S. C. VARMA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
A-60, NDSE, Part-I New Delhi - 110049,
Tel.: 24648247, 24649845, 24638170
Fax : 24649330
email : scvarma@scvandco.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of M/s Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements".

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs(financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

   This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

B. In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a "Going Concern", disclosing, as applicable, matter relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

   The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibility

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

B. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such control

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

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

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

Other Information – Board of Directors' Report

A. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Board Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

B. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report and in doing so, consider whether the Board Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Basis of Opinion

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

Other Matters

a. The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2018 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2017 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by us and report for the year ended 31st March 2018 dated 29th May, 2018 expressed an

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unmodified opinion on these financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer to Note No. 35.

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer to Note No. 41.

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

For **S. C. Varma and Co,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000533N

(S.C. Varma)
Partner
M. No.: 11450

Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

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Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited ("the Company") as at 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A

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company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria a established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S. C Varma and Co,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000533N

(S.C. Varma)
Partner
M. No.: 11450

Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

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Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified at the end of the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed during such physical verification.

(iii)(a) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 (' the Act '). Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not granted loans to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company in respect of repayment of the principal amount.

(c) There are no overdue amounts of more than ninety days as the company has not granted loans to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of sec. 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security deposits.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2011 prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed cost records have been maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.

vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance and duty of excise and GST. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of duty of income tax, service tax and customs which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, according to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of value added tax / GST have not been deposited by the Company on accounts of disputes:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in Lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
UP VAT Act, 2005	VAT	1.78	F.Y. 2015-16	Asstt. Commissioner of VAT
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST	3.15	F.Y. 2018-19	Asstt. Commissioner of GST

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holders during the year.

(ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer and the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the same were raised during the year.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not a "Nidhi Company". Accordingly, paragraph (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements, etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us,, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **S. C. VARMA AND CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. : 000533N

S. C. Varma
(Partner)
M. No. : 011450

Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

S.C. VARMA AND CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * NEW DELHI

GRIPWEL FASTENERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

UNIPARTS GROUP

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
ASSETS				
I. Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	149.19	129.84	128.16
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3A	4.54	2.13	9.01
(c) Other Intangible Assets	4	0.34	0.37	0.61
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Loans	5	0.22	0.22	0.37
(ii) Other Non-Current Financial Assets	6	4.56	4.51	3.78
(e) Income Tax Assets (net)		29.02	5.45	10.09
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	7	-	2.41	0.01
II. Current Assets				
(a) Inventories	8	248.68	237.24	177.97
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	9	480.44	313.16	219.92
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	8.02	6.01	3.90
(iii) Derivative Instruments	11	-	(0.22)	10.24
(c) Other Current Assets	7	29.58	34.96	30.80
Total Assets		**954.59**	**736.08**	**594.86**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	57.60	57.60	57.60
(b) Other Equity	13	484.09	371.30	270.62
Total Equity		**541.69**	**428.90**	**328.22**
Liabilities				
I. Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	-	0.15	3.56
(b) Provisions	16	30.77	28.54	24.20
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	15	2.59	5.32	7.98
II. Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	206.68	83.72	31.68
(ii) Trade Payables	17			
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		22.94	-	-
- Total outstanding dues other than to micro enterprises and small enterprises		118.31	144.26	166.86
(iii) Other Current Financial Liabilities (other than (c))	18	0.09	0.94	1.40
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	20.91	24.78	24.34
(c) Provisions	16	10.61	5.86	4.02
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)			13.62	1.70
Total Liabilities		**412.90**	**307.18**	**266.64**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**954.59**	**736.08**	**594.86**
Significant Accounting Policies	2			

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

As per our report of even date attached
For **S.C. VARMA AND CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 000533N

S.C. Varma
Partner
Membership No.: 011450
Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited

Gurdeep Soni
[Managing Director]
[DIN: 00011478]

Paramjit Singh Soni
[Director]
[DIN: 00011616]

Divya Aggarwal
[Company Secretary]
[ACS:24976]

GRIPWEL FASTENERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

UNIPARTS GROUP

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue From Operations	20	1,877.82	1,471.69
Other Income	21	1.11	0.47
Total Income (i)		1,878.93	1,472.16
Expenses			
Cost of Raw Materials and Components Consumed	22	592.82	448.72
Purchase of Stock-in- Trade	23	483.81	410.77
Changes in Inventories	24	2.68	(32.25)
Employee Benefits Expense	25	158.21	149.08
Finance Costs	26	10.08	5.73
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	27	17.34	15.37
Other Expenses	28	404.58	305.20
Total Expenses (ii)		1,669.52	1,302.62
Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax (i - ii)		209.41	169.54
Exceptional Items Gain/(Loss)		-	-
Profit Before Tax		209.41	169.54
Less: Tax Expense			
Current Tax			
For Current year		50.60	66.32
For Earlier year		0.33	2.85
MAT		-	1.79
Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)		(1.73)	(2.47)
Total Tax Expense		49.20	68.49
Profit for the year		160.21	101.05
Other Comprehensive Income			
a) Other Comprehensive Income will be Re-classified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year			
- Effective portion of cash flow hedge		-	(0.22)
- Income Tax effect		-	0.08
		-	(0.14)
b) Other Comprehensive Income will not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year			
- Re-measurement Gains / (Losses) of Defined Benefit Plans		(3.43)	(0.35)
- Income Tax effect		1.00	0.12
		(2.43)	(0.23)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (a+b)		(2.43)	(0.37)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		157.78	100.68
Earnings per Equity Share	29		
Basic (Amount in INR)		27.82	17.54
Diluted (Amount in INR)		27.82	17.54
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date attached
For **S.C. VARMA AND CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 000533N

S.C. Varma
Partner
Membership No.: 011450
Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited

Gurdeep Soni
[Managing Director]
[DIN: 00011478]

Paramjit Singh Soni
[Director]
[DIN: 00011616]

Divya Aggarwal
[Company Secretary]
[ACS:24976]

GRIPWEL FASTENERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes In Equity for the period ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid (INR in millions)

	No.	Amount
As at April 1, 2017	57,59,842	57.60
As at March 31, 2018	57,59,842	57.60
As at March 31, 2019	57,59,842	57.60

B. Other equity (INR in millions)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of OCI	Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	Cash Flow hedge Reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	12.05	359.39	-	(0.14)	371.30
- Profit for the year	-	160.21	-	-	160.21
Amount Recognised during the year	-	-	40.00		40.00
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	(2.43)	-	-	(2.43)
Effective portion of gain and losses on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-	-	0.14	0.14
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve		(40.00)	-		(40.00)
Final Divided	-	(37.44)	-	-	(37.44)
Dividend distribution tax (DDT)	-	(7.69)	-	-	(7.69)
At March 31, 2019	12.05	432.04	40.00	-	484.09
Balance as at April 1, 2017	12.05	258.57	-	-	270.62
- Profit for the year	-	101.05	-	-	101.05
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	(0.23)	-	-	(0.23)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Effective portion of gain and losses on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge (net of tax)	-	-	-	(0.14)	(0.14)
At March 31, 2018	12.05	359.39	-	(0.14)	371.30

As per our report of even date attached
For S.C. VARMA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 000533N

S.C. Varma
Partner
Membership No.: 011450
Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited

Gurdeep Soni
[Managing Director]
[DIN: 00011478]

Paramjit Singh Soni
[Director]
[DIN: 00011616]

Divya Aggarwal
[Company Secretary]
[ACS:24976]

