

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**

1. Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of **MRF International Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the 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) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements 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 Standalone 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



4. Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

5. Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

6. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:


- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



- g) The Company has not paid nor provided for any remuneration to its directors during the year.
- h) 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) There are no pending litigations which will have an impact on its financial position in its financial statements as at the end of the year;
 - ii) There are no long-term contracts including derivative contracts and hence no provision is required for any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
FRN 101174W



Shivratn Agarwal
Partner

Membership No. 104180
UDIN: 21104180AAAAHM3170
June 05 2021
Mumbai.




**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**

1. The Company had no fixed asset at any time during the year and accordingly Para 3 (i) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable.
2. The Company had not carried any inventories at any time during the year. Accordingly, the Para 3 (ii) of the order are not applicable.
3. The Company has not granted any loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, the Para 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable.
4. The Company has not granted any loan, neither made any investments, nor given any guarantee or security, during the year, covered by the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and accordingly the question of complying with Section 73 to 76 of the Act does not arise. We are informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal on the Company.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
7.
 - a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues with appropriate authorities, where applicable. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no dues of income tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. The Company has not taken any loans from a financial institution, bank or by way of debentures and accordingly Para 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable.
9. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of Initial public offer or further public offer (Including debt instruments) or by way of Term loans. Accordingly, Para 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable.
10. On the basis of our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
11. During the year, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration requiring approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.



12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly provisions of clause (xii) of Para 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
13. On the basis of our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and there are no transactions with the related parties during the year.
14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of share or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and accordingly provisions of clause (xiv) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of clause (xv) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, provisions clause (xvi) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101174W


Shivratn Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 104180
UDIN: 21104180AAAAHM3170
June 05 2021
Mumbai.



**"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.**

**REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013
("the Act")**

1. OPINION

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

2. MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

3. AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by Institute of Chartered accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

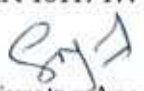
4. MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with 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.

5. INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN 101174W


Shivratna Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 104180
UDIN: 21104180AAAAHM3170
June 05 2021
Mumbai.



MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		(Rupees)	
Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	2	2,21,22,310	2,21,22,310
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	35,19,742	24,95,601
Other Financial Assets	2	52,387	52,389
Current Tax Assets (Net)		4,092	6,788
TOTAL ASSETS		2,56,98,531	2,46,77,088
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	SOCE	56,25,000	56,25,000
Other Equity	SOCE	2,00,49,931	1,90,04,888
TOTAL EQUITY		2,56,74,931	2,46,29,888
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	4	23,600	47,200
TOTAL LIABILITIES		23,600	47,200
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,56,98,531	2,46,77,088

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

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

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants



(Shivratn Agarwal)
Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 05, 2021




K.M. Mammen
Director
DIN: 00020202
Chennai



Arun Mammen
Director
DIN: 00018558

MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Particulars	(Rupees)	
	Year Ended 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2020
INCOME		
Revenue from Contract with Customers	-	-
Other Income - Interest Income	14,72,814	14,92,749
TOTAL INCOME	14,72,814	14,92,749
EXPENSES		
Other Expenses		
- Audit Fee	23,600	23,600
- Filing Fees	34,142	1,200
- Legal & Professional Charges	4,720	16,860
- Other Expenses	693	649
TOTAL EXPENSES	63,155	42,309
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	14,09,659	14,50,440
TAX EXPENSE		
Current Tax	3,64,616	3,67,411
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE	3,64,616	3,67,411
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	10,45,043	10,83,029
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
- Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	-	-
- Items that may be reclassified to Profit or Loss	-	-
ALL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	10,45,043	10,83,029
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (Note 5)		
Basic	1.86	1.93
Diluted	1.86	1.93

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

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

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

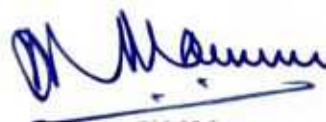


(Shivratna Agarwal)

Partner

Place:

Date: June 05, 2021

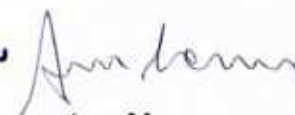



K.M. Mammen

Director

DIN: 00020202

Chennai



Arun Mammen

Director

DIN: 00018558

MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

		(Rupees)	
A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	Numbers	As at	As at
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Authorised Share Capital	1000000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued Share Capital	562500	56,25,000	56,25,000
Subscribed Share Capital	562500	56,25,000	56,25,000
Fully Paid-up Share Capital	562500	56,25,000	56,25,000
Balance at the beginning of the year	562500	56,25,000	56,25,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year:		-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	562500	56,25,000	56,25,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than five per cent shares	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	No.	%	No.	%
MRF Limited - (Holding Company)	5,32,470	94.66%	5,32,470	94.66%

(Rupees)			
B. OTHER EQUITY	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance at the beginning of the comparative reporting period - 1st April 2019	43,75,000	1,35,46,859	1,79,21,859
Profit for the Comparative Period ending 31st March 2020		10,83,029	10,83,029
Other Comprehensive Income for the Comparative Period ending 31st March 2020		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Comparative Period		10,83,029	10,83,029
Balance at the end of the comparative reporting period ending 31st March 2020	43,75,000	1,46,29,888	1,90,04,888
Profit for the Current Reporting year ending 31st March 2021		10,45,043	10,45,043
Other Comprehensive Income for the Current Reporting year ending 31st March 2021		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Comparative Period		10,45,043	10,45,043
Balance at the end of the reporting year ending 31st March 2021	43,75,000	1,56,74,931	2,00,49,931

Nature and Purpose of each component of equity	Nature and Purpose
Capital Redemption Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve represents statutory reserve created upon buyback of equity shares in the earlier years and shall not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the subsequent years.

