MOTHERSON POLYMERS COMPOUNDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN: U24297DL2013PLC249021
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	35
Total non-current assets		**-**	**35**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	3,465	2,820
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,943	8,363
Other financial assets	6	74	197
Current tax assets	7	330	401
Other current assets	8	15,359	16,351
Total current assets		**23,171**	**28,132**
Total assets		**23,171**	**28,167**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	118,463	118,463
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	10	(96,435)	(104,996)
Total Equity		**22,028**	**13,467**
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	11	61	49
Total non-current liabilities		**61**	**49**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	-	9,900
Trade payables	13		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and			
- Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		694	1,761
Other financial liabilities	14	64	1,840
Employee benefit obligations	11	6	4
Other current liabilities	15	318	1,146
Total current liabilities		**1,082**	**14,651**
Total equity and liabilities		**23,171**	**28,167**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

For and on behalf of the Board

ROHITASH GUPTA Digitally signed by ROHITASH GUPTA Date: 2020.06.01 14:07:21 +05'30'
Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

SANJAY MEHTA Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA Date: 2020.06.01 14:12:53 +05'30'
Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN: 03215388

M.K. Guruprasad
CFO
PAN:AEPPG9059J
MANDAKOLATHUR KITTAPPAN GURUPRASAD

Alok Goel Digitally signed by Alok Goel Date: 2020.06.01 15:11:40 +05'30'
Alok Goel
Company Secretary
PAN:AFHPG4295D

As per our report attached
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

K KHANNA & CO. NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place :Noida

Date : 01-06-2020

MOTHERSON POLYMERS COMPOUNDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN: U24297DL2013PLC249021
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	16	16,557	17,280
Other Income	17	46	
Total income		**16,603**	**17,280**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	18	1,743	3,481
Finance costs	19	830	990
Depreciation expense	3	35	494
Other expenses	20	5,426	5,451
Total expenses		**8,034**	**10,416**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**8,569**	**6,864**
Tax expense	21		
Current tax		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**8,569**	**6,864**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(8)	(4)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(8)**	**(4)**
Total other comprehensive income, for the year		**8,561**	**6,860**
Earnings/(loss) per equity share	22		
Nominal value per share : INR 10 (Previous year : INR 10)			
- Basic		**0.72**	**0.58**
- Diluted		**0.72**	**0.58**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

For and on behalf of the Board

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Company Secretary
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R K KHANNA & CO. NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida

Date : 01-06-2020

MOTHERSON POLYMERS COMPOUNDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN: U24297DL2013PLC249021
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit\(loss) before tax	**8,569**	**6,864**
Adjustments for:		
Other comprehensive income	(8)	(4)
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment (net)	(27)	
Depreciation	35	494
Finance Cost	830	990
Employee benefits provision	14	(278)
Operating profit\(loss) before working capital changes	**9,413**	**8,066**
Change in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(1,066)	31
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(822)	(173)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	122	11
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	993	890
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(646)	(2,058)
Cash generated from operations	**7,994**	**6,767**
- Taxes paid	(330)	(346)
- Tax refund received	401	-
Net cash generated from operations	**8,065**	**6,421**
Net cash generated from operating activities	**8,065**	**6,421**
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	27	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**27**	**-**
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Interest paid	(2,612)	
Repayment of short term borrowings	(9,900)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**(12,512)**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**(4,420)**	**6,421**
Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8,363	1,942
Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	**3,943**	**8,363**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks	3,943	8,363
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**3,943**	**8,363**

Notes:
i) The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7, " Statement of cash flows".
ii) Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

For and on behalf of the Board

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Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

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Alok Goel
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PAN:AFHPG4295D

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

R K KHANNA & CO. NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Place :Noida
Date :01-06-2020

MOTHERSON POLYMERS COMPOUNDING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN: U24297DL2013PLC249021
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity Share Capital

	Note	Total
As at 01 April 2018	9	90,000
Changes in equity share capital		28,463
As at 31 March 2019	9	**118,463**
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2020	9	**118,463**

