

	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,170.11	1,121.07
Capital work-in-progress	3	5.23	29.90
Intangible assets	4	0.10	0.25
Right-of-use assets	5	36.24	6.85
Non-current investment	6	33.32	33.32
Financial assets			
i. Loans	7	-	0.74
ii. Other financial assets	8	20.87	20.54
Other non-current assets	9	4.05	0.75
Total non-current assets		1,269.92	1,213.42
Current assets			
Inventories	10	690.84	394.06
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	11	385.62	279.16
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	12	5.92	83.60
iii. Loans	7	80.31	80.90
iv. Other financial assets	8	1.50	1.87
Current tax assets (net)	13	2.01	8.39
Other current assets	14	8.97	58.27
Total current assets		1,175.17	906.25
Total assets		2,445.09	2,119.67
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	28.81	28.81
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	16	1,045.88	880.51
Total equity		1,074.69	909.32
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	125.00	161.25
Lease Liabilities		30.79	3.95
Provision for employee benefit obligations	18	27.06	24.58
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	58.54	45.52
Total non-current liabilities		241.39	235.30
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Short-Term borrowings	20	154.63	53.75
ii. Lease Liabilities		7.57	3.31
iii. Trade payables	21		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		53.97	55.30
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		134.24	198.37
iii. Other financial liabilities	22	101.15	129.35
Provision for employee benefit obligations	18	1.27	1.08
Other current liabilities	23	676.19	533.88
Total current liabilities		1,129.02	975.05
Total liabilities		1,370.41	1,210.35
Total equity and liabilities		2,445.09	2,119.67

Summary of significant accounting policies

1&2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report attached

For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

Amit Bhakri
(Director)
DIN 08230325

Rohitash Gupta
(Director)
DIN 01049454

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

S. Dhanakumar
(Finance Head)
PAN AKDPD8027H

Devender Singh
(Unit Head)
PAN ABYPS9851Q

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11/05/2022

Place : Noida

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	24	1,319.30	1,081.73
Other income	25	31.71	21.00
Total income		1,351.01	1,102.73
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	531.31	485.37
Changes in inventory of work-in-progress	27	(296.57)	(161.53)
Excise duty	28	-	-
Employee benefits expense	28	224.64	189.77
Finance costs	29	24.90	17.10
Depreciation and amortization expense	30	164.77	121.93
Other expenses	31	361.16	261.67
Total expenses		1,010.21	914.31
Profit before exceptional items		340.81	188.42
Exceptional items (income)/ expense		-	-
Profit before tax		340.81	188.42
Tax expenses			
-Current tax	32	89.97	37.41
-Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		12.43	17.75
-Short / (excess) for earlier years		2.49	1.40
Total tax expense		104.89	56.56
Profit from continuing operations			
Discontinued operations			
Profit from discontinued operation before tax			
Tax expense of discontinued operations			
Profit from discontinued operation			
Profit for the year		235.92	131.86
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations - Gain/(Loss)		2.07	1.15
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(0.60)	(0.34)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1.47	0.81
Total comprehensive income for the year		237.39	132.67
Earnings per share:			
Nominal value per share: INR. 10 (Previous year : INR 10)	33		
Basic		81.90	45.78
Diluted		81.90	45.78

Summary of significant accounting policies

1&2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report attached

For R K Khanna & Co.
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Devender Singh
(Unit Head)
PAN ABYPS9851Q

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11/05/2022

Place : Noida

A. Equity share capital

Changes in equity share capital

As at 31st March 2022

	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	28.81	Nil	28.81	Nil	28.81

As at 31st March 2021

	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	28.81	Nil	28.81	Nil	28.81

B. Other equity

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)	Total
	Other Reserves (General Reserves)	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	53.32	827.19	-	880.51
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	53.32	827.19	-	880.51
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	53.32	827.19	-	880.51
Dividends	-	(72.02)	-	(72.02)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	235.92	-	235.92
Any other change (to be specified)	-	1.47	-	1.47
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	53.32	992.56	-	1,045.88

As at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)	Total
	Other Reserves (General Reserves)	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	53.32	766.55	-	819.86
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	53.32	766.55	-	819.86
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	53.32	766.55	-	819.86
Dividends	-	(72.02)	-	(72.02)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	131.86	-	131.86
Any other change (to be specified)	-	0.81	-	0.81
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	53.32	827.20	-	880.52

Summary of significant accounting policies

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The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report attached

Amit Bhakri
(Director)
DIN 08230325

Rohitash Gupta
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Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

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(Finance Head)
PAN AKDPD8027H

Devender Singh
(Unit Head)
PAN ABYPS9851Q

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11/05/2022

Place : Noida

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit before tax	340.81	188.42
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Amortisation	164.77	121.93
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment (net)*	(0.00)	(0.00)
Interest income	(8.84)	(10.98)
Finance cost	24.90	17.10
Provision for employee benefits	4.74	4.80
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)	4.06	(3.79)
Operating profit before working capital changes	530.44	317.48
Change in working Capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(69.52)	51.50
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(28.20)	29.03
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	142.31	76.36
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(106.45)	(76.34)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(296.78)	(162.93)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	0.94	1.73
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	1.33	1.18
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	49.29	(16.31)
(Increase)/decrease in other non current assets	(3.30)	0.87
Cash generated from operations	220.05	222.56
- Taxes paid	(91.50)	(45.13)
- Income taxes refund	5.42	3.51
- Interest on Income tax refund	0.33	-
Net cash generated from operations	133.97	180.94
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant & equipment	(179.31)	(233.44)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment*	0.00	0.00
Interest received	7.60	10.62
Net cash used in investing activities	(171.70)	(222.82)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Dividend paid	(72.02)	(72.02)
Interest paid	(21.42)	(16.38)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	(27.50)	215.00
Proceeds from other short term borrowings	92.13	-
Repayment of lease liability	(11.46)	(4.13)
Net cash used in financing activities	(40.27)	122.47
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(78.00)	80.59
Net Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	83.60	3.01
Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	5.92	83.60
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 12)		
Balances with banks	5.92	83.60
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	5.92	83.60

Notes:

i) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

ii) Figures in brackets indicate Cash Outflow.

iii)*Amount below the rounding-off norm adopted by the company

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report attached

For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

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(Director)
DIN 08230325

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PAN AKDPD8027H

Devender Singh
(Unit Head)
PAN ABYPS9851Q

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11/05/2022

Place: Noida

1 Corporate Information

The Company was incorporated on May 1, 1998 pursuant to a joint venture agreement between ATAR Mauritius Pvt Ltd, a company incorporated in Mauritius and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited, a company incorporated in India. ATAR Mauritius Pvt Ltd and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited hold 59% and 41% of the shareholding respectively in the company. The company is engaged in the manufacturing of molds for automobiles.

