursement of expenses (Income)	-	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	2.78
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	2.78
Purchases	-	640.87	-	9.58	-	-	-	650.45
Purchases of capital goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods- Others	-	640.87	-	9.58	-	-	-	650.45
Kennametal Inc.,USA	-	34.64	-	-	-	-	-	34.64
Kennametal Europe GmbH, Switzerland	-	137.22	-	-	-	-	-	137.22
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	469.01	-	-	-	-	-	469.01
Others	-	-	-	9.58	-	-	-	9.58
Services Received / Recharge Of Expenses	-	84.46	-	-	-	-	-	84.46
Information Technology Services	-	4.66	-	-	-	-	-	4.66
Kennametal Inc.,USA	-	4.66	-	-	-	-	-	4.66
Professional Fees (Technical Services)	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
Kennametal Inc.,USA	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
Recharge of expenses	-	74.23	-	-	-	-	-	74.23
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	74.23	-	-	-	-	-	74.23
Interest Expense on Loan	-	5.21	-	-	-	-	-	5.21
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	5.21	-	-	-	-	-	5.21
Managerial remuneration*	-	-	-	-	12.28	7.19	12.28	7.19
Prashant Ramesh Shetty - Non Execetive Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary and allowances	-	-	-	-	7.32	5.70	7.32	5.70
Performance Pay	-	-	-	-	2.02	-	2.02	-
Share Based Payment	-	-	-	-	2.94	1.49	2.94	1.49
Loan Repayments	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Kennametal India Ltd.,	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00

* The remuneration to key management personnel excludes gratuity, compensated absences and long term service award which can not be separately identified from the composite amount advised by the actuary.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

24 Key Ratios

S.No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Jun 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2021	% Variance	Reasons for Variance
1	Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	171.94	79.54	116%	
2	Return on Equity Ratio (percentage)	Net Profit after Taxes	Capital Employed	-4%	47%	-108%	
3	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (times)	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivable	-	1,89,732	-100%	The Company's operations have been transferred to its
4	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (times)	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	-	624.13	-100%	Holding Company, Kennametal India Limited
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (times)	Net Sales	Working Capital (Current Assets less Current Liabilities)	-	7.01	-100%	with effect from December 31, 2020 consequent to the approved scheme of amalgamation(Refer note
6	Net Profit Ratio (percentage)	Net Profit after Taxes	Net Sales	-	10%	-100%	1.2). Hence, the ratios for the two years are not
7	Return on Capital Employed (percentage)	Earnings before Interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed	-4%	64%	-106%	comparable.
8	Return on Investment (percentage)	Profit on sales of Investments	Average Investments	-	1%	-100%	

* Debt Equity Ratio and Debt Service Coverage Ratio(DSCR) are not applicable as the Company has no debt as on June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022

Explanations have been provided for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to June 30, 2021.

Widia India Tooling Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

(All amounts in ₹ millions unless otherwise stated)

25 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	Year ended June 30, 2022	Year ended June 30, 2021
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹)	(5.43)	68.24
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year/period (nos.)	20,00,000	20,00,000
Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	(2.72)	34.12

26 Transfer Pricing

As per transfer pricing legislation under sections under 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Company is required to use certain specific methods in computing arm's length prices of international transactions with associated enterprises and maintain adequate documentation in this respect. Since law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company updates the transfer pricing study every year to ensure that the transactions with associate enterprises undertaken are at "arms length basis". However during the year ended June 2022, the company has not entered into any international transactions and accordingly the Company is not required to maintain any documentation as specified under Section 92D of the Income Tax Act. It may be noted that the Company had carried out a detailed transfer pricing study for the period April 2020 to March 31, 2021 and the transactions were found to be at Arm's length for the said period.

27 No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

- Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
- Benami Property held under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
- Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- Relating to borrowed funds:
 - Wilful defaulter
 - Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
 - Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings
 - Current maturity of long term borrowings

28 a) No funds 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

b) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

29 Previous period comparatives

Prior year amounts have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current year's presentation.

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of **Widia India Tooling Private Limited**

Vijay Vikram Singh

Partner

Membership Number: 059139

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Venkatesan Vijaykrishnan

Chairman

DIN - 07901688

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022

Prashant Ramesh Shetty

Director

DIN - 08302994

Bengaluru

August 11, 2022