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements
This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

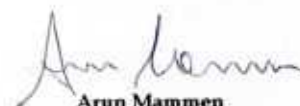


(Shivratn Agarwal)
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 05, 2021





K.M. Mammen
Director
DIN: 00020202
Chennai



Arun Mammen
Director
DIN: 00018558

MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

	Year Ended 31 March 2021	(Rupees) Year Ended 31 March 2020
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	14,09,659	14,50,440
Adjustment for :		
Interest	(14,72,814)	(14,92,749)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(63,155)	(42,309)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade & Other Payables & Other Financial Assets	(23,598)	23,600
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(86,753)	(18,709)
Direct Taxes paid	3,61,920	3,65,943
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(4,48,673)	(3,84,652)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Income	14,72,814	14,94,270
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	14,72,814	14,94,270
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	10,24,141	11,09,618
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31.03.2020	24,95,601	13,85,983
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31.03.2021	35,19,742	24,95,601

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our attached report of even date

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants



(Shivratan Agarwal)

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 05, 2021




K.M. Mammen

Director

DIN: 00020202

Chennai



Arun Mammen

Director

DIN: 00018558

MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

MRF International ("the Company") is a Limited Company incorporated in India. The Company is engaged in the business of export of Traded Goods

B. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out in C below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 05, 2021.

i. Statement of Compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other subsequent amendments thereto.

ii. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis considering the applicable provisions of Companies Act 2013 except for the following items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services at the time of initial recognition

- a) Certain financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value and
- b) Any other item as specifically stated in the accounting policy.

The Financial Statement are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') unless otherwise stated.

Whenever the Company changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements materially, the company reclassifies comparative amounts, unless impracticable.

iii. Use of Estimate and judgment

In the application of accounting policy which are described in Para (C) below, the management is required to make judgment, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, contingent liabilities and the accompanying disclosures that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

The few critical estimations and judgments made in applying accounting policies are:

Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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



Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets/ Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

Fair Value Measurements of Financial Instruments

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

C Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

i Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii Share Capital and Share Premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity, incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

iii Cash Flows and Cash and Cash Equivalents

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant IND AS. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques and drafts on hand, deposits held with Banks, other shortterm, 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.

vi Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

v Interest Income

Interest Income on financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised on a time-proportion basis.

vi Taxes on Income

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

A.) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.



B.) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

vii 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. The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Financial Assets

A financial asset inter-alia includes any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition that are potentially favourable to the Company

A.) Initial Recognition and Measurements

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B.) Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within 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 represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

C. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.



D. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

Financial Liabilities

The financial liabilities include trade payable, accrued expenses and other payables.

A.) Initial Recognition and Measurements

All financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B.) Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends upon the classification as described below:-

Financial Liabilities classified as Amortised Cost:

Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs is included as Finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial Liabilities at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities have not been designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL.

C. Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged / cancelled / expired. 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and Financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



viii Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

D Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021



MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021****Note 2****Other Financial Assets**

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	2,21,22,310	2,21,22,310	-	-
Interest accrued on Bank Deposits	-	-	52,387	52,389
Total	2,21,22,310	2,21,22,310	52,387	52,389

Note 3**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with Banks	35,19,742	24,95,601
Total	35,19,742	24,95,601

Note 4**Other Liabilities**

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Expenses payable	-	-	23,600	47,200
Total	-	-	23,600	47,200



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MRF INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

Note - 5 - Earning per Share

	Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
Profit for the year	10,45,043	10,83,029
Number of Equity Shares		
Outstanding as at the end of the year (paid up value of Rs. 10/-)	5,62,500	5,62,500
Basic & diluted EPS	Rs. 1.86	1.93

Note - 6 - Operating Segment

The company is mainly engaged in the export of traded goods which constitutes one single primary segment. As there are no exports during the year, no segment information is considered necessary.

Note 7 - Disclosure of Related Parties:

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
MRF Limited	Holding Company
MRF Corp Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
MRF (Lanka) Pvt Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
MRF SG Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary

The company has not entered into any related party transactions during the year.

Note - 8 - Risk Management

- Capital Management - Capital Management includes issued equity capital. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise shareholder value. To maintain the capital structure the company may adjust dividend payments to its shareholders.
- Credit Risk - Credit Risk from balances with banks and other financial assets is managed in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with Public Sector Banks to minimise risk.

Note - 9

Previous year's Figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever necessary.

For SCA AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(Shivratna Agarwal)
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 05, 2021



K.M. Mammen
Director
DIN: 00020202
Chennai

Arun Mammen
Director
DIN: 00018558