Up to 20th January 2022 M/s Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) held 11,81,040 equity shares of the company aggregating to 41% shareholding of the company.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai branch vide Order dated 22nd December 2021 sanctioned a composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement amongst Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) resulting in merger of SAMIL with MSSL. The appointed and effective date of the merger is 21st January 2022. Accordingly, 11,81,040 equity shares held by Samvardhana Motherson International Limited stand transferred to Motherson Sumi Systems Limited on 21st January 2022 which replaces SAMIL as the joint venture partner w.e.f 21st January 2022.

2.1 Significant accounting policies**(a) Basis of preparation**

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) and
- Defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

(a) Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- i) The normal course of business
- ii) The event of default
- iii) The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counterparties

(b) Current versus 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupee and the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR).

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the 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 profit or loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates) classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(d) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IND AS 115

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met

(a) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date

(b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

(c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from sales are recognised at single point of time when each performance obligation is satisfied, i.e, when the control of goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract.

Sale of services:

Revenues from the sale of services are recorded at single point of time when the performance obligation as per contract has been satisfied.

Interest Income

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, as income for the period in which it occurs. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, charges, call and similar options) but does not consider expected credit losses.

Duty drawback and export incentives:

Income from duty drawback and export incentives is recognized on an accrual basis.

Dividend:

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(e) 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 adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

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.

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 standalone financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. 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 are recognised for all deductible temporary differences 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 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.

(f) Leases

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

As a Lessee

the company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. the company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets

i) Right-of-use assets

The company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Machineries: 1 to 4 years
- Motor vehicles: 1 to 6 years
- Building : 6 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of vehicles (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their respective nature.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used. Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the end of the financial year at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand short term deposits 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 change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are the amount due from customers for goods or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are initially recognise at fair value plus transaction cost. Trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method less any necessary write downs.

(j) Inventory

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw material and traded goods comprise cost of purchase and is determined after rebate and discounts. Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Cost of inventories also includes all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any names or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchase of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are determined on weighted average cost basis.

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.

(k) 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 and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

This instrument is most relevant to the company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income in statement of profit and loss using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 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 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 P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions.
- d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability. Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the expected credit losses do not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income as the 'accumulated impairment amount'.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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 Ind AS 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 P&L. 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.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

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.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a nonderivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Off setting 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.

(I) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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 measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External valour's are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities, if any. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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

(m) Property, Plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The cost of self-generated assets comprises of raw material, components, direct labour, other direct cost and related production overheads.

Depreciation methods and useful lives

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets:

Assets	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or useful life,
Factory building	30 years
Plant & machinery, factory equipments	15 years
Plant & machinery (Second-hand)	4 years
Plant & machinery (Racks Stands & Trolleys)	1 year
Furniture & fixtures	6 years
Electrical installations	10 Years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	4 years

*Useful life of these assets are lower than the life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and those has been determined based on an assessment performed by the management of expected usage of these assets. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life for amortization adopted is:

Assets	Useful life
Software	3 years

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

(n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, product warranties and make good obligations 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.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

Contingent Liabilities

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.

(o) Employee benefits**Short-term obligations**

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

Provident Fund & Employee State Insurance

Contribution towards provident fund and employee state insurance for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure in the statement of profit and loss, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The gratuity plan in Company is funded through annual contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its Company's Gratuity Scheme whereas others are not funded.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

(p) Dividends

The Management of the Company shall advise the board of Directors of the company any amount to be recommended as final Dividend. Accordingly, the Board of Directors may recommend / Propose final dividend payable to shareholders in its meeting after considering various other parameters. The dividend proposed by the board to be approved by Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting before distributed to the shareholders.

Unit of dividend declared: The dividend shall be declared on per share basis only.

The dividend distribution are subject to applicable provision of "Companies Act 2013" on dividend distribution.

(q) Earnings per share**(i) Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- The weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.2 Critical estimates and judgements

The presentation of a financial statements require the use of accounting estimates, which by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgements in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of all the areas that are involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in financial statements

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:

- Estimation of current tax expenses and payable - Note 13
- Estimated of fair value of unlisted securities - Note 34
- Estimated useful life of intangible assets - Note 4
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation - Note 18

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, there are no significant judgements established by the management.

Estimates and adjustments

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

(ii) Fair valuation of unlisted securities

When the fair value of unlisted securities 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. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. **Refer Note 34 of the financials.**

(iii) Taxes

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

(iv) Lease

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

The company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The company included the renewal options for leases of motor vehicles are not included as part of the lease term because the company typically leases motor vehicles for not more than five years and, hence, is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Refer to Note 44 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Electrical Installations	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended March 31, 2021										
Gross carrying amount										
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2020	50.17	425.64	659.15	45.39	7.02	3.99	6.08	-	1,197.45	54.67
Addition	-	7.03	250.61	-	0.02	0.16	0.40	-	258.21	233.78
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.44)	-	(0.44)	(258.55)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	50.17	432.67	909.76	45.39	7.04	4.15	6.05	-	1,455.22	29.90
Accumulated depreciation										
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2020	1.24	24.39	170.83	8.27	6.69	3.04	3.89	-	218.35	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.51	14.94	93.76	5.23	0.32	0.34	1.14	-	116.26	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.44)	-	(0.44)	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment (Refer note..)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	1.75	39.33	264.59	13.50	7.01	3.38	4.59	-	334.16	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	48.42	393.34	645.17	31.89	0.03	0.77	1.45	-	1,121.07	29.90
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	50.17	432.67	909.76	45.39	7.04	4.15	6.05	-	1,455.22	29.90
Year ended March 31, 2022										
Gross carrying amount										
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2021	50.17	432.67	909.76	45.39	7.04	4.15	6.05	-	1,455.22	29.90
Addition	-	30.58	169.30	-	-	0.18	3.91	-	203.98	179.32
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.50	-	0.76	(203.99)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	50.17	463.25	1,079.06	45.39	7.04	4.60	10.46	-	1,659.96	5.23
Accumulated depreciation										
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2021	1.75	39.33	264.59	13.50	7.01	3.38	4.59	-	334.16	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.51	15.77	131.35	5.08	0.01	0.28	1.94	-	154.94	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.50	-	0.76	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	2.26	55.09	395.94	18.58	7.02	3.93	7.03	-	489.86	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	47.91	408.16	683.12	26.80	0.02	0.67	3.43	-	1,170.11	5.23

(i) Contractual obligations: Refer to Note 40 for disclosure on contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Refer Note 39 for assets given as security against bank loans.

