

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C,
DLF Cyber City, Phase-II,
Gurugram – 122 002, India

Telephone: +91 124 719 1000
Fax: +91 124 235 8613

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Mindarika Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mindarika Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Principal Office:

B S R & Co. a partnership firm with Registration No. BA612231 converted into B S R & Co. LLP
(a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2019

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco
Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 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.

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

- 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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

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date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) 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 (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) 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:
 - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigation as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its financial statements; - Refer Note 30(a) to the financial statements;

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- b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d) i) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 37B to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 37B to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.
- e) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

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(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel

Partner

Membership No. 505121

UDIN: 22505121AIBDIW8987

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements
(Referred to in our report of even date)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except as follows:

Rs. in crores

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference	Whether return/statement subsequently rectified
Q1	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank	Inventory	105.20	95.24	9.96	No
		Trade receivables	82.08	90.31	8.23	No

	HSBC Bank KMBL Bank	Creditors	86.69	63.62	23.07	No
Q2	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank HSBC Bank KMBL Bank	Inventory	121.56	98.06	23.50	No
		Trade receivables	90.80	84.22	6.58	No
		Creditors	106.77	65.21	41.56	No
Q3	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank KMBL	Inventory	115.45	105.76	9.69	No
		Trade receivables	117.71	100.28	17.43	No
		Creditors	124.78	87.12	37.66	No

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted loans to employees during the year, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. Except as stated above, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

- (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to employees as below:

Rs. in crores	
Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year	0.93
- Others (to employees)	
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
- Others (to employees)	0.63

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest, as applicable, has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same employees.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given

loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods (and/or services provided by it) and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or 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, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities and no such dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Also refer note 30 (d) to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any ongoing project. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel

Partner

Membership No. 505121

UDIN: 22505121AIBDIW8987

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2022

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Mindarika Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Referred to in paragraph under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement's section of our report of even date

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Mindarika Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act').

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of Management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel

Partner

Membership No. 505121

UDIN: 22505121AIBDIW8987

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2022

Mindarika Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
 (All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)
 CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	140.53	141.05
Right-of-use assets	4A	14.79	17.28
Capital work in progress	4	7.25	1.26
Intangible assets	5	6.53	7.89
Intangible assets under development	5	0.72	0.90
Financial assets			
Loans	6	0.12	0.11
Other financial assets	11	2.01	2.03
Deferred tax assets (net)	15	1.82	0.69
Income tax asset (net)	12A	2.36	3.69
Other non-current assets	7	1.38	1.67
		177.51	176.57
Current assets			
Inventories	8	137.35	90.07
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	133.66	102.89
Cash and cash equivalents	10	40.25	22.89
Loans	6	0.51	0.67
Other financial assets	11	0.30	0.51
Other current assets	7	10.35	9.12
		322.42	226.15
TOTAL ASSETS		499.93	402.72
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13A	10.00	10.00
Other equity	13B	255.41	211.97
		265.41	221.97
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	4A	23.19	26.17
Provisions	16	9.50	10.25
Government grants	17	2.79	2.43
		35.48	38.85
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	11.07	9.52
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		39.61	19.26
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	116.56	90.24
Lease liabilities	4A	2.01	1.77
Other financial liabilities	19	6.61	3.79
Other current liabilities	20	19.01	11.36
Provisions	16	3.92	3.83
Current tax liabilities (net)	12B	-	1.92
Government grants	17	0.25	0.21
		199.04	141.90
TOTAL LIABILITIES		234.52	180.75
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		499.93	402.72

Significant Accounting Policies

3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel

Ankush Goel
 Partner
 Membership No. : 505121

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 29 April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Mindarika Private Limited

Nirmal Kumar Minda
Nirmal Kumar Minda
 Managing Director
 DIN No: 00014942

Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal
Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 29 April 2022