B Other Equity

		Reserves and Surplus			
	Note	Share Application	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	Total
Balance at 01 April 2018	10	**28,463**	(191,394)	**79,538**	**(83,393)**
Profit / (loss) for the year		-	6,864	-	**6,864**
Other comprehensive income		-	(4)	-	**(4)**
Total comprehensive Income for the year		-	**6,860**	-	**6,860**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Issue of equity shares		(28,463)	-	-	**(28,463)**
Balance at 31 March 2019	10	-	**(184,534)**	**79,538**	**(104,996)**
Profit / (loss) for the year		-	8,569	-	**8,569**
Other comprehensive income		-	(8)	-	**(8)**
Total comprehensive Income for the year		-	**8,561**	-	**8,561**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Issue of equity shares		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	10	-	**(175,973)**	**79,538**	**(96,435)**

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board

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Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 01-06-2020

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

Motherson Polymers Compounding Solutions Limited (MPCSL) {formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Nippisun Technology Limited} was incorporated with the main object of carrying on the business in the development, production, manufacturing, processing of synthetic resins compounding and on 28th June, 2013 a Joint Venture Agreement was entered into between Motherson Sumi System Limited (MSSL), Nippon Pigment(s) Pte Ltd (NPS) and Toyota Tsusho Corporation, Japan (TTC) with MSSL holding 49.5%, TTIPL holding 20.0% , TTC holding 11.0% and NPS holding 19.5% of the equity share capital of the company. In August 2014 the main object of the company was changed "to carry on the business in the development, manufacturing and sales of General Purpose and Engineering Plastic Products". Commercial production commenced on September 1st, 2014.

Issues inter-se the JV partners resulted in discontinuation of the business envisaged under the Joint Venture Agreement and the Joint Venture Agreement was formerly terminated on 30th March, 2017. Shareholding of the other JV partners was transferred to MSSL and the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of MSSL w.e.f 31st March, 2017.

The name of the company has been changed from "Samvardhana Motherson Nippisun Technology Limited" to "Motherson Polymers Compounding Solutions Limited" vide 'Certificate of Incorporation pursuant to change of name' dated 17th May, 2017 issued by Registrar of Companies, Delhi. The Company has resumed its operations from August 2017.

During the FY 2018-19 an application for merger of the company with its holding company, Motherson Sumi Systems Limited, was filed - refer Note 31

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) 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. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

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

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain items that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as may be required by Ind AS.

2.2 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to setlle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

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 or at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

2.2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment have been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is inclusive of freight, taxes and other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the working condition for intended use.

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", the Company charges assets costing less than INR 5,000 which could otherwise have been included as fixed asset, because the amount is not material.

2.2.2 Depreciation method and useful lives

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided from the month the asset is ready for commercial production on a pro–rata basis on the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as determined by the management or at the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, whichever is lower as follows :

Assets	useful life (in years)
Leasehold improvements	over the period of lease
Plant & machinery, Factory equipment	15*
Plant & machinery – second hand	4
Mould & Dies	6.17
Electric installations	10
Office equipment	5
Furniture & fixtures	6
Computers	3
Vehicles	4

*Based on single shift working; depreciation is increased by 50 % or 100 % in case of double shift or triple shift working respectively.

2.2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated as acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line over the estimated useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal on an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised as income or expenses in the Statement of profit and loss.

2.4 Impairment of Assets

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Recoverable amount is higher of an assets or cash generating unit net selling price and its value in use.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the 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. The smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit (CGU). An asset or CGU whose carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

2.5 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All the borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw material, components, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.7 Foreign exchange transactions

Initial recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period.

A monetary asset or liability is termed as a long-term foreign currency monetary item, if the asset or liability is expressed in a foreign currency and has a term of 12 months or more at the date of origination of the asset or liability.