CTM INDIA LIMITED

CIN No. U74999DL1998PLC093544

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

3. Capital Work In Progress completion schedule**As at 31st March 2022**

Capital Work In Progress	To be completed in					Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	< 1 year	
Plant & Machinery- Generator	5.20	-	-	-	-	5.20
Office Equipments - Air conditioner	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
						-
Total	5.23	-	-	-	-	5.23

As at 31st March 2021

Capital Work In Progress	To be completed in					Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	< 1 year	
Building under construction	7.09	21.26	-	-	-	28.35
Computer & UPS	1.54	-	-	-	-	1.54
						-
Total	8.63	21.26	-	-	-	29.90

CTM INDIA LIMITED

CIN No. U74999DL1998PLC093544

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Software
Year ended March 31, 2021	
Gross carrying amount	-
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2020	-
Addition	0.45
Disposal	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	-
Accumulated amortisation	
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2020	0.05
Amortisation charge during the year	0.15
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2021	0.20
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	0.25
Year ended March 31, 2022	
Gross carrying amount	-
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2021	0.45
Addition	-
Disposal	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	0.45
Accumulated amortisation	
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2021	0.20
Amortisation charge during the year	0.15
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2022	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	0.10

5. Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Building	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021				
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2020	-	8.95	7.90	16.85
Adjustment in opening balance on account of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	-
Addition	-	-	2.39	2.39
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	-	8.95	10.30	19.24
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-
Opening accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2020	-	2.73	4.14	6.88
Depreciation charged during the year	-	2.68	2.83	5.52
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	5.42	6.98	12.40
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	-	3.53	3.32	6.85
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2021	-	8.95	10.30	19.24
Adjustment in opening balance on account of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	-
Addition	30.27	0.05	8.75	39.07
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	30.27	9.00	19.04	58.31
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-
Opening accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2021	-	5.42	6.98	12.40
Depreciation charged during the year	5.04	2.41	2.22	9.68
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	5.04	7.83	9.20	22.07
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	25.22	1.17	9.85	36.24

CTM INDIA LIMITED

CIN No. U74999DL1998PLC093544

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6. Non-current investments

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Investments in Associates (Unquoted instruments valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Motherson Molds and Diecasting Limited	33.32	33.32
3,332,000 (March 31, 2020: 3,332,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up		
Total Investments in associates	<u>33.32</u>	<u>33.32</u>
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	33.32	33.32

7. Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loan to related party*	80.00	-	80.00	-
Loan to employees	0.31	-	0.90	0.74
Total	80.31	-	80.90	0.74

Nature of security and terms of repayment

Unsecured rupee loan from related party	Terms of repayment
*Loan provided to Motherson Molds and Diecasting Limited amounting to INR 80 million (March 31, 2021: INR 80 million) - Refer note 37	1st installment of INR 40 million payable on 04.06.2022 & 2nd installment of INR 40 million payable on 08.06.2022 Applicable interest rate is 9% p.a

8. Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Security Deposits	-	20.87	-	20.54
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	-	0.12	-
Interest accrued on others	1.50	-	1.16	-
Accrued Rental Income	-	-	0.23	-
Duty drawback receivable	-	-	0.36	-
Total	1.50	20.87	1.87	20.54

9. Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Advances recoverable	0.01	0.01
Prepaid expenses	4.04	0.74
Total	4.05	0.75

10. Inventories

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Work-in-progress	687.09	390.52
Stores and spares	3.75	3.54
Total	690.84	394.06

Valuation of inventory Refer Note 2.1 (j)

11. Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
-Related parties (refer note 37)	111.41	135.38
-Others	274.21	143.78
-Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowances for credit impaired	-	-
Total	385.62	279.16

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following payments from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
- Considered good						
-Related parties (refer note 37)	106.85	4.56	-	-	-	111.41
-Others	273.73	0.48	-	-	-	274.21
- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Related parties (refer note 37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	380.58	5.04	-	-	-	385.62

As at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following payments from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
- Considered good						
-Related parties (refer note 37)	128.77	6.61	-	-	-	135.38
-Others	143.53	0.25	-	-	-	143.78
- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Related parties (refer note 37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	272.30	6.86	-	-	-	279.16

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	5.92	43.60
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	40.00
Total	5.92	83.60

13 Current tax assets/(liabilities) (Net)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	8.39	5.58
Less: Current tax payable for the year	89.97	37.41
Add: Taxes paid	91.50	45.13
Less : Refund received	(5.42)	(3.51)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	2.49	1.40
Total	2.01	8.39

14. Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Advance to suppliers		
-Related parties	0.56	11.96
-Others	0.18	0.96
Advances recoverable *	8.06	6.85
Less: provision for doubtful advances	(6.00)	(6.00)
Prepaid expenses	2.43	2.25
Balances with government authorities	3.74	42.25
Total	8.97	58.27

* Includes balance of amount recoverable out of advances given in earlier years to a party for purchase of land (current year INR 6.00 million, less provision INR 6.00 million; previous year INR 6.00 million, less provision INR 6.00 million)

15. Share Capital

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Authorised:		
5,000,000 (March 31,2020: 5,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each, fully paid-up	50.00	50.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
2,880,600 (March 31,2020: 2,880,600) equity shares of INR 10 each, fully paid up	28.81	28.81
Total	28.81	28.81

a. Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers	Numbers
As at April 01, 2017	3	3
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	2.88	2.88
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	2.88	2.88

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

c. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company.