Anil Singh Makhloga
Anil Singh Makhloga
 Director
 DIN No: 03225184

Brijesh Kumar
Brijesh Kumar
 Company Secretary
 Membership No. 36070

Mindarika Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
 (All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)
 CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	889.00	660.43
Other income	22	3.68	0.45
Total income		892.68	660.88
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	23	597.57	430.67
Purchase of stock-in-trade	24	2.37	1.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	(8.78)	0.12
Employee benefits expense	26	109.45	92.32
Finance costs	27	2.36	3.03
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	26.43	28.84
Other expenses	29	91.56	57.36
Total expenses		820.96	613.99
Profit before tax		71.72	46.89
Tax expense:	15		
Current tax expense		18.72	14.71
Deferred tax income		(1.04)	(2.23)
Profit for the year		54.04	34.41
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gains on defined benefit plans		(0.37)	0.50
Income tax effect		0.09	(0.13)
Net other comprehensive income		(0.28)	0.37
Total comprehensive income for the year		53.76	34.78
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹) (Face value of ₹ 10 per share)	32a	54.04	34.41

Significant Accounting Policies

3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

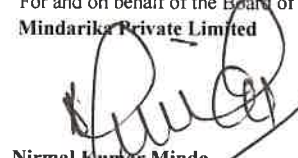
For **BSR & Co. LLP**
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Ankush Goel
 Partner
 Membership No.: 505121

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 29 April 2022

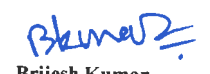
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mindarika Private Limited


Nirmal Kumar Minda
 Managing Director
 DIN No: 00014942


Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 29 April 2022


Anil Singh Makhloga
 Director
 DIN No: 03225184


Brijesh Kumar
 Company Secretary
 Membership No. 36070

Mindarika Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2022
 (All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)
 CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the year before tax	71.72	46.89
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26.43	28.84
Property, plant and equipment written off	0.05	0.22
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	0.06	0.05
Profit on property, plant and equipment sold / discarded	(3.19)	(0.01)
Liabilities/ provision written back	(0.15)	(0.24)
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables written back	(0.04)	(0.02)
Bad trade receivables, other receivables and advances written off	0.39	0.13
Finance costs	2.36	3.03
Interest income	(0.26)	(0.18)
Operating profit before working capital changes	97.37	78.71
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in inventories	(47.28)	(12.71)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(31.17)	(42.84)
Decrease in loans and other financial assets	0.49	0.54
(Increase) in other assets	(1.20)	(1.43)
Increase in trade payables	46.82	17.63
Increase in other financial liabilities	0.91	0.02
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	(1.03)	0.61
Increase in other liabilities/government grants	8.05	1.15
	(24.41)	(37.03)
Cash generated from operations	72.96	41.68
Income tax paid, net of refund	(19.31)	(12.52)
Net cash generated from operating activities	53.65	29.16
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets	(24.56)	(10.47)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.06	(0.13)
Interest received	0.26	0.18
Net cash used in investing activities	(21.24)	(10.42)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(12.65)
Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	1.55	4.36
Finance cost paid	(2.36)	(3.03)
Payment of lease liabilities	(3.92)	(3.05)
Dividend paid	(10.32)	(6.54)
Net cash used in financing activities	(15.05)	(20.91)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17.36	(2.17)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22.89	25.06
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	40.25	22.89
Notes to cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)		
Components of cash and cash equivalents:-		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.04
Balance with banks:		
- current account	14.24	8.85
- deposit with bank's maturity less than 3 months	26.00	14.00
	40.25	22.89



At

Mindarika Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7 on Statement of Cash flows as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Significant Accounting Policies