GRIPWEL FASTENERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit Before Tax	209.41	169.64
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
- Depreciation and amortization on continuing operations	17.34	15.37
- Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets	-	0.94
- Interest Expenses	7.22	3.72
- Reclassification of cash flow hedge in statement of profit and loss	0.14	-
- Interest Income	(1.01)	(0.04)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**233.10**	**189.53**
Movement in working capital :		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable	(3.00)	(22.61)
Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	4.76	0.93
Increase/(decrease) in non-current provisions	(1.20)	4.00
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	0.85	1.47
Increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	(13.62)	11.93
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(0.85)	(0.47)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(167.28)	(93.24)
Decrease/(increase) in derivative instruments	(0.22)	10.24
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(11.44)	(59.26)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	5.38	(4.16)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	2.40	(2.39)
Decrease/(increase) in Income tax assets	(23.58)	4.64
Decrease/(increase) in non-current loans	0.00	0.15
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current financial assets	(0.05)	(0.74)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**25.25**	**40.02**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(50.93)	(70.95)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities	**(25.68)**	**(30.93)**
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Purchase)/ sale of property, plant and Equipment; including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	(39.06)	(10.88)
Interest income	1.01	0.04
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities	**(38.05)**	**(10.84)**
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds/(Repayment) of long-term borrowings	(0.15)	(3.41)
Proceeds/(Repayment) of Current borrowings	122.96	52.05
Dividend paid including DDT	(45.14)	-
Interest paid	(7.22)	(3.72)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities	**70.45**	**44.92**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.72	3.14
Cash and cash equivalent balance at the beginning of the year	6.01	3.91
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Temporary overdraft	(4.71)	(1.04)
Cash and cash equivalent balance at the end of the year [refer note 10]	**8.02**	**6.01**

Cash and Cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Balances with banks:		
In cash credit and current accounts	7.47	5.64
In EEFC accounts	0.07	0.00
Cash on hand	0.48	0.37
Total	**8.02**	**6.01**

As per our report of even date attached
For **S.C. VARMA AND CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 000533N

S.C. Varma
Partner
Membership No.: 011450
Place: New Delhi
Date: 20 MAY 2019

S.C. VARMA AND CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ NEW DELHI

Gurdeep Soni
[Managing Director]
[DIN: 00011478]

Divya Aggarwal
[Company Secretary]
[ACS:24976]

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited

Paramjit Singh Soni
[Director]
[DIN: 00011616]

1) Corporate Information

Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited ("the Company") is a Company (limited by shares) incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is domiciled in India having registered office at Gripwel House, Block-5 C6 & 7, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110070, India. The Company is engaged into manufacturing having facility at Noida. The main objects of, inter-alia, manufacturing, sale and export of precision engineering products and allied engineering products. The Company's holding company is Uniparts India Limited.

The Company caters both the domestic and international markets. The Company's CIN is U29214DL2005PTC132107.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

2.1) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements of the Company are prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable

The financial statements up to the year ended March 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and other relevant provisions of the Act ('Previous GAAP'). These are Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2017. Refer note 38 for an explanation of the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS and the effect on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

2.2) Current versus non-current classification

The assets and liabilities are presented as current or non-current in the balance sheet by the company.

An asset is treated as current when it is expected that it will be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for trading purposes, it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period or cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are treated as non-current in the balance sheet.

A liability is treated as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, if it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of 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 in the balance sheet.

The company identifies its operating cycle as twelve months.

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.3) Critical Accounting Judgments & key sources of Estimation uncertainties

The following are the critical judgments and the key estimates concerning the future that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and these may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements or have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered to be relevant. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision of accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods where revision affects both current and future periods.

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Intangible Assets

Capitalization of cost for intangible assets and intangible assets under development is based on the management judgment that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed and assets under development will generate economic benefits in future. Based on the evaluation carried out, the company's management has determined that there are no factors which indicate that those assets have suffered any impairment loss.

Useful life of depreciable Assets

Management reviews the useful life of depreciable assets at each reporting date. As at March 31, 2019, management assessed that the useful life represents the expected utility of the assets by the company. Further there is no significant change in useful life as compared to the previous year.

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 exist, 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. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the 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 risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually. Impairment losses including impairment on inventories are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, other post-employment plans and the present value of the gratuity obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 33.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 43 for further disclosures.

Income tax and deferred tax

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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2.4) 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.

Initial Recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, all the financial assets and liabilities are recognized at their fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, 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 and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The trade & other receivables, after initial measurement 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 other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets included within the FVTOCI are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the 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 using the EIR method.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

a) The financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. 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.

b) Loans and borrowings 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 statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In the calculation of amortised cost, discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR are taken into account. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is determined using the 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.

Based on the three level fair value hierarchy, the methods used to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities include quoted market price, discounted cash flow analysis and valuation certified by the external valuer.

In case of financial instruments where the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments, carrying amount is considered as fair value.

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Derecognition of financial instrument

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or has transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

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.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5) Inventories

Inventories are valued as below:

(i) Raw Materials, Packing Materials and Consumable Stores & Spares are valued at cost computed on FIFO method.

(ii) Work-in-progress are valued at materials cost plus appropriate share of labour and production overheads incurred till the stage of completion of production.

(iii) Finished Goods/Traded Goods are valued at lower of the cost or net realizable value.

(iv) Scrap is valued at net realizable value calculated based on last month's average realization.

2.6) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principle in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Based on the Educational Material on Ind AS 18 issued by the ICAI, the Company has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account. This is for the reason that it is a liability of the manufacturer which forms part of the cost of production, irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not. Since the recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account, revenue includes excise duty.

However, sales tax/ value added tax (VAT)/ Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, these are excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer at the time of dispatch of goods from the factory/stockyard/storage area/port as the case may be. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Export incentives

Revenue from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

Die design and preparation charges

Revenues from die design and preparation charges are recognized as per the terms of the contract as and when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of dies are transferred to the buyers.

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Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, 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 the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

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

2.7) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate.

Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and is allocated to statement of profit and loss over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on those assets is charged.

2.8) Property, Plant & Equipment

Tangible Assets
Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2017.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method at the rates and manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in the case of Plant and Machinery where the depreciation has been provided on the basis of the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external Chartered Engineer at the time of adoption of Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation for the assets purchased / sold during the year is proportionately charged.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Type of Asset	Method	Useful Lives
Factory Building	Straight Line	30 Years
Furniture & Fittings	Straight Line	10 Years
Plant and Machinery	Straight Line	15 - 20 Years
Office Equipment	Straight Line	5 Years
Electrical Installments	Straight Line	10 Years
Vehicles	Straight Line	8 Years
Computer	Straight Line	3 Years

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 income statement 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.

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Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost, including non-cenvatable excise duty, GST wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, 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 statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to note regarding significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

2.9) Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Purchased Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any.

Internally developed intangible assets

Expenditure on the research phase of projects is recognised as an expense as incurred.
Costs that are directly attributable to a project's development phase are recognised as intangible assets, provided the Company can demonstrate the following:
• the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use.
• its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
• its ability to use or sell the intangible asset
• how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
• the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
• its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.
Directly attributable costs include employee costs incurred on development of prototypes along with an appropriate portion of relevant overheads and borrowing costs.

2.10) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) and are rounded to two decimal places of millions, which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.
Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

2.11) Investment in subsidiaries

The company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairments, if any.

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2.12) Employee Benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are classified as short term employee benefits, which include salaries, wages, short term compensated absences and performance incentives 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. These are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Contributions towards Superannuation Fund, Pension Fund and government administered Provident Fund are treated as defined contribution schemes. In respect of contributions made to government administered Provident Fund, the Company has no further obligations beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are recognised as expense in the period in which the employee renders related service.
The cost of defined benefit such as is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses in respect of the same are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

(iii) Other long-term benefits

All employee benefits other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits, which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, including long term compensated absences, service awards, and ex-gratia, are determined based on actuarial valuation carried out at each balance sheet date. Estimated liability on account of long term employee benefits is discounted to the present value using the yield on government bonds as the discounting rate for the term of obligations as on the date of the balance sheet. Actuarial gains and losses in respect of the same are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts

2.13) Leases

Finance leases

Management applies judgment in considering the substance of a lease agreement and whether it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Key factors considered include i) the length of the lease term in relation to the economic life of the asset, ii) the present value of the minimum lease payments in relation to the asset's fair value, and iii) whether the Company obtains ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term.

Where the Company is a lessee in this type of arrangement, the related asset is recognised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the lease payments plus incidental payments, if any. A corresponding amount is recognized as a finance lease liability. Assets held under finance leases (including land) are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The corresponding finance lease liability is reduced by lease payments net of finance charges. The interest element of lease payments represents a constant proportion of the outstanding capital balance and is charged to statement of profit and loss, as finance costs over the period of the lease.
Refer note 32 for the depreciation methods and useful lives for assets held under finance leases.
The interest element of lease payments is charged to profit or loss as finance costs over the period of the lease.