Promoter Name	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	%	Nos.	%
ATAR Mauritius Pvt Ltd, holding company	1,699,560	59.00%	1,699,560	59%
Motherson Sumi Systems Limited	1,181,040	41.00%	Nil	Nil
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited *	Nil	Nil	1,181,040	41%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

c. Details of promoters shareholding at the end of year

Promoter Name	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
ATAR Mauritius Pvt Ltd, holding company	1,699,560	59.00%	Nil	1,699,560	59%	Nil
Motherson Sumi Systems Limited	1,181,040	41.00%	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Nil	Nil	-100%	1,181,040	41%	Nil

*Up to 20th January 2022 M/s Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) held 11,81,040 equity shares of the company aggregating to 41% shareholding of the company. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai branch vide Order dated 22nd December 2021 sanctioned a composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement amongst Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) resulting in merger of SAMIL with MSSL. The appointed and effective date of the merger is 21st January 2022. Accordingly, 11,81,040 equity shares held by Samvardhana Motherson International Limited stand transferred to Motherson Sumi Systems Limited on 21st January 2022.

16 Reserves and surplus

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
General reserve	53.32	53.32
Retained earnings	992.56	827.19
Total reserves and surplus	1,045.88	880.51

(i) General reserve

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	53.32	53.32
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	53.32	53.32

(ii) Retained earnings

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	827.19	766.55
Additions during the year	235.92	131.86
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	1.47	0.81
Dividend paid	(72.02)	(72.02)
Closing balance	992.56	827.19

Nature and purpose of reserves:

(i) General reserve

General Reserves is the retained earnings of a Company which are kept aside out of Company's profits to meet future (known or unknown) obligation.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits of the Company. This reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

The Board of Directors have recommended a dividend of 250% on equity share of the company which is subject to approval by the share holders at the ensuing annual general meeting.

17 Borrowings

Long-term borrowings

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Non-current	Non-current
	125.00	161.25
	125.00	161.25

- a. Current maturities of INR 62.50 million (Previous year 31st March 2021 INR 53.75 million)- Refer Note 20
 b. Term loans are secured by first pari passu charge on the movable fixed assets of the company both present and future.
 c. Repayment

Name of the bank	Rate of interest p.a.	Repayment terms (as per loan sanction letter)	Repayment amount per quarter
ICICI Bank Limited	7.55%	16 quarterly installment from April 2021 payable at end of each quarter	15.63

*Based on sanction amount of INR 250 million
 d.The details of credit facilities sanctioned by the bank and utilised

Facility	Sanctioned		Utilised	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Term loan	250.00	250	250.00	215.00
Cash Credit - ICICI Bank	50.00	-	17.61	-
Cash credit - interchangeable from non fund based limit is allowed up to INR 125 million				
Letters of credit - interchangeable within overall limits	45.00	45.00	74.52	-
Bank guarantees	50.00	50.00	-	123.22
Loan Equivalent Risk on forward contracts	550.00	275.00	489.82	152.99
	20.00	20.00	76.12	-
Total	915.00	640.00	908.06	491.21

18. Provision for employee benefit obligations

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	0.82	14.23	0.69	12.33
Compensated absences	0.45	12.83	0.39	12.25
Total	1.27	27.06	1.08	24.58

The long term defined employee benefits and contribution schemes of the Company are as under:

A. Defined Benefit Schemes

Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its Group Gratuity Scheme. Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days' salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vest after five years of continuous service. The Company pays contribution to Life Insurance Corporation of India to fund its plan.

The reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as below:

(i) Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Obligations at year beginning	33.34	29.14
Service Cost - Current	3.57	3.24
Interest expense	2.25	1.97
(Gains) and losses on curtailment and settlement		
Amount recognised in profit or loss	5.83	5.21
Remeasurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in demographic assumption		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption	(2.11)	(0.04)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)		
Experience (gains)/losses	(0.12)	(0.21)
Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense		
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(2.23)	(0.25)
Payment from plan:		
Benefit payments	(0.97)	(0.76)
Obligations at year end	35.96	33.34

(ii) Fair Value of Plan Assets

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Plan assets at year beginning, at fair value	20.31	18.75
Interest income	1.37	1.27
(Gains) and losses on curtailment and settlement		
Amount recognised in profit or loss	1.37	1.27
Remeasurements		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest income	(0.16)	0.91
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.16)	0.91
Effect of Exchange rate change		
Payment from plan:		
Benefit payments	(0.97)	(0.76)
Contributions:		
Employers	0.35	0.15
Plan assets at year end, at fair value	20.91	20.31

(iii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present Value of the defined benefit obligations	35.96	33.34
Fair value of the plan assets	20.91	20.31
Amount recognized as Liability	15.05	13.02

(iv) Defined benefit obligations cost for the year:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Service Cost - Current	3.57	3.24
Interest Cost	0.88	0.70
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(2.07)	(1.15)
Net defined benefit obligations cost	2.38	2.79

(v) Investment details of Plan Assets

The details of investments of plan assets are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
LIC	100%	100%

Note: In respect of Employees Gratuity Fund, composition of plan assets is not readily available from LIC of India. The expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the assessment made at the beginning of the year on the return expected on its existing portfolio, along with the estimated increment to the plan assets and expected yield on the respective assets in the portfolio during the year.

(vi) Actuarial assumptions:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount Rate per annum	7.26%	6.76%
Future salary increases	6.50%	6.50%

Note: Estimate of future increases considered in actuarial valuation takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(vii) Expected Contribution to the Fund in the next year

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gratuity	5.37	4.75

viii) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in Assumption		Impact	Increase in Assumption		Impact	Decrease in Assumption	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount Rate per annum	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	2.13	2.09	Increase by	1.95	1.91
Future salary increases	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	2.13	2.09	Decrease by	1.97	1.93

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in assumption while holding all the other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and change in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in balance sheet.

ix) Risk exposure

The gratuity scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability, voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The plan design means the risk commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

(a) Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds, if bond yield fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

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

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

x) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 19 years (March 31, 2021: 19 years)

Expected benefit payments are as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31-Mar-22 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	0.82	0.79	8.07	26.28	35.96
31-Mar-21 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	0.69	0.71	3.41	28.53	33.34

B. Defined Contribution Schemes

The Company deposits an amount determined at a fixed percentage of basic pay every month to the State administered Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance (ESI) for the benefit of the employees.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is as follows (Refer note 28):