3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel

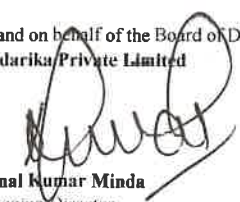
Partner

Membership No. : 505121

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mindarika Private Limited



Nirmal Kumar Minda

Managing Director

DIN No: 00014942



Anil Singh Makhloga

Director

DIN No: 03225184



Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal

Chief Financial Officer



Brijesh Kumar

Company Secretary

Membership No. 36070

Place: Gurugram

Date: 29 April 2022

Mindarika Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
 (All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)
 CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2020	10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	10.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
i) Reserves and surplus		
General reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	6.55	6.55
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	0.09	0.09
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	205.33	177.09
Profit for the year	54.04	34.41
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(0.28)	0.37
Less:- appropriations		
Final dividend paid for 31 March 2021: ₹ 10.32 per share (31 March 2020 ₹ 6.54 per share)	10.32	6.54
	248.77	205.33
Total	255.41	211.97

Significant Accounting Policies

3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

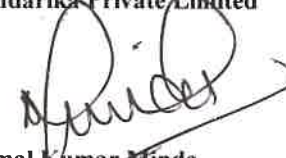
For **BSR & Co. LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel
 Partner
 Membership No. : 505121

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 29 April 2022


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mindarika Private Limited


Nirmal Kumar Minda
 Managing Director
 DIN No: 00014942


Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 29 April 2022


Anil Singh Makhloga
 Director
 DIN No: 03225184


Brijesh Kumar
 Company Secretary
 Membership No. 36070

Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692****1. Corporate information**

Mindarika Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated on 9 November 1995 under the Companies Act. It is a venture between Minda Industries Limited and Tokai Rika Co. Limited, Japan. The Company became subsidiary of Minda Industries Limited w.e.f. 1 January 2018. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of auto electrical switches and other automotive components.

2. Basis of preparation**A. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 29 April 2022.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest crores and two decimal thereof, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
(a) Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Present value of defined benefit obligations
(b) Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
(c) Other financial assets and liabilities	Amortised cost

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

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

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CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of income tax (current and deferred) – Note 15

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

- Estimated useful life of intangible asset – Note 5

The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

- Estimated useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment – Note 4

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a written down value basis over estimated useful lives of the assets except certain plant and equipment on which depreciation is provided on straight-line basis. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The life is based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies – Note 30

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 16

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. 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.

Expected credit losses on financial assets: Note 9

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

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



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CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

E. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liability as current and non-current.

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these financial statements.

A. Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition and settlement

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.



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CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

ii. Measurement at the reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

B. Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the following notes:-

- Note 33 – Fair value measurements
- Note 41 – Share based compensation

C. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity.

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.



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CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- a) Amortised cost; - These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or loss or derecognition is are recognized in profit or loss.
- b) FVTPL - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit and loss.



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iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

v. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risk exposures.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes therein are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

vi. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.



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CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

D. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Cost of construction that relate directly to specific property, plant and equipment and that are attributable to construction activity in general are included in capital work-in-progress.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation on building, tools and dies, leasehold improvement and leasehold land is provided on straight line method and depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is provided as per written down value method basis, as per useful life of the assets estimated by the management, which is equal to the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in the respect of following categories where life of the asset has been assessed based on the technical advice, taking into account the nature of property, plant and equipment, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technologies changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.:

Particulars	Useful life as per Companies Act	Useful Management estimate of useful life (years)
Moulds, tools and dies	15	5

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on additions/ (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from / (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed of).

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on internal assessment and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Losses arising from retirement or gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment which are carried at cost are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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E. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the technical know how over the useful life using the straight line method and software using the written down value method and is included in amortisation expense in statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| - Software | 3-6 years |
| - Technical know how | 6 years |

Amortisation method, useful life and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

F. Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that the financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- the breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- Bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is indication of any impairment. If any indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Assets that do not generate independent cash flows are grouped together into cash generating units (CGU).

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.



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An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

G. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee.

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.