Operating lease
All leases other than finance leases are treated as operating leases.

Where the Company is a lessee, lease rental are charged to statement of profit and loss on straight line basis except where scheduled increase in rent compensate the lessor for expected inflationary costs. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

Where the Company is a lessor, lease rental are charged to statement of profit and loss on straight line basis except where scheduled increase in rent compensate the lessor for expected inflationary costs. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

2.14) Taxation

a) Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates as per Income Tax Act, 1961 that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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b) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised and carried forward only if it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted as on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

c) Minimum Alternative Tax

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid during the year is charged to the statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified year i.e. the year for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward.

2.15) Employee Stock options

The company has accounted for the share based payment for employees in respect of UIL ESOP - based on the IND AS 102 " Share-based payments" and Guidance Note on "Accounting for Employees Share Based Payment" issued by ICAI ("Guidance Note"). The Company follows the Fair Market Value Method (calculated on the basis of Black-Scholes method) to account for compensation expenses arising from issuance of stock options to the employees and has recognized the services received in an equity-settled employee share-based payment plan as an expense when it receives the services, with a corresponding credit to Stock Options Outstanding Account. Further, employees compensation cost recognized earlier on grant of options is reversed in the year when the Options are surrendered by the employee.

2.16) Borrowings & Borrowing Costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17) Impairment of Fixed Assets

Non-financial assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Financial assets

The company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss.

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2.18) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cheques in hand, current accounts and fixed deposit accounts with banks with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.19) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby a profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.20) Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.21) Derivative financial instruments and hedge
Cash Flow Hedge:

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Such amounts are reclassified in to the statement of profit or loss when the related hedge items affect profit or loss. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative or if the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.22) Dividend to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in other equity.

2.23) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

2.24) Earnings Per Share
Earning per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.25) Recent accounting pronouncements
Ind AS 116, Leases " On March 30, 2019 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified The Ind AS 116. The new Ind AS require Lessees to recognised most leases on their Balance Sheet. Lessees will require to use single accounting model for all leases with limited assumption. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is financial period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard April 1, 2019. The Company is in process to identify the expected effect on adoption of Ind AS 116.

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3. Property, Plant and Equipment

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers	Total
Cost							
at April 1, 2017	**60.21**	**129.69**	**5.91**	**18.21**	**3.33**	**8.50**	**225.85**
Add: Additions	-	18.72	-	-	0.80	0.55	**20.07**
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	4.30	-	-	**4.30**
at March 31, 2018	**60.21**	**148.41**	**5.91**	**13.91**	**4.13**	**9.05**	**241.62**
Add: Additions	1.06	19.01	0.40	14.16	0.26	1.60	**36.49**
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at March 31, 2019	**61.27**	**167.42**	**6.31**	**28.07**	**4.39**	**10.65**	**278.11**
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment							
at April 1, 2017	**20.86**	**60.31**	**4.69**	**3.76**	**2.73**	**5.35**	**97.70**
Add: Charge for the year	1.87	9.33	0.26	2.10	0.24	1.33	**15.13**
Less: On Disposals	-	-	-	1.05	-	-	**1.05**
at March 31, 2018	**22.73**	**69.64**	**4.95**	**4.81**	**2.97**	**6.68**	**111.78**
Add: Charge for the year	1.88	11.34	0.26	2.16	0.34	1.16	**17.14**
Less: On Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at March 31, 2019	**24.61**	**80.98**	**5.21**	**6.97**	**3.31**	**7.84**	**128.92**
Net Block							
at April 1, 2017	**39.35**	**69.38**	**1.22**	**14.45**	**0.60**	**3.15**	**128.16**
at March 31, 2018	**37.48**	**78.77**	**0.96**	**9.10**	**1.16**	**2.37**	**129.84**
at March 31, 2019	**36.66**	**86.44**	**1.10**	**21.09**	**1.09**	**2.81**	**149.19**

Note :

a) The company has elected to continue with the carrying value of plant, property & equipments as recognised in financial statements as per previous Indian GAAP and assumed it to be deemed cost. Accumulated depreciation is for disclosure purpose only.

b) Refer note 14 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security.

3A Capital Work in Progress

(INR in millions)

Particulars	CWIP-Factory Building	CWIP-Plant & Machinery	CWIP-Computers	CWIP-Office Equipment	Total
at April 1, 2017	**-**	**8.76**	**0.25**	**-**	**9.01**
Movement during the year	1.06	(7.79)	(0.16)	0.01	**(6.88)**
at March 31, 2018	**1.06**	**0.97**	**0.09**	**0.01**	**2.13**
Movement during the year	(1.06)	3.10	0.38	(0.01)	**2.41**
at March 31, 2019	**-**	**4.07**	**0.47**	**-**	**4.54**

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4. Other Intangible assets

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Softwares			
Cost	1.98	1.98	1.98
Additions	0.16	-	-
Total Gross Block	**2.14**	**1.98**	**1.98**
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/amortisation			
Opening Balance	1.60	1.37	1.37
Amortisation	0.20	0.24	-
Total Accumulated Depreciation/amortisation	**1.80**	**1.60**	**1.37**
Net Block	**0.34**	**0.37**	**0.61**

5. Loans

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Non-current (Unsecured, Considered Good)			
Loans to Employees	0.22	0.22	0.37
TOTAL	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.37**

6. Other financial assets

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Non-current			
Security Deposits	4.51	4.47	3.74
Fixed Deposits (more than 12 months maturity)	0.05	0.04	0.04
TOTAL	**4.56**	**4.51**	**3.78**

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7. Other assets

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Non-current			
Capital Advances	-	2.41	0.01
Total	-	2.41	0.01
Current			
Advances to Suppliers	3.45	5.81	5.36
Balance with Sales Tax, Central Excise Department etc.	1.01	0.33	4.16
Government Grant - Export Incentives Receivable	23.16	27.28	19.82
Prepaid Expenses	1.86	1.54	1.46
Other Receivables	0.10	-	-
Total	29.58	34.96	30.80
TOTAL	29.58	37.37	30.81

8. Inventories

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Raw Materials (Includes Materials in Transit)	75.52	59.85	39.10
Work-in-Progress	90.53	68.90	66.70
Finished Goods (Includes Goods at Port)	40.66	64.56	42.62
Traded Goods (Includes Materials in Transit)	27.29	23.32	16.41
Stores and Spares (Includes Materials in Transit)	13.95	19.34	12.85
Scrap	0.73	1.27	0.29
TOTAL	248.68	237.24	177.97

9. Trade receivables

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Secured			
Considered Good	9.11	10.03	13.65
Unsecured			
Considered Good	471.33	303.13	206.28
TOTAL	480.44	313.16	219.92

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10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Cash in hand	0.48	0.37	0.57
Balances with Banks			
Balances with Banks-in Cash Credit and Current Accounts	7.47	5.64	3.33
Balances with Banks-in EEFC Accounts	0.07	0.00	-
Total	**8.02**	**6.01**	**3.90**

11. Derivative Instruments

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Current			
Cash flow hedge			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	(0.22)	10.24
TOTAL	-	**(0.22)**	**10.24**

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Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Other financial assets (Refer note 6)	4.56	4.51	3.78
Trade receivables (Refer Note 9)	480.45	313.16	219.92
Cash and Cash equivalent (Refer Note 10)	8.02	6.01	3.90
TOTAL	493.03	323.68	227.60

Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through OCI

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Derivative instruments (Refer note 11)	-	(0.22)	10.24
TOTAL	-	(0.22)	10.24

S.C. VARMA AND CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ NEW DELHI

12. Share capital

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Authorised:			
6,00,00,000 (March 31, 2018 : 6,00,00,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	60.00	60.00	60.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:			
57,59,842 (March 31, 2018 : 57,59,842) equity shares of INR 10 each fully Paid-up	57.60	57.60	57.60
TOTAL	**57.60**	**57.60**	**57.60**

a. The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out as below:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	57,59,842	57.60	57,59,842	57.60	57,59,842	57.60
Equity Shares at the end of the year	**57,59,842**	**57.60**	**57,59,842**	**57.60**	**57,59,842**	**57.60**