Exchange differences on restatement of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

2.8 Revenue recognition and other income

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:

Measurement of revenue: Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or

receivable. Sales are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract and are recognised Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Timing of recognition: The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Sale of services:

Measurement of revenue: In contracts involving the rendering of services, revenue as per terms of the contracts is recognised net of service tax / goods and service tax. Revenues from the sale of services are recorded with respect to the stage of completion as of the reporting date in relation to the total service to be provided in the course of the transaction.

Timing of revenue: Revenue from services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Interest Income

Interest Income is recognized on a proportion of time basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the rate applicable.

2.9 Employee benefits

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 employee based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The company liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected unit Credit Method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

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 liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected unit Credit Method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax

Current Tax is provided on the basis of tax payable on estimated taxable income computed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 after considering the benefits available under the said Act

Deferred tax

In accordance with Ind AS 12- Income Taxes, the deferred tax for timing differences between the book and tax profits for the year is accounted for using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in the future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty of realization of such assets.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

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

2.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the like hood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.11 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:

Motor vehicles: 1 to 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 straightline 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.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.13 Earnings per equity share

a.Basic EPS

The earnings considered in ascertaining the company's basic EPS comprise the net profit/ (loss) after tax. The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

b.Diluted EPS

The net profit/ (loss) after tax and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for all the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculating the diluted EPS.

2.14 Discontinuing Operations

A business operation is recognized as discontinuing operations in accordance with the provisions set forth in Indian Accounting Standard 105 on Discontinuing Operations.

2.15 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus 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.

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.

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 and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (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 are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify

the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.
For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- 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:

    - the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

    - 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:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

- Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

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 Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

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.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting 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 realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Plant and machinery (Second hand)	Electrical installation	Factory equipments	Mould and dies	Furnitures & fixtures	Office equipments	Computer	Vehicles	Total
Year ended 31 March, 2019											
Gross carrying amount											
Opening gross carrying amount as at 01 April, 2018	26,066	73,972	457	2,739	3,865	2,542	832	153	329	235	**1,11,190**
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2019	**26,066**	**73,972**	**457**	**2,739**	**3,865**	**2,542**	**832**	**153**	**329**	**235**	**1,11,190**
Accumulated depreciation / impairment											
Opening accumulated depreciation / impairment as at 01 April, 2018	26,066	73,835	457	2,528	3,712	2,542	806	153	329	235	**1,10,661**
Depreciation charge during the year	-	137	-	177	153	-	27	0	-	-	**494**
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation/ impairment as at 31 March, 2019	**26,066**	**73,972**	**457**	**2,705**	**3,865**	**2,542**	**832**	**153**	**329**	**235**	**1,11,155**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2019	**-**	**1**	**-**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35**
Year ended 31 March, 2020											
Gross carrying amount											
Opening gross carrying amount as at 01 April, 2019	26,066	73,972	457	2,739	3,865	2,542	832	153	329	235	**1,11,190**
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Closing gross carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020	26,066	73,972	457	2,739	3,865	2,542	832	153	329	222	**1,11,178**
Accumulated depreciation / impairment											
Opening accumulated depreciation / impairment as at 01 April, 2019	26,066	73,972	457	2,705	3,865	2,542	832	153	329	235	**1,11,155**
Depreciation charge during the year	-	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	**35**
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	**(13)**
Closing accumulated depreciation / impairment as at 31 March, 2020	**26,066**	**73,972**	**457**	**2,739**	**3,865**	**2,542**	**832**	**153**	**329**	**222**	**1,11,178**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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4. Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
-Related parties*	3,465	2,820
-Others	-	-
-Credit Impaired	-	-
	3,465	2,820
Less: allowances for credit loss	-	-
Total	**3,465**	**2,820**

* Due from holding company

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in Current accounts		
i) Axis Bank Ltd	3,751	8,275
	-	-
ii) State Bank of India Ltd	192	88
Total	**3,943**	**8,363**

6. Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured,considered good		
Security deposits	-	-
Other advances	74	197
Total	**74**	**197**

7. Current tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	401	55
Less: current tax payable for the year	-	-
Add: Taxes paid	330	346
Less:Income tax refund received	(401)	-
Total	**330**	**401**

8. Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Prepaid expenses	12	18
	-	-
Gratuity Fund with LIC	218	264
	-	-
Balances with government authorities	15,129	16,069
Total	**15,359**	**16,351**

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

9. Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorized 15,000,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (Previous year 1,50,00,000 equity shares)	1,50,000	1,50,000
Total	**1,50,000**	**1,50,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
1,18,46,250 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid-up. (Previous year 1,18,46,250 equity shares)	1,18,463	1,18,463
Total	**1,18,463**	**1,18,463**

(a) Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
As at 01 April 2018	**9,000**	**90,000**
Issued during the year	2,846	28,463
As at 31 March 2019	**11,846**	**1,18,463**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**11,846**	**1,18,463**

(b) Rights, preferences & restrictions attached to shares

The Company currently has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held.

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 shareholding.

(c) Details of shares held by share holders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares in the company

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Equity shares Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (including 600 shares held by nominees)		
No of shares	11,846	11,846
% of shares	100%	100%
Total	**11,846**	**11,846**

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 owenerships of shares.

10 . Reserves and Surplus

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
i) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	79,538	79,538
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**79,538**	**79,538**
ii) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(1,84,534)	(1,91,394)
Profit/(loss) for the year	8,569	6,864
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(8)	(4)
Closing balance	**(1,75,973)**	**(1,84,534)**
Total	**(96,435)**	**(1,04,996)**

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

11. Employee benefit obligations

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non current		
Leave encashment	61	49
	61	**49**
Current		
Gratuity	-	-
Leave encashment	6	4
Total	**6**	**4**

The Company has accounted for the long term defined benefits and contribution schemes as under :

i. Defined benefit schemes:

a. Gratuity
The employees are entitled to gratuity that is computed as half-month's salary, for every completed year of service and is payable on retirement/termination. The Company makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation

b. Leave encashment /compensated absences

The employees are entitled for leave for each year /part thereof of service and subject to the limits specified, the un-availed portion of such leaves can be accumulated or encashed during /at the end of the service period. The plan is unfunded

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020		Year ended 31 March 2019	
	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Obligations at year beginning	132	53	465	146
Service cost – current	38	14	97	(93)
Interest cost	-	-	-	-
Deletion due to transfer of employee	-	-	434	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	8	-	4	-
Benefit paid		-	-	-
Obligations at year end	178	67	132	53
Change in plan assets	-	-	-	-
Plan assets at year beginning, at fair value	396	-	308	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	-	-	-	-
Contributions		-	88	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
Plan assets at year end, at fair value	396	-	396	-
Reconciliation of present value of obligation and the fair value of the plan assets	-	-	-	-
Present value of the defined obligations at the end of the year as per actuarial valuation	178	67	132	53
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	396	-	396	-
Financial status/difference	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	-	-	-	-
Asset / (Liability) recognised in the balance sheet	218	(67)	264	(53)
Defined benefit obligations cost for the year				
Service cost – current	38	14	69	(93)
Interest cost	-	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	8	-	4	-
Net defined benefit obligations cost	46	14	73	(93)

The principal assumptions used in determining post-employment benefit obligations are shown below:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.60%	7.40%
Future salary increases	8.00%	8.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

12. Short term borrowings

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured:		
Loan from holding company		
- Rupee loan*	-	9,900
Total	**-**	**9,900**

*Loan from holding company has been repaid during the year.

13. Trade Payable

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	-	
- Related parties	580	1,360
- Others	114	401
Total	**694**	**1,761**

-

14. Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	1,782
Employee benefits payable	64	58
Total	**64**	**1,840**

15. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statutory dues payable	110	200
Expenses payable	208	946
Total	**318**	**1,146**

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16. Revenue from operations (Net)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Other operating revenue		
-Job work income	16,557	17,280
Total	**16,557**	**17,280**

17. Other Income

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest received	19	
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment (net)	27	-
	46	-
Total	**46**	**-**

18. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Salary, wages and bonus	1,661	3,272
Contribution to provident fund	37	133
Gratuity (refer note 11)	38	69
Staff welfare	7	8
Total	**1,743**	**3,482**

19. Finance cost

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest on loan from holding company	830	990
Total	**830**	**990**

20. Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Power and fuel	3,753	3,954
Repairs and maintenance - Building	-	-
Repairs and maintenance -Plant & Machinery	588	665
Repairs and maintenance - others	-	42
Rates & taxes	35	33
	-	-
Insurance	106	157
	-	-
Donation	12	12
	-	-
Travelling	-	23
Payment to auditors*	50	50
Legal & professional expenses	515	208
Security service	365	291
Miscellaneous expenses	2	17
Total	**5,426**	**5,452**

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

***Payment to auditors**

Audit fee	50	50
Total	**50**	**50**

21. Income tax expense

Tax disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2020 under Ind AS 12

Deferred tax asset (net)

The company has carried out a computation of deferred tax asset / liabilitiy; details as given below:

Particulars	**For the Year**
Timing differences on account of :	
Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment	18,940
Provision for gratuity	-
Provision for leave encashment	17
Unabsorbed depreciation & brought forward business lossess	13,679
Net deferred tax asset*	**32,636**

* Company has not recognized above deffered tax asset in absence of virtual certainity of realisation of the same.

Income tax expense recognised in the profit and loss	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
In respect of current year	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax rate

	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Profit / (loss) before tax	8,569	6,864
Calculated tax at applicable income tax rate*	-	-
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**

* Due to business losses and unabsorbed depreciation of previous years there is no income tax payable for the year

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22. Earnings per equity share

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
'Net profit / (loss) after tax	8,569	6,864
'Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	11,846	11,846
Basic earnings per share	0.72	0.58
Diluted earnings per share*	0.72	0.58

* 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.

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

23. Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020				For the year ended 31 March 2019			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:								
Trade receivables*	-	-	3,465	3,465	-	-	2,820	2,820
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	3,943	3,943	-	-	8,363	8,363
Other financial assets*	-	-	74	74	-	-	197	197
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**7,482**	**7,482**	**-**	**-**	**11,380**	**11,380**
Financial liabilities:								
Borrowings*	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,900	9,900
Trade payables*	-	-	694	694	-	-	1,762	1,762
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	64	64	-	-	1,840	1,840
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**758**	**758**	**-**	**-**	**13,502**	**13,502**

*The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, borrowings, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

24. Maturities of financial liabilities:

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non derivative financial liabilities

31 March, 2020	Upto 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	694	-	-	694
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	64	-	-	64
Total	**758**	**-**	**-**	**758**

31 March, 2019	Upto 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	1,762	-	-	1,762
Borrowings	9,900	-	-	9,900
Other financial liabilities	1,840	-	-	1,840
Total	**13,502**	**-**	**-**	**13,502**

25. Given the present level and the operations of the company, discloures regarding financial risk management and capital management are not relevant.

(All amounts are in ₹'000, unless otherwise stated)

26. Related Party Disclosures

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

Description of related parties

Entities with control or joint control over the entity:

Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (Holding company)

Fellow Subsidiaries with whom the Company had transactions during the current year

Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
MothersonSumi Infotech And Designs Ltd

Other Key Management Personnel
Mr. Karthik, Manager

Mr. Alok Goel, Company Secretary

Mr. M.K. Guruprasad, CFO

Subsidiaries

Borad of Directors
Mr. Sanjay Mehta, Director
Mr. Rohitash Gupta, Director
Mr. Rakesh Satwah, Director

Promoters/Entities and Key Management Personnel or their relatives have significant influence

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in note 32 (i)above :

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Short-term employee benefits	622	571
Long-term employee benefits	245	185
Total compensation	**867**	**756**

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(b) Transactions with related parties