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The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

H. Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw materials and components, work-in-progress, finished goods, tools, moulds, dies and fixtures – bought and manufactured, stores and spares are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase (net of recoverable taxes, where applicable), costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The basis of determining costs for various categories of inventories are as follows: -

Raw materials and components, stores and spares	-	Weighted average cost
Work-in-progress and finished goods	-	Material cost plus appropriate share of labour, manufacturing overheads.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

I. Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

(i) Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of product is recognized upfront at the point in time when the product is delivered to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

(ii) Revenue from sale of services

Revenue from services is recognized in accordance with the terms of contract when the services are rendered and the related costs are incurred.



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(iii) **Interest income** is recognised using the effective interest method.

J. Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Share-based payment transactions

The employees of the Company are entitled to Minda Industries Limited (holding Company) Employee Stock option scheme 2016. The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

(iii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Employee Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' State Insurance to Government and Superannuation to superannuation fund administered by the Company. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(iv) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then- net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net



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defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(v) Other long term employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since, the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

K. Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

L. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).



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Borrowings are classified as current unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

M. Provisions and contingencies

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

Warranty

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products are sold. The provision is based on technical evaluation, historical warranty data and a weighting of all the possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

(ii) Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

N. Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax return with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.



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Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities.

O. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year end, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

P. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Q. Segment reporting

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



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An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of auto electrical switches & other automotive components. Accordingly, the Company's activities/ business is reviewed regularly by the Company's Board of directors from an overall business perspective, rather than reviewing its products/services as individual standalone components.

Based on the dominant source and nature of risks and returns of the Company, management has identified its business segment as its primary reporting format.

R. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above.

S. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 1 April, 2022, as below:

(i) Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date.

(ii) Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

(iii) Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

(iv) Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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(v) Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of these pronouncements on the financial statements.



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4. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress**a. Reconciliation of carrying amount**

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total	Capital work in progress
Gross carrying value										
As at 1 April 2020	10.71	57.52	2.48	164.30	1.26	1.62	1.65	3.56	243.10	-
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	6.30	-	0.07	0.02	0.08	6.48	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	(3.95)	(0.11)	(0.18)	(0.10)	(0.33)	(4.67)	-
As at 31 March 2021	10.71	57.52	2.48	166.65	1.15	1.51	1.57	3.31	244.90	-
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	21.55	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.65	22.39	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	(0.79)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.92)	-
As at 31 March 2022	10.71	57.52	2.48	187.41	1.09	1.62	1.61	3.93	266.37	-

Accumulated depreciation

As at 1 April 2020	-	7.72	0.88	70.11	0.68	0.43	1.09	2.59	83.50	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	2.33	0.20	21.03	0.14	0.38	0.20	0.45	24.74	-
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	(3.72)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.32)	(4.39)	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	10.05	1.08	87.42	0.72	0.66	1.19	2.72	103.85	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	2.50	0.03	19.36	0.10	0.30	0.12	0.32	22.73	-
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	(0.63)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.74)	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	12.55	1.11	106.15	0.74	0.95	1.31	3.02	125.84	-

Net carrying value

As at 31 March 2022	10.71	44.97	1.37	81.26	0.35	0.67	0.30	0.91	140.53	7.25
As at 31 March 2021	10.71	47.47	1.40	79.23	0.43	0.85	0.38	0.59	141.05	1.26

b. Government grants

Includes government grant in plant and equipment gross block: ₹ 0.79 crores (Previous year ₹ 0.79 crores), accumulated depreciation: ₹ 0.58 crores (Previous year ₹ 0.53 crores)

c. Security

Refer note 14 regarding description of security against loan taken by the Company



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692**d. Capital work in progress ageing schedule****As at 31 March 2022**

(i) For Capital-work-in progress, ageing schedule as under:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	7.25	-	-	-	7.25
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.25	-	-	-	7.25

As at 31 March 2021

(i) For Capital-work-in progress, ageing schedule as under:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1.26	-	-	-	1.26
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.26	-	-	-	1.26

e. Also see note 30(c)



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

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4A Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