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders of equity shares of the Company are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company and enjoy proportionate voting rights in case any resolution is put to vote. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by Holding/Ultimate Holding Company and/or their Subsidiaries/Associates

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Number	% holding in the class	Number	% holding in the class	Number	% holding in the class
Uniparts India Limited (Holding Company) (Includes One Share held in trust by Mr. Gurdeep Soni)	57,59,842	100	57,59,842	100	57,59,842	100

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Number	% holding in the class	Number	% holding in the class	Number	% holding in the class
Uniparts India Limited (Holding Company) (Includes One Share held in trust by Mr. Gurdeep Soni)	57,59,842	100	57,59,842	100	57,59,842	100

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13. Other equity

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
General Reserve*			
Balance as per last financial statements	12.05	12.05	12.05
Add: Amount recognised during the year	-	-	-
	12.05	12.05	12.05
Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve**			
Transfer from Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	40.00	-	-
	40.00	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance as per last financial statements	(0.14)	-	-
Add: Arising during the year	-	(0.14)	-
Less: Adjusted during the year	(0.14)	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	-	(0.14)	-
Surplus/(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss*			
Balance as per last financial statements	359.39	258.57	257.48
Add: Profit for the year	160.21	101.05	-
Add: Other Comprehensive Income			
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	(2.43)	(0.23)	-
Add: Ind AS Adjustment(Prior Period Items)	-	-	1.09
	517.18	359.39	258.57
Less: Appropriations			
Final Dividend	37.44	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	7.69	-	-
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	40.00	-	-
	85.13	-	-
	432.04	359.39	258.57
TOTAL	484.09	371.30	270.62

* Retained earning and General Reserve are to be utilised for General purpose.

** The Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Sec 10AA(1)(ii) of Income Tax Act,1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of the Sec 10AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

13(a). Distribution made and proposed to be made

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash dividents on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final cash dividend:		
For the year ended on March 31, 2018 Rs.6.50 per share (March 31, 2017 : NIL)	37.44	-
DDT on Final Dividend	7.69	-
Total Dividend	45.13	-

Proposed dividend on equity shares :		
Final dividend on equity shares:		
For the year ended on March 31, 2019 : Rs.9.00 per share (March 31, 2018 : Rs.6.50 per share)	51.84	37.44
DDT on proposed dividend	10.66	7.69
Total dividend	62.50	45.13

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability (including DDT thereon) as at March 31.

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14. Borrowings

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Non-current borrowings			
Term Loans (Secured)			
Rupee Loan from Banks (Refer Note 14(a))	-	0.15	1.09
Rupee Loan from Others (Refer Note 14(a))	-	-	2.46
Total	-	0.15	3.55
Current borrowings			
Rupee Loan from Others (Refer Note 14(a))	-	-	0.55
Rupee Loan from Banks (Secured) (Refer Note 14(a))	0.09	0.94	0.85
Working capital loans : (Refer Note 14(b))			
Foreign Currency Loans @	206.68	83.72	20.63
Cash Credit Limit #	-	-	1.05
Indian Rupee Loan ##	-	-	10.00
Total	206.77	84.66	33.08
Less: Amount disclosed in other current financial liabilities	0.09	0.94	1.40
Total	206.68	83.72	31.68
TOTAL	206.68	83.87	35.23

14(a). Rupee Term Loans:

From Axis Bank Limited

Balance outstanding INR 0.09 Million (Previous year INR 1.09 Million)

Above loan is secured against hypothecation of Car, repayable within 36 months from the date of sanction and carries rate of Interest @ 9.75% p.a.

14(b). Working capital loans

Above loan is secured against (i) First exclusive charge on present and future stocks and book debts of the company, (ii) First exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on land and building located at 142A/30 to 142A/51, NSEZ, Noida, UP and (iii) Corporate Guarantees of Holding Company i.e. Uniparts India Limited.

Rate of Interest

@ Ranges from LIBOR+100 bps to 175 bps

15. Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:			
On account of timing difference in			
A] Depreciation and Amortization	15.69	18.43	18.58
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	15.69	18.43	18.58
Less : DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:			
On account of timing difference in			
A] Disallowances u/s 43B of I.T. Act, 1961	13.10	13.03	10.60
B] Fair valuation of cash flow hedges	-	0.08	-
C] Reversal of Fair valuation of cash flow hedges	-	-	-
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	13.10	13.11	10.60
TOTAL	2.59	5.32	7.98

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UNIPARTS GROUP

15 (a). Income Tax & Deferred Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2019 and year ended March 31, 2018 are:

Statement of profit and loss

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current Tax	50.60	66.32
MAT	-	1.79
Deferred Tax	(1.73)	(2.47)
Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**48.87**	**65.64**

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI		
Tax effect on net (loss)/gain on revaluation of cash flow hedges	-	0.08
Tax effect on net (loss)/gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	1.00	0.12
Tax charged to OCI	**1.00**	**0.20**

Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Accounting profit before tax from operations	209.41	169.54
Applicable Tax Rate	29.12%	34.61%
Income tax expense calculated at applicable tax rate	60.98	58.67
Tax effect of :		
Deductions u/s 80	(0.36)	(0.87)
Deductions u/s 10AA	(11.65)	-
Expenses disallowed	2.65	4.97
OCI/ICDS Adjustment	(1.06)	3.28
MAT	-	(1.79)
Others	0.04	2.06
Current Tax Provision (A)	**50.60**	**66.32**
Incremental deferred tax liability on Account of timing difference	(2.74)	(0.15)
Incremental deferred tax Assets on Account of timing difference	1.01	(2.32)
Deferred Tax Provision (B)	**(1.73)**	**(2.47)**
Total Tax Expenses Recognised (A+B)	**48.87**	**63.85**
Effective Tax Rate	**23.34%**	**37.66%**

16. Provisions

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Non-current			
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 33)	28.15	25.72	21.79
Provision for leave entitlement (Refer Note 33)	2.62	2.82	2.41
Total	**30.77**	**28.54**	**24.20**
Current			
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 33)	9.41	5.16	4.28
Provision for leave entitlement (Refer Note 33)	1.20	0.69	0.64
Total	**10.61**	**5.85**	**4.92**
TOTAL	**41.38**	**34.39**	**29.12**

S.C. VARMA AND CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

17. Trade payables

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 36) *	22.94	-	-
Total outstanding dues other than to micro enterprises and small enterprises	118.31	144.26	166.86
TOTAL	141.25	144.26	166.86

* The Company has concluded the exercise for identification of micro enterprises and small enterprises after March 31, 2018 , therefore the comparative figures for years ended March 31, 2018 , April 1, 2017 are not available.

18. Other financial liabilities

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Other current financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Current maturities of long term loan	0.09	0.94	1.40
TOTAL	0.09	0.94	1.40

19. Other liabilities

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Current			
Trade Deposits and Advances	0.51	-	0.22
Temporary Overdraft from Banks	0.15	4.87	5.91
Employee Benefits Payable	15.29	16.32	15.16
Statutory Dues Payable	4.96	3.59	3.05
TOTAL	20.91	24.78	24.34

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Non-current borrowings (Refer Note 14)	-	0.15	3.55
Current borrowings (Refer Note 14)	206.68	83.72	31.68
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 18)	0.09	0.94	1.40
Trade payables (Refer Note 17)	141.25	144.26	166.87
TOTAL	348.02	229.07	203.50

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UNIPARTS

20. Revenue from operations

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Products		
Sale of Finished Goods [Net of returns, rebate etc.]	1,261.82	943.26
Sale of Traded Goods	541.87	474.96
Sale of Scrap	24.33	16.47
	1,828.02	**1,434.69**
Other Operating Revenues		
Export Incentives*	49.80	37.00
	49.80	**37.00**
Revenue from Operations (net)	**1,877.82**	**1,471.69**

Consequent to introduction of Goods and Service Tax ("GST") with effect from 1 July 2017, central excise and value added tax have been subsumed into GST. In accordance with Ind AS 18, GST is not considered a part of revenue unlike excise duties which used to be included in revenue in period before 1 July 2017. Accordingly, the figures for the year ending March 31, 2019 are not strictly comparable with the previous fiscal year(s).