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provident fund paid to the authorities	10.35	8.66
Employee state insurance paid to the authorities	1.98	1.72
	12.33	10.38

19. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Year ended March 31, 2022

	As at April 01, 2021	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2022
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	54.82	13.02	-	67.83
Lease Liability	(2.12)	(9.05)	-	(11.17)
Total deferred tax liabilities	52.70	3.97	-	56.66
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Employee benefit provisions	(7.47)	(1.38)	0.60	(8.25)
Right of use Assets	1.99	8.56	-	10.55
Provision for doubtful advances	(1.75)	-	-	(1.75)
Others	0.06	1.27	-	1.33
Total deferred tax assets	(7.17)	8.46	0.60	1.88
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	45.52	12.43	0.60	58.54

Year ended March 31, 2021

	As at April 01, 2020	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	35.68	19.14	-	54.82
Lease Liability	(2.42)	0.30	-	(2.12)
Total deferred tax liabilities	33.26	19.44	-	52.70
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Employee benefit provisions	(6.41)	(1.40)	0.34	(7.47)
Right of use Assets	2.33	(0.34)	-	1.99
Provision for doubtful advances	(1.75)	-	-	(1.75)
Others	-	0.06	-	0.06
Total deferred tax assets	(5.83)	(1.68)	0.34	(7.17)
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	27.43	17.75	0.34	45.52

20. Short-term borrowings

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Secured		
Loan repayable on demand from Axis bank [refer note (i) below]		
Rupee loan (Cash credit)	74.52	-
Loan repayable on demand from ICICI bank [refer note (ii) below]		
Rupee loan (Cash credit)	17.61	-
Current maturities of long term debt	62.50	53.75
TOTAL	154.63	53.75

Nature of security and terms of repayment

(a) Nature of security	Terms of repayment
(i) Secured rupee loan repayable on demand from Axis bank	
Secured by first pari-passu charge on the entire current assets present and future and Second charge on the movable fixed assets present and future. Refer Note 39	Repayable on demand Applicable interest rate is 7.40%
(ii) Secured rupee loan repayable on demand from ICICI bank	
Secured by first pari-passu charge on the entire current assets present and future and Second charge on the movable fixed assets present and future. Refer Note 39	Repayable on demand Applicable interest rate is 7.45%

(b) Quarterly returns / statements of current assets filed by the company with Banks are in agreement with books of account.

21. Trade payables

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note 42)		
- Related party	28.13	7.96
- Others	25.84	47.35
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
- Related party	22.77	12.70
- Others	111.48	185.68
Total	188.22	253.68

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following payments from the due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of MSME Creditors*					
- Related party	28.13	-	-	-	28.13
- Others	25.84	-	-	-	25.84
Disputed dues - MSME*					
- Related party	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues other then MSME creditors*					
- Related party	22.77	-	-	-	22.77
- Others	92.78	5.38	3.53	0.28	101.95
Disputed dues - Others	7.33	1.47	0.72	-	9.53
Total	176.85	6.85	4.25	0.28	188.22

* Micro and Small Enterprises as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

As at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following payments from the due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of MSME Creditors*					
- Related party	7.96	-	-	-	7.96
- Others	47.35	-	-	-	47.35
Disputed dues - MSME*					
- Related party	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues other then MSME creditors*					
- Related party	12.70	-	-	-	12.70
- Others	161.56	7.75	4.27	9.76	183.35
Disputed dues - Others	1.47	0.72	0.04	0.10	2.33
Total	231.04	8.47	4.31	9.87	253.68

* Micro and Small Enterprises as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

22. Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current		
Creditors for capital goods	80.52	109.43
Employee benefits payable	17.60	17.84
Advance recovery from employees	3.03	2.08
Total	101.15	129.35

23 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	13.99	5.47
Advances received from customers		
- Others	436.71	440.69
- Related parties	225.49	87.72
Total	676.19	533.88

31. Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Electricity, water and fuel	42.35	31.24
Repairs and maintenance:		
Machinery - Spares	29.99	28.40
Machinery - Services	6.77	4.62
Buildings	0.01	0.01
Others	14.20	10.71
Consumption of stores and spare parts	40.44	35.92
Mould testing expenses	3.80	5.93
Lease rent:		
Amortisation cost of lease rent - vehicles	0.44	0.48
Amortisation cost of lease rent - building	0.62	-
Lease rent factory considered short term	-	9.54
Rates & taxes	4.95	2.82
Bank charges	0.74	0.56
Insurance	4.27	2.96
Donation	1.35	1.27
Travelling	9.04	3.05
Freight & forwarding	30.77	19.79
Commission	0.07	0.07
Job work charges	71.14	49.69
Labour charges	49.23	22.94
Postage, courier and telephone	0.23	0.52
Vehicle maintenance	5.21	4.12
Business promotion	3.94	2.02
General office expenses	5.18	6.02
Printing and stationery charges	0.64	0.66
Annual maintenance expenses of software	3.14	3.30
Auditors remuneration (Refer Note (a) below)	0.57	0.52
Legal & professional expenses	17.24	14.50
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR expenditure)(Refer note 46)		
provision for current year	5.57	-
contribution for previous year	5.20	-
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation	4.06	-
Total	361.16	261.67

(a): Payment to auditors:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As Auditor:		
Audit fees (including limited review)	0.46	0.41
Other audit and certification work to be done by statutory auditor	0.11	0.11
Total	0.57	0.52

32. Income tax expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	89.97	37.41
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	2.49	1.40
Total current tax expense	92.46	38.81
Deferred tax (Refer note 19)		
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities (net)	12.43	17.75
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	12.43	17.75
Income tax expense	104.89	56.56

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit before income tax expense	340.81	188.42
Tax rate of 29.12% (previous year rate of 29.12%)	99.24	54.87
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income (net off exempt income)	3.11	0.34
Other tax allowances	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	2.49	1.40
Other adjustments	0.04	(0.05)
Income tax expense	104.89	56.56

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33. Earnings per share

a) Basic

Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders

Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	235.92	131.86
	2,880,600	2,880,600
	81.90	45.78

(i) The Company does not have any potential equity shares and thus, weighted average number of shares for computation of basic EPS and diluted EPS remains same.