(i) Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Lensehold Lund	Building	Plant and machinery	Total
As at 1 April 2020	2.32	18.85	-	21.17
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	6.05	6.05
Less: Disposals /adjustments during the year	-	(6.48)	-	(6.48)
As at 31 March 2021	2.32	12.37	6.05	20.74
Less: Disposals /adjustments during the year	-	(1.04)	-	(1.04)
As at 31 March 2022	2.32	11.33	6.05	19.70
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2020	0.06	2.13	-	2.19
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	0.02	1.18	0.07	1.27
As at 31 March 2021	0.08	3.31	0.07	3.46
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	0.02	1.03	0.40	1.45
As at 31 March 2022	0.10	4.34	0.47	4.91
Net carrying value				
As at 31 March 2022	2.22	6.99	5.58	14.79
As at 31 March 2021	2.24	9.06	5.98	17.28

(ii) Details of Rent expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Expenses related to short term lease	1.09	0.96
	1.09	0.96

The following table represents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cashflow for lease liabilities as on 31 March 2022

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Within one year	4.07	4.08
Within one -two year	4.23	4.24
Within two- three year	4.40	4.41
Within three- five year	9.34	9.35
More than five years	13.68	19.02
Total lease payment	35.72	41.10

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follow:

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Opening Balance	27.94	29.20
Addition during the year	-	6.05
Lease modification impact	1.04	6.26
Amount recognized in statement of profit & loss as interest expenses	2.22	2.00
Payment of lease liabilities	3.92	3.05
Closing Balance	25.20	27.94

(iii) The following is the break up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Current lease liabilities	2.01	1.77
Non - Current lease liabilities	23.19	26.17
Total	25.20	27.94



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

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5 Intangible assets

a. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Software	Technical know how	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at 1 April 2020	8.29	9.72	18.01
Add: Additions during the year	0.10	0.17	0.27
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	8.39	9.89	18.28
Add: Additions during the year	0.18	0.70	0.88
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	8.57	10.59	19.16
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 April 2020	4.61	2.95	7.56
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	1.38	1.45	2.83
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	5.99	4.40	10.39
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	0.87	1.37	2.24
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	6.86	5.77	12.63
Net carrying value			
As at 31 March 2022	1.71	4.82	6.53
As at 31 March 2021	2.40	5.49	7.89

b. Intangible assets under development

- Technical know how

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	0.72	0.90
	0.72	0.90

c. Intangible asset under development ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

(i) For Intangible assets under development, ageing schedule as under:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.09	0.63	-	-	0.72
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.09	0.63	-	-	0.72

As at 31 March 2021

(i) For Intangible assets under development, ageing schedule as under:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.90	-	-	-	0.90
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.90	-	-	-	0.90



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692**6 Loans***(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)***Non-current**

Loan to employees

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	0.12	0.11
	0.12	0.11
Current		
<i>(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Loan to employees	0.51	0.67
	0.51	0.67
	0.63	0.78

The Company's exposure to credit risk related to loan to employees are disclosed in note 34.

7 Other assets*(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)***Non-current**

Capital advances

- related party (refer note 38)

- other than related party

Prepaid expenses

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	0.05	0.32
	1.32	1.33
	0.01	0.02
	1.38	1.67
Current		
Advances to suppliers		
- related party (refer note 38)	0.19	0.54
- other than related party	4.96	5.09
Prepaid expenses	1.24	1.74
Balance with government authorities	3.95	1.74
Others	0.01	0.01
	10.35	9.12



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

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8 Inventories*(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)*

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Raw material and components	94.29	57.69
[Includes goods in transit ₹ 17.22 crores (Previous year ₹ 10.24 crores)]		
Work in progress	8.99	6.40
Finished goods	13.12	15.34
Tools, moulds, dies and fixtures - bought out and manufactured	13.98	5.59
Stores and spares	6.97	5.05
	137.35	90.07

The write down of inventories to net realisable value during the year amounted to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 1.07 crores). The write down is included in cost of material consumed or changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress.