* There is no unfulfilled conditions and contingencies attached to these government grants.

DETAILS OF PRODUCTS SOLD

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Finished Goods Sold		
Linkage parts and components for off-highway vehicles	1,261.82	943.26
	1,261.82	**943.26**
Traded Goods Sold		
Linkage parts and components for off-highway vehicles	541.87	474.96
	541.87	**474.96**

21. Other income

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest Income		
Interest on Deposits	0.00	0.00
Other Interest	1.01	0.03
Others		
Profit on sale of investment	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.10	0.44
TOTAL	**1.11**	**0.47**

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UNIPARTS GROUP

22. Cost of Raw material & Component consumed

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Inventories at the beginning of the year	59.85	39.11
Add: Purchases	606.72	469.46
	666.57	508.57
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	73.75	59.85
Cost of Materials Consumed	592.82	448.72
Imported	46.77	28.94
Indigenous	546.05	419.77
TOTAL	592.82	448.71

DETAILS OF RAW MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS CONSUMED

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Steel, Bars & Tubes	223.11	170.88
Others	369.71	277.84
TOTAL	592.82	448.72

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

23. Purchase of stock-in-trade

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Linkage Parts and Components for off-highway vehicles	483.81	410.77
TOTAL	483.81	410.77

24. Changes in Inventories

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(Increase)/Decrease in Stocks:		
Stocks at close [A]:		
Finished Goods	40.66	64.31
Stock-in-Trade	23.20	23.32
Work-in-Progress	90.53	68.90
Scrap	0.73	1.27
	155.12	157.80
Stocks at commencement [B]:		
Finished Goods	64.31	42.16
Stock-in-Trade	23.32	16.40
Work-in-Progress	68.90	66.70
Scrap	1.27	0.29
	157.80	125.55
TOTAL[B-A]	2.68	(32.25)

25. Employee Benefit expenses

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries and Wages (Refer Note 33)	144.12	138.04
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	5.49	5.26
Staff Welfare Expenses	8.60	5.78
TOTAL	158.21	149.08

26. Finance cost

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest	7.22	3.72
Interest on MSMED payables	0.01	-
Other Borrowing Costs:		
Bank Charges	2.35	2.01
Loan Processing charges	0.50	-
TOTAL	10.08	5.73

27. Depreciation and amortization Expense

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of Tangible Assets	17.14	15.13
Amortization of Intangible Assets	0.20	0.24
TOTAL	17.34	15.37

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28. Other expenses

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Stores, Spares and Tools Consumed	78.04	59.14
Sub-contracting Expenses	104.26	74.92
Power, Fuel and Water	32.75	29.00
Cartage, Freight and Forwarding	95.76	73.14
Air Freight	33.48	40.58
Rent	10.67	11.75
Rates and Taxes	4.14	3.61
Travelling and Conveyance	3.57	3.42
Communication	0.79	0.87
Printing and Stationery	1.41	1.16
Insurance	0.54	0.35
Repairs and Maintenance:		
Building	2.28	1.05
Plant and Machinery	19.84	17.46
Others	8.67	6.67
Office Maintenance	4.84	4.52
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance	0.78	0.83
Advertisement, Publicity and Sales Promotion	0.04	0.39
Legal and Professional Charges	2.84	3.85
Directors Sitting Fees	0.20	0.12
Payment to Auditors (Refer details below)	0.50	0.50
Exchange Differences (net)	(4.16)	(34.27)
Donation and Charity	-	3.00
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets (net)	-	0.94
Contribution towards CSR [see note 37]	2.50	2.00
Miscellaneous	0.85	0.20
TOTAL	**404.58**	**305.20**

Payment to Auditors:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
As Auditors:		
Audit Fee	0.39	0.39
Tax Audit Fee	0.07	0.07
In Other Capacity:		
Taxation Matters	0.04	0.04
TOTAL	**0.50**	**0.50**

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29. Computation of earning per share (EPS)

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Computation of Profit (Numerator)		
Net Profit after Tax as per the Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	160.21	101.05
Computation of Weighted Average Number of Shares (Denominator)	Nos.	Nos.
Number of Shares outstanding at the Beginning of the year	57,59,842	57,59,842
Adjusted Weighted Average number of Equity Shares for calculating Diluted EPS	57,59,842	57,59,842
Adjusted Weighted Average number of Equity Shares for calculating Basic EPS	57,59,842	57,59,842
Computation of EPS - Basic (in INR)	27.82	17.54
Computation of EPS - Diluted (in INR)	27.82	17.54

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30. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)
The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

During the year ended March 31, 2019

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Currency forward contracts	-	-	-
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	(2.43)	(2.43)
Total	-	(2.43)	(2.43)

During the year ended March 31, 2018

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Currency forward contracts	(0.14)	-	(0.14)
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	(0.23)	(0.23)
Total	(0.14)	(0.23)	(0.37)

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31. Leases

Operating Leases

(a) Operating leases : Company as lessee

The Company has entered into agreements in the nature of lease for the purpose of Plant & Machinery and office premises. These are generally in the nature of operating lease. There are no transactions in the nature of sublease.

The lease rentals charged during the year is as under

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year	13.84	11.75
Total	13.84	11.75

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year		
Within one year	0.97	1.13
After one year but not more than five years	-	0.97
More than five years	-	-
Total	0.97	2.10

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32. Segment Information

The Company operates primarily in the business of manufacturing of Linkage Parts and Components for Off-Highway Vehicles.
The board of directors, which has been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), evaluates the company's performance, based on the analysis of the various performance indicators of the company, the board has decided that there is no reportable segment for the Company.

The company disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. The following table illustrates the disaggregation disclosure by primary geographical market, major product line and timing of revenue recognition in accordance with Ind AS 115.

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Primary geographical markets		
USA	959.51	700.06
Europe	774.19	642.30
India	37.07	38.13
Rest of the World	57.25	54.20
Total	**1,828.02**	**1,434.69**
Major Product line		
3PL	1249.10	1029.61
PMP	537.77	353.23
Others	41.15	51.85
Total	**1,828.02**	**1,434.69**

33. Gratuity and other post employment benefits

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plan is shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Discounting Rate	7.22%	7.65%	6.77%
Salary Escalation rate			
-Staff	7.00%	7.14%	5.00%
-Worker	8.00%		
Rate of Employee Turnover			
-Staff	11.40%	11.40%	15.00%
-Worker	10.20%		
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality Rate After Employment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation recognised in balance sheet are as follows:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	30.88	26.08	21.57
Interest cost	2.36	1.77	1.67
Current service cost	1.92	1.39	1.28
Past Service Cost	-	1.94	-
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	0.07	-	-
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	(0.01)	(0.10)
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	(1.10)	(0.62)	(0.54)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	(0.92)	(0.45)	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	1.85	1.50	1.48
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	2.49	(0.70)	0.72
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the year	37.55	30.90	26.08

Changes in the fair value of plan assets recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Remeasurements	-	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	-	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-	-

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The amounts to be recognised in the Balance Sheet

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	(37.57)	(30.88)	(26.08)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	(37.57)	(30.88)	(26.08)
Net asset / (liability) to be recognised in balance sheet	(37.57)	(30.88)	(26.08)

Net Interest cost (Income/Expense)

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the year	30.88	26.08
(Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the year)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) at the Beginning	30.88	26.08
Interest Cost	2.36	1.77
(Interest Income)	-	-
Net Interest Cost for Current year	2.36	1.77

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	1.92	1.39
Net Interest (Income) / Expense	2.36	1.77
Past Service Cost	-	1.93
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss	4.28	5.09

Amount recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the year	3.43	0.35
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense For the Year Recognized in OCI	3.43	0.35

Reconciliation of net asset/(liability) recognised:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening Net Liability	30.89	26.07
Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	4.28	5.09
Expenses Recognized in OCI	3.43	0.35
Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In	0.07	-
Net (Liability)/Asset Transfer Out	-	(0.01)
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	(1.10)	(0.62)
(Employer's Contribution)	-	-
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the end of the year	37.57	30.88