34. Fair value measurements**Financial instruments by category**

	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables*	-	-	385.62	-	-	279.16
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	5.92	-	-	83.60
Loans*	-	-	80.31	-	-	81.64
Other financial assets*	-	-	22.38	-	-	22.41
Total financial assets	-	-	494.23	-	-	466.81
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables*	-	-	188.22	-	-	253.68
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	419.13	-	-	351.61
Total financial liabilities	-	-	607.35	-	-	605.29

i. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial asset						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and bank balances, loans, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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

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

ii. Fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Loans*	-	-	0.74	0.74
Other financial assets*	20.87	20.87	20.54	20.54
	20.87	20.87	21.28	21.28
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings*	155.79	155.79	165.20	165.20
	155.79	155.79	165.20	165.20

*The fair value of non-current financial instruments carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

35. Financial risk management

The Company, as an internationally active supplier for the automobile industry exposes its business and products to various market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

Market risk:

A Price risk:

Fluctuation in commodity price in global market affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Company in its various products segment. Substantial pricing pressure from major OEMs to give price cuts and inability to pass on the increased cost to customers may also affect the profitability of The key raw material for the Company is steel blocks.

The Company is regularly taking initiatives like VA-VE (value addition, value engineering) to reduce its raw material costs to meet targets set up by its customers for

B Foreign currency risk:

The exchange variations in India has mainly impacted the imports, but however the Company has arrangements with its major domestic customers for passing on the exchange impact on import purchase and has considerably increased its export sales during last few years to attain natural hedge. The Company also does selective hedging to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency.

The derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

(i) Derivatives outstanding as at the reporting date

Particulars/ Purpose	As At	As At
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Forward Covers	76.12	-
CNY 6472058.40 @ 11.762		
	76.12	-

(ii) Particular of unhedged foreign exposure as at the reporting date (Net exposure to foreign currency risk)

	March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Payable / (Receivable)		Payable / (Receivable)	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR
Trade payables (USD)	0.36	27.61	0.65	47.31
Trade payables (Euro)	-	-	0.03	2.19
Trade payables (SGD)*	-	-	0.00	0.10
Trade payables (GBP)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (AUD)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (CNY)	6.52	76.66	6.47	72.32
Trade receivables (USD)	(0.62)	(46.90)	(0.98)	(71.47)
Trade receivables (Euro)	-	-	-	-

*Amount below the rounding-off norm adopted by the company

(ii) Sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity on unhedged foreign currency exposures to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities:

	Change in	
	exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
Sep 30, 2021		
USD against INR	+5%	0.96
	-5%	(0.96)
Euro against INR	+5%	-
	-5%	-
March 31, 2021		
USD against INR	+5%	1.21
	-5%	(1.21)
Euro against INR	+5%	(0.11)
	-5%	0.11

C Credit risk:

The credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations towards the Company and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and deposits with banking institutions. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables.

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's primary customers are major Indian automobile manufacturers (OEMs) with good credit ratings. Non-OEM clients are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default.

D Liquidity risk:

The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Company cannot fully meet its financial obligations. To manage the liquidity risk, cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating divisions of the Company and aggregated by Company finance. The Company's finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities / overdraft facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (cash credit facility)	95.00	45.00

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities:

Period Ended March 31, 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade payables	188.22	-	-	188.22
Other financial liabilities	263.34	155.79	-	419.13
Total non-derivative liabilities	451.56	155.79	-	607.35
Year Ended March 31, 2021	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade payables	253.68	-	-	253.68
Other financial liabilities	186.41	165.20	-	351.61
Total non-derivative liabilities	440.09	165.20	-	605.29

36. Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors NET Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

The Company's strategy is to ensure that the Net Debt to EBITDA is managed at an optimal level considering the above factors. The Net Debt to EBITDA ratios were as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Net Debt	119.08	77.65
EBITDA	530.48	327.45
Net Debt to EBITDA	0.22	0.24

The company does not have any borrowings from banks/financial institutions/loan from group companies.

(b) Dividends

On Equity shares of INR 10 each

Final dividend

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Amount of dividend paid	72.02	72.02
Dividend per equity share*	25.00	25.00

*Dividend paid for the year ended on 31st March 2021 : INR 25.00/- per share (31st March 2020 : INR 25.00/- per share)

37. Related Party Disclosures

1 Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

(with whom transactions have taken place during the financial year)

(i)	Entity having control over the company	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (till January 20, 2022) Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (w.e.f January 21, 2022)
(ii)	Entity having significant influence over the Company	ATAR Mauritius Private Limited
(iii)	Key Management Personnel	1. Mr. Bimal Dhar (Director) 2. Mr. Amit Bhakri (Director) 3. Mr. Rohitash Gupta (Director)
(iv)	Fellow Subsidiaries	1. Motherson Techno Tools Limited 2. Motherson Molds and Diecasting Limited 3. MothersonSumi INfotech and Designs Limited 4. Motherson Consultancies Service Limited 5. Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited 6. Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited 7. MSSL Tooling (FZE) (w.e.f 21 st Jan 2022) 8. SMP Deutschland GmbH (w.e.f 21 st Jan 2022) 9. SMRC Automotive Products Limited (formerly SMRC Automotive Products Private Ltd.) (w.e.f 21 st Jan 2022)
(v)	Joint Venture of the parties identified in (i)	1. MSSL Tooling (FZE) (till 21 st Jan 2022) 2. SMP Deutschland GmbH (till 21 st Jan 2022) 3. SMRC Automotive Products Limited (formerly SMRC Automotive Products Private Ltd.) (till 21 st Jan 2022) 4. Matsui Technologies India Limited 5. Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Limited
(vi)	Other related parties	1. Motherson Auto Limited 2. Motherson Lease Solution Limited 3. Systematic Conscom Limited 4. Edcol Global Pte. Limited

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 37 (I) above:

(a) Transactions with related parties

S. No.	Particulars	Parties mentioned in 37 1 (i)		Parties mentioned in 37 1 (ii)		Parties mentioned in 37 1 (iv)		Parties mentioned in 37 1 (v)		Parties mentioned in 37 1 (vi)	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Sale of goods	170.66	197.34	-	-	11.08	25.46	186.75	175.97	-	-
2	Purchase of fixed assets	4.40	-	-	-	2.37	6.46	-	-	3.15	-
3	Purchase of goods	0.11	0.09	-	-	54.86	48.72	-	-	0.16	0.27
4	Design charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rent - Guest house paid	-	-	-	-	1.80	2.51	-	-	0.29	0.29
6	Professional charges	11.22	10.31	-	-	3.84	2.70	-	-	0.13	0.50
7	Software charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Business promotion expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Trial charges	0.72	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Rates & taxes	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
11	Rent	3.45	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Security deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	2.14
13	Job work expenses/services	0.07	0.02	-	-	6.54	5.98	-	-	-	-
14	Job work Income	3.72	19.53	-	-	-	1.14	6.73	19.92	-	-
15	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.48
16	Lease charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.67	4.55
17	Travelling Expenses	-	-	-	-	0.85	1.05	-	-	-	-
18	Rent Income	10.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Freight and forwarding expenses	-	-	-	-	1.63	6.03	-	-	-	-
20	Commission Paid	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.07	-	-	-	-
21	Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Interest received	-	-	-	-	7.20	7.27	-	-	-	-
23	ICD given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Repair and maintenance	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	-	3.55	13.58
25	Dividend received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Deposit given	3.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.83	0.85
27	Dividend paid	29.53	29.53	42.49	42.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Computer repairs	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.36	-	-	-	-
29	Reimbursement paid	16.19	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
30	Reimbursement received	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Accrued income	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Provision for expenses	0.22	-	-	-	0.00*	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

S. No.	Particulars	Parties mentioned in 37 1- A (i)		Parties mentioned in 37 1- A (ii)		Parties mentioned in 37 1- A (iv)		Parties mentioned in 37 1- A (v)		Parties mentioned in 37 1- A (vi)	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	Trade payables	22.60	1.28	-	-	28.13	7.96	-	-	0.17	11.34
2	Creditors for capital goods	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-	-	-
3	Advance paid to creditors	-	-	-	-	0.56	11.96	-	-	-	-
4	Trade receivables	52.39	37.02	-	-	1.50	15.50	57.52	82.86	-	-
5	Advance received from customers	216.66	87.72	-	-	-	-	8.83	61.30	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Amount below the rounding-off norm adopted by the company

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(b) Loans & advances to / from related parties

S. No.	Particulars	Parties mentioned in 37 1 (iv)		Parties mentioned in 37 1 (i)	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
i.	Security deposits given:				
	Beginning of the year	-	-	9.38	9.38
	Security deposit given	-	-	3.52	-
	Security deposits received back	-	-	-	-
	End of the year	-	-	12.90	9.38
ii.	Loans given				
	Beginning of the year	80.00	80.00	-	-
	Loans given	-	-	-	-
	Interest charged	7.20	7.73	-	-
	Interest received	7.20	7.73	-	-
	Loans received back	-	-	-	-
	End of the year	80.00	80.00	-	-

38. Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The company is engaged in manufacturing of Plastic Injection Molds, Blow Molds and Checking Fixtures which is used by the automotive original equipment manufacturers .

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Vice President "VP" of the Company. The Vice President is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments . The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and VP reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments"

A. Information about geographical areas:

The following information discloses revenue from operations based on geographical areas:

i) Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
India	1,111.12	918.02
Outside India	177.44	99.09
Total	1,288.57	1,017.10

ii) Segment Assets*

Total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
India	1,249.05	1,192.13
Outside India	-	-
Total	1,249.05	1,192.13

*Represents property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work-in-progress, right-of-use assets & other non-current assets.

iii) Revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues is as follows

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Customer -1	281.12	213.97
Customer -2	157.71	-
Total	438.82	213.97

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39. Assets hypothecated as security

The carrying amount of assets hypothecated as security for current and non-current borrowings are as follows:

	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current:			
First charge			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	12	5.92	83.60
ii. Bank balances other than (i)	13	-	-
iii. Trade receivables	11	385.62	279.16
iv. Inventories	10	690.84	394.06
v. Loans	7	80.31	80.90
vi. Other financial assets	8	1.50	1.87
v. Other current assets	14	8.97	58.27
Total current assets hypothecated as security		1,173.17	897.86
Non Current:			
First charge			
i. Plant & Machinery	3	683.12	645.17
ii. Electrical Installations	3	26.80	31.89
iii. Furniture & fixtures	3	0.02	0.03
iv. Office equipments	3	0.67	0.77
v. Computers	3	3.43	1.45
vi. Vehicles	3	-	-
Total non-current assets hypothecated as security		714.04	679.30
Total assets hypothecated as security		1,887.21	1,577.17

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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40. Capital and Other Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account	24.85	179.59
Total	24.85	179.59

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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41. Contingent liabilities:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
a) Bank Guarantees	489.82	152.99
b) Forward covers	76.12	-
c) Bonus payable	-	0.43
d) Income tax matters	21.08	-

(a) The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(b) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings and amount of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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42. Due to micro and small enterprises

The Company has written to its suppliers to intimate the status as micro or small enterprise in terms of "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006" and to provide a copy of their registration certificate. The Company has shown below dues if any to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') and a separate disclosure of the amount due to micro or small enterprises at the end of the year is given in Trade Payables. There is no outstanding with MSME suppliers except the outstanding with suppliers, which were pending against quality issues. The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	53.97	55.30
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

43. Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at		% of Variance	Reason Variance for more than 25%
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.04 : 1	0.93 : 1	12%	
Debt Equity Ratio	Long Term & Short Term Borrowings	Share Holder's Equity	0.30 : 1	0.24 : 1	21%	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	0.51 : 1	1.15 : 1	-56%	Variance is due to increase in inventory
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	3.96 : 1	4.48 : 1	-12%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.40 : 1	2.12 : 1	13%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Working Capital	28.19 : 1	(10.08 : 1)	380%	Variance is combined effect of : a) Increase in revenue b) Increase in current assets
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	18%	12%	47%	Variance is due to increase in Net Profit
Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Average Capital Employed	0.27 : 1	0.19 : 1	42%	Variance is due to improvement in EBIT
Return on Investment	Return on Investment	Investment	-	-	-	
Debit Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available of Debt service	Debt Service	4.51 : 1	3.66 : 1	23%	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit	Share Holder's Equity	0.22 : 1	0.15 : 1	51%	Variance is due to increase in Net Profit

44. Disclosure under Ind AS 115

The company has applied Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts from customers with effect from April 01, 2018. The company has opted for the modified retrospective application permitted by Ind AS 115 upon adoption of the new standard. Accordingly Ind AS 115 has been applied for year ended March 31, 2018 only. However there is no impact of adoption of Ind AS 115 on the financials for the period ended March 31st 2018.