9 Trade receivables

Unsecured and considered good

- from related parties (refer note 38)	18.72	14.29
- from others	114.94	88.60

Doubtful

- from others	0.06	0.04
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Loss allowance

(0.06)	(0.04)
133.66	102.89

a) Short term borrowings are secured by current assets including book debts. Please refer note 14.

b) The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 34.

c) There are no debtors where there is significant increase in credit risk or credit impairment.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

- current account	14.24	8.85
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- deposit with bank's maturity less than 3 months

26.00	14.00
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Cash on hand

0.01	0.04
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40.25	22.89
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11 Other financial assets*(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)***Non-current**

Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting date)

0.40	0.40
------	------

Security deposits-others

1.31	1.36
------	------

Security deposits-related parties (refer note 38)

0.30	0.27
------	------

2.01	2.03
-------------	-------------

Current

Security deposits

0.03	0.03
------	------

Export and other incentives receivable

0.23	0.48
------	------

Interest accrued on fixed deposits #

0.04	0.00
------	------

0.30	0.51
-------------	-------------

Amount is below rounding off threshold

The Company's exposure to credit risk related to security deposits, export and other incentive receivable and interest accrued on fixed deposits are disclosed in note 34.

12A Income tax asset (net)**Non-current**

Advance Tax

132.45	100.48
--------	--------

Provision of Tax

(130.09)	(96.79)
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2.36	3.69
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12B Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision of Tax

-	14.90
---	-------

Advance Tax

-	(12.98)
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-	1.92
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13A Share capital

a) Details of share capital

Authorised share capital

15,000,000 (31 March 2021: 15,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each

15.00

15.00

Issued, subscribed and paid up

10,000,000 (31 March 2021: 10,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

b) Reconciliation of outstanding equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Crore)
As at 1 April 2020	1,00,00,000	10.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	1,00,00,000	10.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	1,00,00,000	10.00

c) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Tokai Rika Co., Limited, Japan	37,00,000	37,00,000
Tokai Rika Co., Limited, Japan (% held)	37%	37%
Minda Industries Limited	51,00,000	51,00,000
Minda Industries Limited (% held)	51%	51%
Mr. Nirmal K. Minda	12,00,000	12,00,000
Mr. Nirmal K. Minda (% held)	12%	12%

c) Shares held by holding company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Minda Industries Limited	51,00,000	51,00,000
Minda Industries Limited (% held)	51%	51%

d) Details of shares held by promoters

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid		
Tokai Rika Co., Limited, Japan		
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	37,00,000	37,00,000
Change during the year	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the year	37,00,000	37,00,000
% of Total Shares	37%	37%
% change during the year	-	-
Minda Industries Limited		
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	51,00,000	51,00,000
Change during the year	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the year	51,00,000	51,00,000
% of Total Shares	51%	51%
% change during the year	-	-
Mr. Nirmal K. Minda		
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	12,00,000	12,00,000
Change during the year	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the year	12,00,000	12,00,000
% of Total Shares	12%	12%
% change during the year	-	-

e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company may declare and pay dividends in Indian rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

f) There is no bonus issue or buy back of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

13B Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
1) Reserves and surplus		
General reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	6.55	6.55
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	0.09	0.09
Retained earning		
Balance at the beginning of the year	205.33	177.09
Profit for the year	54.04	34.41
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(0.28)	0.37
Less:- appropriations		
Final dividend paid for 31 March 2021: ₹ 10.32 per share (31 March 2020 ₹ 6.54 per share)	10.32	6.54
	248.77	205.33
Total	255.41	211.97

Dividends

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Final dividend for the year 2020-21 : Rs. 10.32 per equity share (Final dividend for the year 2019-20 : Rs 6.54 per equity share.)	10.32	6.54

No dividends were proposed by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022.