Other Details

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
No of Active Members	205.00	202.00
Per Month Salary For Active Members	6.45	4.42
Weighted Average Duration of the Projected Benefit Obligation	6.00	6.00
Average Expected Future Service	6.00	6.00
Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO)	37.57	30.88
Prescribed Contribution For Next Year (12 Months)	-	-

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	-	-
2nd Following Year	-	-
3rd Following Year	-	-
4th Following Year	-	-
5th Following Year	-	-
Sum of Years 6 To 10	-	-

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Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Employer

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting			
1st Following Year	9.41	5.16	4.28
2nd Following Year	3.61	4.90	3.84
3rd Following Year	4.57	3.60	5.01
4th Following Year	3.63	3.93	3.24
5th Following Year	3.28	3.06	3.17
Sum of Years 6 To 10	14.40	12.32	9.21

Sensitivity analysis

A) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased/increased present value of obligation

(INR in millions)

Discount rate	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Decrease by 1%	1.71	1.45	1.03
Increase by 1%	(1.55)	(1.31)	(0.95)

B) Impact of change in salary increase rate when base assumption is decreased/increased present value of obligation

(INR in millions)

Salary increment rate	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Decrease by 1%	(1.47)	(1.24)	(0.90)
Increase by 1%	1.59	1.34	0.96

C) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decreased/increased present value of obligation

(INR in millions)

Withdrawal rate	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Decrease by 1%	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.11)
Increase by 1%	0.01	0.06	0.11

Sensitivity analysis is an analysis which will give the movement in liability if the assumptions were not proved to be true on different count. This only signifies the change in the liability if the difference between assumed and the actual is not following the parameters of the sensitivity analysis.

The following are the expected Interest cost for Next Year:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Year	35.57	30.88
(Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Year)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) at the End of the Year	35.57	30.88
Interest Cost	2.71	2.36
(Interest Income)	-	-
Net Interest Cost for Next Year	2.71	2.36

The following are the expected expenses to be recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss for Next Year:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Current Service Cost	1.77	1.92	1.39
Net Interest Cost	2.72	2.36	1.77
(Expected Contributions by the Employees)	-	-	-
Expenses Recognized	4.49	4.28	3.16

(b) Leave Encashment

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick and earned leaves. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for the obligation shown as current provision balance above. However based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months, therefore based on the independent actuarial report, only a certain amount of provision has been presented as current and remaining as non-current. Amount for the year ended March 31, 2019 is INR 2.08 million (for the year ended March 31, 2018, INR 2.16 million) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Compensated absences (unfunded)	1.20	2.62	0.69	2.82	0.64	2.41

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34. Related party disclosure

(i) Name of the related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships.

a) Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Uniparts India Limited	India

b) Fellow Subsidiaries

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Uniparts USA Limited	USA
Uniparts Olsen Inc.	USA
Uniparts Europe BV	Netherlands
Uniparts India GmbH	Germany

c) Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence:

SKG Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
Sweaty Spirit Apparel Ltd. (Formerly known as Ace Tractor Parts Ltd.)
Avid Maintenance LLP (Formerly known as Avid Maintenance Pvt Ltd)

Vivify Net Pvt. Ltd.
G.K.P. Farms Pvt. Ltd.
Silveroak Estates Pvt. Ltd.
Uniparts Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
Charisma Homes LLP (Formerly known as Charisma Homes Pvt. Ltd.)
Bluebells Homes Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly known as Ollintec Pvt. Ltd.)
Gripwel Fasteners (Partnership Firm)
Farmparts Company (Partnership Firm)
Soni Holdings (Partnership Firm)
P Soni Family Trust
Soni Foundation
Indento International (Partnership Firm)
Sepoy Beverages LLP
Ninety Hospitality LLP
Paramjit Singh (HUF)
Gurdeep Soni (HUF)
Beekay Travels P. Ltd.
Paper Bag Entertainment Inc.
Diamante (Partnership Firm)
Leon India (Partnership Firm)

d) Key Managerial Personnel / Individuals having significant influence on the Company:

Gurdeep Soni-Chairman & Managing Director
Paramjit Singh Soni- Vice Chairman & Director
Parmeet Singh Kalra- Independent Director
Sharat Krishan Mathur- Independent Director
Divya Aggarwal- Company Secretary
Rini Kalra (Head M&A / Funding)

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(ii) Outstanding Balances at the end of the year **(INR in millions)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
1. Uniparts India Limited	(75.59)	(67.24)	(111.77)
2. Uniparts USA Limited	155.14	70.34	22.54
3. Uniparts India GmbH	80.30	64.40	36.18
4. Uniparts Olsen Inc.	66.58	24.27	18.48

Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions during the year * :

(INR in millions)

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
1	**Purchase of Goods/Samples/Packing and Services**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	790.85	665.27
	Uniparts India GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	6.48	5.13
			797.33	**670.40**
2	**Sale of Goods**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	12.73	21.66
	Uniparts India GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	210.17	153.33
	Uniparts USA Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	315.12	199.55
	Uniparts Olsen Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary	364.68	261.20
			902.70	**635.74**
3	**Lease Rentals**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	5.96	7.23
	Soni Holdings	Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence	0.93	0.93
			6.89	**8.16**
4	**Guarantees & Collaterals (by)**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	225.00	175.00
			225.00	**175.00**
5	**Guarantees & Collaterals (for)**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	200.00	-
			200.00	**-**
6	**Current Account Receipts**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	12.45	5.89
			12.45	**5.89**
7	**Current Account Payments**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	12.45	5.89
			12.45	**5.89**
8	**Sitting Fees**			
	Sharat Krishan Mathur	Independent Director	0.12	0.06
	Parmeet Singh Kalra	Independent Director	0.08	0.06
			0.20	**0.12**
9	**Dividend Paid**			
	Uniparts India Limited	Holding Company	37.44	-
			37.44	**-**
10	**Managerial Remuneration****			
	Gurdeep Soni	Key Managerial Personnel	18.90	16.80
	Rini S Kalra	Head M&A / Funding	12.70	13.71
	Divya Aggarwal	Company Secretary	1.24	0.99
			32.84	**31.50**

Note:

*The Company has international and specified domestic transactions with related parties. For the current year, the management believes that it maintains documents as prescribed by the Income Tax Act, 1961 to prove that these transactions are at arm's length and the aforesaid legislation will not impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

**Excludes contribution to employee retirement/post retirement and other employee benefits which are based on actuarial valuation done on an overall Company basis

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35. Contingencies, Capital and other commitments

(INR in millions)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
(i)	**Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:**			
	-Sales Tax / GST Matters	0.49	0.38	0.38
(ii)	**Sales Tax Liability against Pending Forms**	0.37	0.29	3.75
(iii)	**Others**			
	-Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Accounts and not provided for (Net of Advances)	0.17	4.59	-
	-Corporate Guarantee given to Banks against financial assistance to holding company	200.00	-	-
(iv)	**Other money for which the company is contingently liable:**			
	Bond cum Legal Undertaking to Noida Special Economic Zone	398.07	398.07	398.07

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36. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under micro, small and medium enterprises development act, 2006 (MSMED, Act 2006)

Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued notification no.G.S.R 1022(E) dated October 11, 2018 which prescribes certain disclosures regarding amount payable to micro enterprises and small enterprises. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises has been made in the financial statements based on the information received from the vendors. The necessary information in this regard has been given hereunder :-

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;			
– Principal	22.93	-	-
– Interest	0.01	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (the Act) along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the said Act	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each year	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	0.00	-	-

37. CSR expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company. The Company spent the funds allocated for CSR activities primarily on promoting health aid program (education) projects which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as follows:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	2.31	1.92

(b) Amount spent during the year ending on

(INR in millions)

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
- March 31, 2019			
(i) Construction/acquisitionof any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than(i) above	2.50	-	2.50
	2.50	-	2.50
- March 31, 2018			
(i) Construction/acquisitionof any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than(i) above	2.00	-	2.00
	2.00	-	2.00

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38. First time adoption

The Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, are the first financial statements that has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS together with the comparative year data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The transition to IND AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2017 as the transition date.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for year ending on March 31, 2019, together with the comparative year data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2017, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2017 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application. The adoption of this Ind AS 115 did not have any impact on the overall revenue and/or opening balance of retained earnings.

