



ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿ

ಮುಖ್ಯಾಲಯ

CORPORATE OFFICE

ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್

ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನ್ ಏರೋನಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್

HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED

CO/SEC/4(7)/2024-25/ BSE & NSE Filing/60

24th September, 2024

BSE Limited Listing Department Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd Listing Department Exchange Plaza, 5 th Floor, Plot No C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400051
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Sub: Appointment of Statutory Auditors

Ref: BSE Scrip Code: 541154, NSE Symbol: HAL

In terms of Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, this is to inform that M/s Gupta Nayar & Co., Chartered Accountants has been appointed by C&AG as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the FY 2024-25.

2. Their terms of appointment and brief profile are enclosed as Annexure-I & II.
3. This is for your information and record, please.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully

For Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd

(Shailesh Bansal)

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

15/1, ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ರೋಡ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಭಾರತ, 15/1, ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ರೋಡ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಭಾರತ

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CIN:L35301KA1963GOI001622

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
10, BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG, NEW DELHI-110 002

Appointment of auditors of Government Company/Government controlled other company under Section 139 (5 & 7) of the Companies Act, 2013

I. CONDITIONS FOR THE COMPANY

1. The Company should send a list of Directors and the previous Auditors of the Company giving their names and addresses to the newly appointed Auditors immediately on receipt of this letter.
2. While the auditor is responsible for forming and expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements, the responsibility for their preparation is that of the management of the enterprise. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve the management of its responsibilities relating to the maintenance of adequate accounting records, internal controls and safeguarding of the assets of the enterprise. As provided in Section 134 of the Act, the Company should submit to the auditors the Financial Statements/Consolidated Financial Statements duly approved by the Board of Directors for their report thereon.
3. A suitable program of audit in consultation with the statutory auditors should be drawn up suitably in advance with the objective that the audit is completed within the prescribed time schedule. A copy of the program so drawn may be provided to the concerned DG/PAG/PD/AG as well.
4. The documents and the information called for by the auditors in accordance with the provisions of Section 143 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 and other relevant rules and regulations as well as any other details/explanation relating to any transaction sought by them, should be provided to them, expeditiously.
- 5 (i). Office of C&AG has no role in the fixation of the audit fee payable to the auditors. The said fee payable to the auditors should be fixed by the Company in accordance with the provisions as contained in section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the consent of auditors on the audit fee so fixed should invariably be obtained on a 'Memorandum of Fee' as per Appendix which should be signed by the Company as well as by the auditors and forwarded to this office so as to reach within 30 days of issue of the appointment letter. In case the same is not received, the fee paid by the Company during the preceding year will be considered as the fee for the current year as well. Once the audit fee is agreed between the Company and Auditor, the remuneration cannot be changed to the detriment of the auditor.
 - (ii) While fixing the audit fee, due consideration may be given to the volume of work involved, amount of time normally spent by the partners/chartered accountant employees and the audit clerks of the firm/LLP.
 - (iii) While fixing audit fee due consideration might also be given to the notification No 1-CA (7)/93/2006 dated 18th September 2006 and any subsequent recommendations issued from time to time by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India prescribing minimum audit fee. It has been clarified that city/town referred to in the Notification refers to city/town of the Head office or Branch office of the auditor to which the audit is actually allotted.
 - (iv) In cases where audits are allotted to the Branch office of the Firm/LLP no TA/DA should be paid for the audit of the Company/Units located at the same station of the branch.**
6. In the interest of maintaining the independence of auditors, no assignment for consultancy, Directorship or other services including those specified in Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Non-audit assignments that involve performing management functions or making management decisions will be provided to the firm/LLP or its Partners, directly or indirectly as per explanation given under Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013, of the Company or its holding company or partly owned subsidiaries of the

Company (irrespective of the shareholding) or joint ventures of the company whether under production sharing contract or otherwise, during the year of audit and for one year (to be counted from the date of conclusion of the relevant Annual General Meeting of the Company) after the firm/LLP ceases to be auditor. The above restriction will also be applicable to audit of annual accounts of subsidiary companies /Joint Ventures/Associates except where auditors of such subsidiary companies /Joint Ventures/Associates are appointed by CAG. This condition would not apply in case of auditors being entrusted assignments for the tax audit under Income Tax Act, review of Quarterly/ half yearly accounts as per SEBI guidelines, VAT audit required under various State Legislations and other statutory certificates related to the audit assignment.