Further disclosures given in relation to contracts with customers are as under:

- a. There is no provision for doubtful debts

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

- b. Disaggregation of revenue:

Revenue by category	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue by major product lines		
Sale of products	1,288.56	1,017.11
Others	62.45	85.62
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,351.01	1,102.73
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	1,351.01	1,102.73
Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,351.01	1,102.73

- c. Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue recognised from amounts included in advance from customer at the beginning of the year		
	394.65	364.51
	394.65	364.51

- d.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Receivables	385.62	279.16
Contract liabilities	662.20	528.41

45. Disclosure under Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective annual reporting period beginning April 01, 2019, by following modified retrospective approach and its impact on financial statement presented below:

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements for FY 2021-22:

Particulars	Building	Machineries	Motor Vehicles	Total
As at 01 April 2021	-	3.53	3.32	6.85
Additions	30.27	0.05	8.75	39.07
Deletions due to termination of contracts	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	5.04	2.41	2.22	9.68
Depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	25.22	1.17	9.85	36.24

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements for FY 2020-21:

Particulars	Building	Machineries	Motor Vehicles	Total
As at 01 April 2020	-	6.21	3.76	9.97
Additions	-	-	2.39	2.39
Deletions due to termination of contracts	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	2.68	2.83	5.52
Depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	3.53	3.32	6.85

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements for FY 2021-22:

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2021	7.26
Additions	39.07
Accretion of interest	3.48
Payments	11.46
As at 31 March 2022	38.35
Current Portion:-	7.57
Non Current Portion:-	30.79

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements for FY 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2020	8.28
Additions	2.39
Accretion of interest	0.72
Payments	4.13
As at 31 March 2021	7.26
Current Portion:-	3.31
Non Current Portion:-	3.95

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 35.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 12% - (vehicles& machinery) & 9% - building, with maturity for vehicles between 2020-2027 and between 2021-2027

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss for FY 2021-22:

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation expenses of right-of use assets	9.68
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3.48
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	13.16

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss for FY 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation expenses of right-of use assets	5.52
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.72
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	6.24

Short term and /or low value leases

March 31, 2022

March 31, 2021

Lease rent paid for factory

- 9.54

Total

- 9.54

The company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 11.46 Mn in 31 March 2021 (INR 4.13 Mn in 31 March 2021). The company had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of INR 39.07 Mn in 31 March 2022 (INR 2.39 Mn in 31 March 2021).

46 Corporate Social Responsibility:-

A Corporate Social Responsibility committee has been formed in terms of section 135 of Companies Act,2013. The various projects and programmes proposed to be undertaken have been outlined in the CSR policy of the company. The estimated expenditure to be incurred during the year amounts to INR 5.20 MN which has been computed @ 2% of the average net profits of the company for the last three financial years calculated in accordance with section 198 of Companies Act,2013. The company has transferred the said amount of INR 5.20 MN on 26-04-2022 to Unspent CSR Account opened with Axis Bank Limited.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	5.20	5.57
(b) amount of expenditure incurred,	Nil	Nil
(c) shortfall at the end of the year,	*5.20	5.57
(d) total of previous years shortfall,	Nil	0.62
(e) reason for shortfall,	The company has planned to provide for WASHE (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Education) Project as an ongoing Project, as part of CSR activities for the FY 2021-22 and since the amount is not spent as on 31st March, Rs. 5.20 million has been transferred to unspent CSR account on 26th April 2022.	In respect of shortfall of earlier years amounting to INR 0.62 million, the company has contributed INR 0.62 million to Swarn Lata Motherson Trust in the relevant financial years to be spent on the Skill Development Projects. Due to Covid-19 pandemic there was a delay in implementation of the said projects. However this amount has been spent in FY 2021-22. In respect of expenditure of INR 5.57 million to be incurred in FY 2020-21, the company has made a contribution to Clean Ganga Project of INR 5.57 million in FY 2021-22 on 13th September 2021.
(f) nature of CSR activities,	The company has planned to provide for WASHE (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Education) Project as an ongoing Project, as part of CSR activities for the FY 2021-22.	Contribution made to Clean Ganga Project
(g) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	-	-
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	-	-

*The company has transferred the said amount of INR 5.20 MN on 26-04-2022 to Unspent CSR Account opened with Axis Bank Limited

47 Impact of COVID-19

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared Coronavirus outbreak as a pandemic. Responding to the potential serious threat that this pandemic has to public health, the Indian Government had taken series of measures to contain the outbreak, which included imposing multiple 'lock-downs' across the country from March 22, 2020. Lockdown extended till May 31, 2020 was relaxed in a phased manner. Furthermore, there was a second wave in the month of April 2021 and consequent lockdowns in several States in India. Due to increased vaccinations and consequent reduction in number of cases restrictions were relaxed in a phased manner.

The main business of the company is manufacturing of Molds & Fixtures on specific requirement of customers. The normal operating cycle is 6 months to 24 months, hence there is no material impact on Inventory. Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position.

The company has assessed the possible impact of COVID-19 in preparation of the financial results, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumptions, recoverable values of its financial & non-financial assets and the impact on revenues & costs. The impact of COVID-19 may be different from that estimated on the date of approval of these financial results and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The company has taken all necessary measures to control costs & rationalise resources and is taking initiatives to uplift revenue. The company is also holding back on discretionary spending and is planning other cost optimization measures.

48 Corresponding figures of previous year are regrouped, rearranged wherever necessary to confirm to the current year classification.

49 Amounts appearing as zero "0" in financial are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report attached

For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

Amit Bhakri
(Director)
DIN 08230325

Rohitash Gupta
(Director)
DIN 01049454

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

S. Dhanakumar
(Finance Head)
PAN AKDPD8027H

Devender Singh
(Unit Head)
PAN ABYPS9851Q

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11/05/2022

Place : Noida