39. Exemption in accordance with Ind-AS 101 (First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards)

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

a) Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles
As permitted by Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying values under previous GAAP as 'deemed cost' as at April 1, 2017 for all the items of property, plant & equipment. For the purpose of Financial Statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has provided depreciation based on the estimated useful life of respective asset and as the change in estimated useful life is considered as change in estimate, accordingly there is no impact of this roll back. Similar approach has been followed with respect to intangible assets.

b) Embedded lease
The Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption for leases of both land and building elements and has assessed the classification of each element as finance or an operating lease at the date of transition (April 1, 2017) to Ind AS on the basis of the facts and circumstance existing as at that date. For the purpose of Ind AS financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has continued with the classification of finance and operating leases on the date of transition.

Exceptions from full retrospective application:

a) Estimates
The estimates as at April 1, 2017 and at March 31, 2018 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with the previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items, which, under previous GAAP did not require estimation:
- Fair values of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2017, the date of transition to Ind AS and as on March 31, 2018.

b) Classification and measurement of financial assets
The Company has classified financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

c) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2017.

d) Derivative Accounting
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Under Indian GAAP, there is no mandatory standard that deals comprehensively with hedge accounting, which has resulted in the adoption of varying practices. The Company has designated various economic hedges and applied economic hedge accounting principles to avoid profit or loss mismatch. All the hedges designated under Indian GAAP are of types which qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with Ind AS 109 also. Moreover, the Company, before the date of transition to Ind AS, has designated a transaction as hedge and also meets all the conditions for hedge accounting in Ind AS 109. Consequently, the Company continues to apply hedge accounting after the date of transition to Ind AS.

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40. Reconciliation of equity and total comprehensive income

Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2018 and April 01, 2017:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Equity reported under Indian GAAP		**428.60**	**327.14**
Prior period Items	1	0.19	1.09
Income Tax effect on Ind AS adjustments	3	0.08	-
Equity as reported under Ind-AS		**428.87**	**328.23**

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2018:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018
Profit after tax as per Previous GAAP		**101.48**
Adjustments:		
Prior period Items	1	(0.90)
Net movement on cash flow hedges (net of taxes)	3	0.14
Re-measurement gains / (losses) of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	3	0.23
Income tax effect on Cash flow hedges	2	0.08
Total adjustments		**(0.45)**
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**101.03**
Cash flow hedges (net of taxes)	3	(0.14)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of taxes)	3	(0.23)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**100.66**

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Reconciliation of equity and statement of profit and loss :

Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2017

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Notes	Amount as Per Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Amount as Per Ind AS
ASSETS				
I. Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		128.15	0.00	128.16
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		9.01	0.00	9.01
(c) Other Intangible Assets		0.61	-	0.61
(d) Financial Assets		-	-	
(i) Loans		0.37	-	0.37
(ii) Other Non-Current Financial Assets		3.78	-	3.78
(e) Income Tax Assets (net)		10.09		10.09
(f) Other Non-Current Assets		0.01	0.00	0.01
II. Current Assets			-	
(a) Inventories		177.98	(0.00)	177.97
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade Receivables		219.92	-	219.92
(ii) Derivative Instruments		10.24	-	10.24
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		3.90	-	3.90
(c) Other Current Assets	1	30.80	-	30.80
Total Assets		**594.86**	**(0.00)**	**594.86**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital		57.59	0.01	57.60
(b) Other Equity		269.54	1.07	270.62
Total Equity		**327.13**	**1.08**	**328.22**
Liabilities				
I. Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		3.55	0.01	3.56
(b) Provisions		24.21	(0.01)	24.20
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	2	7.98	-	7.98
II. Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		31.68	(0.01)	31.68
(ii) Trade Payables	1	166.96	(0.09)	166.86
(iii) Other Current Financial Liabilities		1.40	0.01	1.40
(b) Other Current Liabilities	1	25.34	(0.99)	24.34
(c) Provisions		4.92	-	4.92
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		1.69	0.00	1.70
Total Liabilities		**267.73**	**(1.08)**	**266.64**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**594.86**	**(0.00)**	**594.86**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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Reconciliation of equity and statement of profit and loss (Contd.):

Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2018

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Notes	Amount as Per Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Amount as Per Ind AS
ASSETS				
I. Non-Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		129.85	-	129.84
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		2.13	-	2.13
(c) Intangible Assets		0.38	-	0.37
(d) Financial Assets				
(i) Loans		0.22	-	0.22
(ii) Other Non-Current Financial Assets		4.51	-	4.51
(e) Income Tax Assets (net)		5.45	-	5.45
(f) Other Non-Current Assets		2.41	0.00	2.41
II. Current Assets				
(a) Inventories		237.24	0.00	237.24
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade Receivables		313.16	-	313.16
(ii)Derivative Instruments		(0.22)	-	(0.22)
(iii)Cash and Cash Equivalents		6.01	-	6.01
(c) Other Current Assets		34.96	-	34.96
Total Assets		**736.10**	**0.00**	**736.08**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital		57.60	-	57.60
(b) Other Equity		371.00	0.30	371.30
Total Equity		**428.60**	**0.30**	**428.90**
Liabilities				
I. Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		0.15	-	0.15
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	2	5.39	(0.08)	5.32
(c) Provisions		28.54	-	28.54
II. Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		83.72	-	83.72
(ii) Trade Payables	1	144.49	-	144.26
(iii) Other Current Financial Liabilities		0.94	-	0.94
(b) Provisions		5.85	-	5.85
(c) Other Current Liabilities	1	24.74	0.04	24.78
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		13.68	(0.05)	13.62
Total Liabilities		**307.50**	**(0.09)**	**307.18**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**736.10**	**0.21**	**736.08**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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Reconciliation of equity and statement of profit and loss (Contd.):

Reconciliation of Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Notes	Amount as Per Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Amount as Per Ind AS
Income				
Revenue From Operations		1,471.69	-	1,471.69
Other Income		0.47	-	0.47
Total Income (I)		**1,472.16**	-	**1,472.16**
Expenses				
Cost of Raw Materials and Components Consumed		448.71	-	448.72
Purchase of Stock-in- Trade		410.77	-	410.77
Changes in Inventory		(32.23)	(0.02)	(32.25)
Employee Benefits Expense	1,3	149.39	(0.31)	149.08
Finance Costs		5.74	(0.01)	5.73
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		15.37	-	15.37
Other Expenses	1,3	305.65	(0.45)	305.20
Total Expenses (ii)		**1,303.40**	**(0.78)**	**1,302.62**
Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax [i - ii]		168.76	0.78	169.54
Less: Exceptional Items Gain/(Loss)	1	(1.09)	1.09	-
Profit Before Tax		**169.85**	**(0.31)**	**169.54**
Less: Tax Expense				
Current Tax		66.32	-	66.32
MAT Credit		1.79	-	1.79
For Earlier		2.85	-	2.85
Deferred Tax		(2.59)	0.12	(2.47)
Total Tax Expense		**68.37**	**0.12**	**68.49**
Profit for the year		**101.48**	**(0.43)**	**101.05**
Other Comprehensive Income	3			
a) Other Comprehensive Income may be Re-classified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year				
- Effective portion of cash flow hedge		-	(0.22)	(0.22)
- Income Tax effect		-	0.08	0.08
		-	**(0.14)**	**(0.14)**
b) Other Comprehensive Income not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Year				
- Re-measurement Gains / (Losses) of Defined Benefit Plans		-	(0.35)	(0.35)
- Income Tax effect		-	0.12	0.12
		-	**(0.23)**	**(0.23)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year [a+b]		-	(0.37)	(0.37)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	**100.68**	**100.68**

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Notes to reconciliation

1. Prior period Item

The reversal of provisions relating to prior period are adjusted from retained earnings on transition date and there after from the expense itself due to which profits are decreased with same amount i.e. INR 0.90 Million for March 31, 2018.

2. Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the year. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. This has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other equity or a separate component of equity.

3. Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, Certain items are to be classified through other comprehensive income, Accordingly the company has classified those income/expenses through OCI reserves (net of tax).

4. Statement of Cash flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has no had material impact on the statement of cash flows.