7. The Company should confirm past audit details including audit fees. The changes in details including the fees in the future may be intimated to this office from time to time. Any other remuneration like TA/DA, Certification fees, tax audit fees, quarterly/half yearly review fees, VAT audit etc. paid to the Statutory/Branch Auditors in addition to the audit fees in the last three years and in future may also be intimated. The remuneration for other work like review of quarterly accounts as per SEBI guidelines, fees for tax audit, other statutory certificates etc. should be restricted to a reasonable percentage of the total audit fee payable to the auditors and which in total should not exceed the fee payable for carrying out the statutory audit. The details of such remuneration may also be intimated to this office for record.

8. The Auditors have to comply with the directions issued by this office under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and for this purpose the auditors have to attend meetings called by the concerned DG/PAG/MAB/AG. For attending such meetings, reasonable expenditure on TA/DA incurred by the auditors may be reimbursed by the company.

9. Proposals for re-organisation of units in the future may be sent to this Office well before the beginning of the financial year the accounts of which are to be audited.

10. The Company may also intimate to this office the date of commencement of audit and the date on which the comments of the C&AG of India along with the Auditors Report is placed in AGM as per the provisions of 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

11. To reduce the arrears, in case of Companies whose accounts are in arrears, and to avoid delays in appointing auditors for the past few accounting years in arrears, the Company may initiate action for appointment of auditors for the subsequent years soon after the completion of audit of the preceding years. A copy of such certified accounts may be made available direct to the Principal Director (Commercial) in this Office. If the process is repeated in succession, the Company can hold a series of meetings of the shareholders and present the accounts. It can thus clear the accounts for 3-4 years within a period of one year.

II. CONDITIONS FOR THE AUDITORS

1. This office has no role in the fixation of the fee payable to the auditors. The said fee payable to the auditors is to be fixed by the Company in accordance with the provisions as contained in section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013. A copy of the 'Memorandum of Fee' (Appendix) signed by the Company as well as the Auditor, indicating the acceptance of audit should reach this office within 30 days of issue of the letter of appointment. A copy thereof should also be forwarded to the concerned DG/PAG/AG/ MAB entrusted with the Supplementary Audit of the Company. In case, the auditor is not agreeable to accept the audit at the fee offered by the Company, he should inform the same to this office within further 7 days after the 30 days from issue of letter of appointment. If no communication is received from the auditor within the above period, it will be presumed as acceptance of audit at the fee paid/fixed by the Company for the previous year.

2. Refusal to accept the appointment as auditor within the period as mentioned above, will be accepted and will not be considered as refusal for deduction of points/non-empanelment as mentioned in the policy of empanelment and selection of auditors hosted on the website www.care.cag.gov.in. However, any refusal after the said period or any instance of delay in carrying out the audit or non-submission of audit report on the ground of insufficient audit fee, at a later date, will be viewed seriously and suitable action will be taken against the firm/LLP which may include withdrawal of existing audit and/or non-allotment of audit and/or deduction of points and/or debarment of the firm from empanelment in future.

3. The appointment/re-appointment of Firm/LLP is subject to its performance in the previous years' audit being adjudged as satisfactory by the DG/PAG/AG /MAB concerned.

4. The appointment/re-appointment of the auditors is subject to the Auditors making the following declarations/undertakings:

(i) That the firm/LLP is not disqualified under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013

(ii) That no unreasonable TA/DA, out of pocket expenses will be claimed from the company.

(iii) In case an audit is allotted to the firm on the basis of having a Branch office at a particular location, no TA/DA should be claimed by the firm from the company for the audit of the Company/Units located at the same station of the branch. In case, any payment of such allowances is noticed/reported, suitable action will be taken against the firm including but not limited to withdrawal of allotted audit.