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint control over the entity		Fellow Subsidiaries		Promoters/Entities and Key Management Personnel or their relatives have significant influence	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1	Services Provided	16,557	17,280	-	-	-	-
2	IT Expenses	-	-	431	-		
3	Reimbursement received	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Reimbursement paid	118	414	-	-	-	-
5	Travelling Expenses	-	-	-	19		
6	Miscellaneous expense (Generator fuel expense)	3,752	3,954	-	-	-	-
7	Repair & Maintenance	588	665	-	-	-	-
8	Interest Expense	830	990	-	-	-	-
	Total	21,846	23,303	431	19	-	-

(c) Outstanding balances arising from purchases of goods and services

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint control		Fellow Subsidiaries		Promoters/Entities and Key	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	Loan Payable						
1	Motherson Sumi Systems Limited	-	9900	-	-	-	-
	Interest Payable						
2	Motherson Sumi Systems Limited	-	1782	-	-	-	-
	Trade Payable						
3	Motherson Polymer Solutions (A division of	554	1,083	-	-	-	-
4	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	-	-	-	34		
5	MothersonSumi Infotech And Designs Ltd	-	-	26	-		
6	Motherson Automotive Technology and	-	264	-	-	-	-
	Expense Payable						
7	Motherson Automotive Technology and		646	-	-	-	-
	Trade Receivable						
8	Motherson Polymer Solutions (A division of	3,465	2,820	-	-	-	-
	Total	4,019	16,495	26	34	-	-

(d) Loans & advances to / from related parties

	Entities with Control or joint control over the entity	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Borrowings:		
Beginning of the year	11,682	9,900
Loans received	-	-
Interest expense	830	1,782
Loan Paid	12,512	-
End of the year	-	11,682

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27. Due to micro, small & medium enterprises

The Company has no dues payable to enterprises covered under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

28. The company operates through a single segment, i.e. development, manufacturing and sales of general purpose and engineering plastic products in India. Hence, requirement of Ind AS-108, "Operating Segments" is not applicable.

29. Contingent liabilities: Nil

30. Capital commitments

There are no capital commitments present as on 31 March 2020.

31. Merger of the company with its holding company, Motherson Sumi Systems Limited:

The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on August 6, 2018 and February 1, 2019 have approved the merger of Motherson Polymer Compounding Solutions Limited (Transferor Company) with Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (Transferee company). Appointed date is April 1, 2018. Accordingly, the Transferor Company has filed the petition along with Scheme with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), New Delhi and Transferee Company has filed the petition along with Scheme with the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai. The Hon'ble NCLT, Delhi has approved the merger **on August 30, 2019** and reserved the Order. Further, Transferee Company has got first motion order from NCLT, Mumbai **dated February 17, 2020**. Now Transferee Company is in process to file second motion application with NCLT, Mumbai.

32. Impact of COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. Governments including Government of India have implemented restrictions on travelling as well as on business activities and strict quarantine measures. On March 24, 2020, Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days which was further extended till May 31, 2020.

The Company is manufacturing Company carrying the business of development, manufacturing and sales of general purpose and engineering plastic products in India. Management has considered the Unique Circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that event does not have impact over the period of time on the business operations

33. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped / recast wherever necessary

For and on behalf of the Board

ROHITASH GUPTA Digitally signed by ROHITASH GUPTA Date: 2020.06.01 14:11:10 +05'30'	SANJAY MEHTA Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA Date: 2020.06.01 14:21:55 +05'30'	**As per our report attached**
Rohitash Gupta	**Sanjay Mehta**	**For R K Khanna & Co.**
Director	Director	Chartered Accountants
DIN: 01049454	DIN: 03215388	**FRN 000033N**
	Alok Goel Digitally signed by Alok Goel Date: 2020.06.01 15:18:10 +05'30'	K KHANNA & CO. NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants
M.K. Guruprasad	**Alok Goel**	**Vipin Bali**
CFO MANDAKOLATHUR KITTAPPAN GURUPRASAD Digitally signed by MANDAKOLATHUR KITTAPPAN GURUPRASAD	Company Secretary	Partner
PAN:AEPPG9059J	PAN:AFHPG4295D	M. No. 083436

Place : Noida

Date : 01-06-2020