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41. Hedging activities and derivatives

The Company uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts for the purpose of hedging its currency risks. These contracts are not intended for trading or speculation. The foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as cash flow hedges.

Cash flow hedges

Foreign Currency risks

Foreign exchange forward contracts measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in US dollar. These forecast transactions are highly probable.

While the Company also enters into other foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The terms of the foreign currency forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions. As a result, no hedge ineffectiveness arise requiring recognition through profit or loss. Notional amounts of outstanding forward contracts are as follows :

(INR in millions)

Nature of instrument	Currency	Purpose	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
			Foreign Currency in Million	in INR million	Foreign Currency in Million	in INR million	Foreign Currency in Million	in INR million
Forward contract	USD	Hedging of highly probable sales	-	-	2.00	132.29	2.40	167.58
			-	-	2.00	132.29	2.40	167.58

The cash flow hedges at the year ended March 31, 2019 was Nil, hence net unrealised loss of expected future sale was Nil, with a deferred tax asset of Nil relating to the hedging instruments is included in OCI. Comparatively, the cash flow hedges of the expected future sales for the year ended March 31, 2018 net unrealised loss of INR 0.22 million with a deferred tax asset of INR 0.08 million, was included in OCI in respect of these contracts.

The amount removed from OCI during the year and included in the carrying amount of the hedging items as a basis adjustment for the year ended March 31, 2019 is detailed in Note 30 totaling INR (0.14) million (net of deferred tax) (March 31, 2018: Nil, April 1, 2017: Nil) The amounts retained in OCI at March 31, 2019 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss till year ended March 31, 2020.

Reclassifications to profit or loss during the year gains or losses included in OCI are shown in Note 30.

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42. Financial Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables, employee related payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loan to employees, trade receivables & other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a Audit committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Audit committee provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by experienced members from the senior management who have the relevant expertise, appropriate skills and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised as below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are subject to commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

The financial instruments that are affected by these include loans and borrowing, deposits, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments. We, from time to time, undertake analysis in relation to the amount of our net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of our debt and our financial instruments that are in foreign currencies. We use derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts to manage our exposures to foreign exchange fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The interest rate on remaining loans (except vehicle loans), although fixed, is subject to periodic review by lending banks / financial institutions in relation to their respective base lending rates, which may vary over a period result of any change in the monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India.

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Variable rate borrowings			
Long Term	-	-	-
Short Term	206.68	83.72	31.68
Total Variable rate borrowings	**206.68**	**83.72**	**31.68**
Fixed rate borrowings			
Long Term	0.09	1.09	4.10
Short Term	-	-	-
Total fixed rate borrowings	**0.09**	**1.09**	**4.10**
Total Borrowings	**206.77**	**84.81**	**35.78**

Interest rate sensitivity

Variable interest rate loans are exposed to Interest rate risk, the impact on profit or loss before tax may be as follows:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Effect on profit and equity		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Interest rate - increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)*	(2.07)	(0.84)	(0.32)
Interest rate - decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)*	2.07	0.84	0.32

* Holding all other variable constant

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's export revenue and long term foreign currency borrowings.

The Company have long term agreements with its major customers, the company face foreign exchange risk in respect of (i) our foreign currency loans, in respect of which selectively hedge currency exchange rate risk, (ii) currency mismatches between income and expenditures, which the company seek to manage as much as possible by matching income currency to expenditure currency, and (iii) currency translation for the purpose of preparing consolidated financial statements, on account of global operations.

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

(Amount in millions)

Particulars	Currency	Description	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Receivables	USD	Sale	1.79	1.62	1.68
	EUR	Sale	1.23	1.04	0.86
	AUD	Sale	0.41	0.35	0.29
	GBP	Sale	0.38	0.30	0.24
Payables	USD	Purchase	0.63	1.08	1.42
	EUR	Purchase	-	0.05	-
Bank	USD	EEFC	0.00	0.00	-
Other Payables	USD		-	-	-
	EUR		-	-	-

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Foreign currency sensitivity

With respect to the above unhedged exposure the sensitivity is as follows:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Effect on profit and equity		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
INR/USD-Increase by 5%	3.99	1.76	0.86
INR/EUR-Increase by 5%	4.77	4.01	2.97
INR/GBP-Increase by 5%	1.69	1.38	0.95
INR/AUD-Increase by 5%	1.00	0.88	0.72
INR/USD-Decrease by 5%	(3.99)	(1.76)	(0.86)
INR/EUR-Decrease by 5%	(4.77)	(4.01)	(2.97)
INR/GBP-Decrease by 5%	(1.69)	(1.38)	(0.95)
INR/AUD-Decrease by 5%	(1.00)	(0.88)	(0.72)

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the possibility of impact from changes in the prices of raw materials such as steel, which we use in the manufacture of our products. While we seek to pass on input cost increases to our customers, we may not be able to fully achieve this in all situations or at all times

Commodity price sensitivity

As the Company has a back to back pass through arrangements for volatility in raw material prices there is no impact on the profit and loss and equity of the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investment in mutual funds, other receivables and deposits, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

In relation to credit risk arising from financing activities, we monitor our credit spreads and financial strength on a regular basis, and based on our on-going assessment of counterparty risk, we adjust our exposure to various counterparties.

As on March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017 our provision for doubtful debts amounted to INR Nil , INR Nil and INR Nil respectively.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Total Committed working capital limits from Banks	**225.00**	**175.00**	**175.00**
Less : Utilized working capital limit	206.68	83.72	31.68
Unutilized working capital limit	**18.32**	**91.28**	**143.32**

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Maturities of financials liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow.

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Long Term Borrowings			
Upto 1 year	0.09	0.94	1.40
Between 1 to 5 years	-	0.15	3.55
Over 5 years	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings			
Upto 1 year	206.68	83.72	31.68
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-
Trade Payables			
Upto 1 year	141.25	144.26	166.86
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-
Total	**348.02**	**229.07**	**203.49**

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43. Financial Instruments by category and Fair value hierarchy

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Level of Inputs used	Carrying Value			Fair Values		
		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Financial Assets							
Loan to Employees	-	0.22	0.22	0.37	0.22	0.22	0.37
Security Deposits	-	4.51	4.47	3.74	4.51	4.47	3.74
Derivatives	Level 1	-	(0.22)	10.24	-	(0.22)	10.24
Trade Receivables	-	480.44	313.16	219.92	480.44	313.16	219.92
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	8.02	6.01	3.90	8.02	6.01	3.90
Other Financial Assets	-	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	206.77	84.81	36.63	206.77	84.81	36.63
Trade Payables	-	141.25	144.26	166.86	141.25	144.26	166.86

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, derivative instruments, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values: .

(i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as individual creditworthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

(ii) The fair value of other non-current financial liabilities and security deposits, is estimated by discounting future cash flows using 10 year government bond rates. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates.

(iii) Further the management assessed that the fair value of loan to employees approximate their carrying amounts largely due to discounting at rates which are an

techniques include forward pricing using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and forward rate curves of the underlying. All derivative contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty and the Company's own non-performance risk. As at March 31, 2019 the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial assets classified as FVTOCI:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Derivatives			
-Forward Currency Contract	-	(0.22)	10.24

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

44. Capital management

The capital includes issued equity capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maintain optimum capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to maximize the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants which otherwise would permit the banks to immediately call loans and borrowings. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(INR in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Borrowings	206.77	84.81	36.64
Less: cash and other liquid assets	8.02	6.01	3.90
Net Debt	198.75	78.80	32.74
Equity	541.69	428.90	328.22
Net Debt/Equity ratio	0.37	0.18	0.10

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2019 and years ended March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

45. Previous Year figures have been re-grouped/ re-arranged/ re-classified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached
For **S.C. VARMA AND CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 000533N

S.C. Varma
Partner
Membership No.: 011450
Place: New Delhi
Date:
20 MAY 2019

S.C. VARMA AND CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gripwel Fasteners Private Limited

Gurdeep Soni
[Managing Director]
[DIN: 00011478]

Paramjit Singh Soni
[Director]
[DIN: 00011616]

Divya Aggarwal
[Company Secretary]
[ACS:24976]