(iv) That during the year of audit, and for one year (to be counted from the date of conclusion of the relevant Annual General Meeting of the Company) after the Firm/LLP ceases to be Auditor, the Firm/LLP or its partner, cannot accept Directorship or any assignment for consultancy or other services including those specified in Section 144 of the Companies act, 2013 and non-audit assignments that involve performing management functions or making management decisions, directly or indirectly (as per explanation given under Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013), of the company or its holding company / subsidiaries (irrespective of the shareholding) / joint ventures of the Company whether under production sharing contract or otherwise. The above restriction would also be applicable to audit of annual accounts of subsidiary companies /Joint Ventures/Associates except where auditors of such subsidiary companies /Joint Ventures/Associates are appointed by CAG. This condition would not apply to assignments for the tax audit under Income Tax Act, VAT audit required under various State Legislations, review of Quarterly/half yearly accounts as per SEBI guidelines and other statutory certificates related to the audit assignment.

(v) That no partner/chartered accountant employee of the firm /LLPs has been held guilty of professional misconduct by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India during last year (in case any partner of the firm/LLP has been held guilty of professional misconduct by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India, please furnish details thereof).

(vi) The audit should not be conducted by a person (i) who is not a CA partner /CA employee/ CA article of the firm/LLP to which the audit has been allotted; (ii) who was earlier associated with the audit of the said PSU as a partner/employee of the retiring auditor.

(vii) No partner of the firm/LLP would hold post of Director (except in the case of financial companies) of any Private organization/ Company which is in the same line of business or having any business relation with that of the PSU. Further, no partner of the firm/LLP or firm/ LLP would undertake audit or any other job/assignment of any Private organization/ Company which is in the same line of business or having any business relation with that of the PSU.

5. The auditor may start the audit of the Company immediately on receipt of the accounts of the Company. However, they should certify the accounts for the year only after the audited accounts for the previous year has been laid before the AGM for their consideration. In case audited accounts of the previous years has been considered but finally not adopted by the shareholders, the auditor can certify the accounts of the succeeding year indicating the fact of the non-adoption of the previous years' accounts in their report.

6. The time schedule for conducting the audit may be drawn up with scheduling of audit i.e indicating the period of audit of different departments/ units of the PSU and also the name of personnel & their qualification who will be deployed for audit of each unit. A copy of the time schedule so fixed may be sent to the concerned DG/PAG/AG/MAB so that they may also draw their time schedule for supplementary audit.

7. The Firm/LLP must complete the audit of the units/branches allotted to them within the time schedule stipulated by the management so that the statutory time schedule for placing the accounts in the AGM could be adhered to.

8. Record of audit work done in the form of working papers should be retained with sufficient information so as to support the auditors' significant conclusions and judgments.

9. The Auditors shall have to comply with the directions issued by this office under 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013. The remuneration is inclusive of the fee on account of the additional work involved in this regard. Directions under Section 143(5) are available at the website of this office i.e. www.cag.gov.in.

10. Statutory auditors of the companies who have adopted SAP should deploy at least one partner/employee having DISA/CISA qualification to conduct the audit. Auditors appointed for Listed PSU should have a valid peer review certificate issued by Peer Review Board of ICAI.

11. The Company/Auditors will have to comply with all the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as also all other applicable statutes including directions/guidelines issued by various Regulatory Bodies/ Authorities viz. Securities & Exchange Board of India, Reserve Bank of India, Insurance Regulatory Development Authority etc.

12. In terms of Regulation No. 58 of the Regulation of Audit and Accounts 2020, the Comptroller and Auditor General may terminate the appointment of a statutory auditor before the expiry of the normal tenure of appointment for reasonable and sufficient grounds after following the due administrative process, including giving an opportunity to the statutory auditor to make representation against the premature termination of appointment.

BRIEF PROFILE OF M/S GUPTA NAYAR & CO

M/s Gupta Nayar & Co., is a firm of Chartered Accountants established in year 1987.

It provides auditing, taxation, accounting, information system auditing, consultancy, and financial management services to a wide range of clients in India and abroad.