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Mindarika Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

14 Borrowings
Current borrowings

Loans from banks

Secured

– Loans repayable on demand #

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	11.07	9.52
	11.07	9.52
	11.07	9.52

pertains to obligation against bills discounted and remaining unsettled as at 31 March 2022

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks is included in note 34.

a. Current borrowings repayment schedule and security

Nature of Bank and Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	Outstanding as on 31 March 2022	Outstanding as on 31 March 2021
HDFC Bank #	Not applicable	11.07	9.52
Total		11.07	9.52

pertains to obligation against bills discounted and remaining unpaid as at year ended 31 March 2022

Net Debt Reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movement in net debt for each of the periods presented.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	40.25	22.89
Current borrowings	(11.07)	(9.52)
Net	29.18	13.37

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings*	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings*
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	9.52	12.65	5.16
Changes from financing cash flows				
Repayment of borrowings	-	(9.52)	(12.65)	(5.16)
Proceeds from/repayments of current borrowings (net) #	-	11.07	-	9.52
Balance as at the end of the year	-	11.07	-	9.52

proceeds from current borrowings includes obligation against bills discounted and remaining unpaid as at year ended 31 March 2022



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Mindarika Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

b. The Company is quarterly filing statement of inventories, trade receivables, creditors and sales to banks for working capital loan. The below is summary of quarterly reconciliation of statement filed to the banks and books of accounts:

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancy
Q1	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank HSBC Bank KMBL Bank	Inventory	105.20	95.24	(9.96)	Exclusion of Tool & Dies & Spares and Goods in transit inventory
		Trade receivables	82.08	90.31	8.23	Exclusion of Goods in transit inventory
		Creditors	86.69	63.62	(23.07)	Exclusion of Services vendor liability, Expenses provision & Good in transit inventory
	KMBL Bank	MSIL Sales	46.49	46.49	-	
Q2	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank HSBC Bank KMBL Bank	Inventory	121.56	98.06	(23.50)	Exclusion of Tool & Dies & Spares and Goods in transit inventory
		Trade receivables	90.80	84.22	(6.58)	Exclusion of Goods in transit inventory
		Creditors	106.77	65.21	(41.56)	Exclusion of Services vendor liability, Expenses provision & Good in transit inventory
	KMBL Bank	MSIL Sales	46.09	46.09	-	
Q3	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank KMBL Bank	Inventory	115.45	105.76	(9.69)	Exclusion of Tool & Dies & Spares and Goods in transit inventory
		Trade receivables	117.71	100.28	(17.43)	Exclusion of Goods in transit inventory
		Creditors	124.78	87.12	(37.66)	Exclusion of Tool & Dies & Spares and Goods in transit inventory
	KMBL Bank	MSIL Sales	50.87	50.87	-	
Q4	HDFC Bank SCB Bank MIZUHO Bank KMBL Bank	Inventory	137.35	137.35	-	
		Trade receivables	133.66	133.66	-	
		Creditors	156.17	156.17	-	
	KMBL Bank	MSIL Sales	65.48	65.48	-	

Further, the quarterly and annual results, as applicable, as reported by the Company to above banks were in agreement with books of account.



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15 Income tax

a. Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax expense	18.72	14.71
Deferred tax credit	(1.04)	(2.23)
Tax expense	17.68	12.47

b. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2022			Year ended 31 March 2021		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	(0.37)	0.09	(0.27)	0.50	(0.13)	0.37
	(0.37)	0.09	(0.27)	0.50	(0.13)	0.37

c. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2022		Year ended 31 March 2021	
	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount
Profit before tax		71.72		46.89
Tax using company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	18.05	25.17%	11.80
Effect of:				
Earlier year tax adjustments	-0.88%	(0.63)	0.28%	0.13
Non-deductible expenses / income	0.37%	0.26	1.15%	0.54
Effective tax rate	24.65%	17.68	26.59%	12.48

d. Deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets :-		
Provisions for employee benefits	3.35	3.16
Provision for doubtful debts	0.01	0.01
Ind AS 116 adjustment	6.60	7.14
Deferred Government Grant	0.77	0.66
Others	0.08	0.07
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(8.99)	(10.35)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	1.82	0.69
Deferred tax (charge)/ created during the year	1.13	2.10

e. Movement of temporary differences

	As at 1 April 2020	Movement in statement of profit and loss	Movement in statement of other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2021	Movement in statement of profit and loss	Movement in statement of other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	(8.12)	(2.23)	-	(10.35)	1.37	-	(8.99)
Ind AS 116	2.60	4.54	-	7.14	(0.54)	-	6.60
Deferred Government Grant	0.62	0.04	-	0.66	0.10	-	0.77
Provisions for employee benefits	3.35	(0.19)	(0.13)	3.16	0.10	0.09	3.35
Provision for doubtful debts	0.01	0.00	-	0.01	0.00	-	0.01
Others	0.13	(0.06)	-	0.07	0.02	-	0.08
	(1.41)	2.10	(0.13)	0.69	1.05	0.09	1.82



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

* The Company has made a warranty provision on account of sale of products with warranty clause. These provisions are based on management's best estimate and past trends. Actual expenses for warranty are charged directly against the provision. Un-utilised provision is reversed on expiry of the warranty period.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
17 Government grants		
Opening balance	2.64	2.46
Add: Grants received during the year (refer note 31)	0.83	0.40
Less: Released to statement of profit and loss	(0.43)	(0.22)
Closing balance	3.04	2.64
Current portion	0.25	0.21
Non current portion	2.79	2.43



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Mindarika Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

18 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	39.61	19.26
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	116.56	90.24
	156.17	109.50

(i) All trade payables are 'current'

(ii) For trade payables to related parties refer note 38.

(iii) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 34.

(iv) Disclosure as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 based on the information available with the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
The amounts remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of the year	39.61	19.26
- Principal		
- Interest		
The amount of payments made under the Act beyond the appointed day during the year	1.91	4.09
The amount of interest paid under the act beyond the appointed day during the year	0.00	0.21
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 Act	0.00	0.02
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.00	0.02
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 for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the Act	-	-

(v) Ageing in respect of trade payable is as follows:

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Billed	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	39.61	-	-	-	39.61
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25.21	91.03	0.20	0.12	-	116.56
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.21	130.64	0.20	0.12	-	156.17

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Billed	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	19.26	-	-	-	19.26
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16.68	73.38	0.14	0.01	0.04	90.24
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.68	92.64	0.14	0.01	0.04	109.50



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

19 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Employee related payables	4.70	3.79
Payables for property, plant and equipment	1.91	-
	<u>6.61</u>	<u>3.79</u>

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in note 34.

20 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advances from customers	15.85	8.04
Statutory dues	3.16	3.32
	<u>19.01</u>	<u>11.36</u>

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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

21 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Sale of goods	881.26	649.27
Sale of services	2.15	5.33
	883.41	654.60
Other operating revenue:		
Scrap sales	4.02	2.59
Export incentives	0.26	0.18
Government grant	1.31	3.06
	5.59	5.83
	889.00	660.43

The Company is following Ind AS 115 – 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. There are no incentive given to the Company and revenue is recognised as per the contractual price.

Contract price	890.22	661.56
Less: Sales discounts	1.24	1.13
Total revenue from operations	889.00	660.43

22 Other income

Interest income on fixed deposits and others	0.26	0.18
Liabilities/ provision written back	0.15	0.24
Provisions for doubtful trade receivables written back	0.04	0.02
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	0.04	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	3.19	0.01
	3.68	0.45

23 Cost of materials consumed

Opening stock of raw materials and components	57.69	46.16
Add : Purchases of raw materials and components	634.17	442.21
	691.86	488.37
Less : Closing stock of raw materials and components	94.29	57.69
	597.57	430.67
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021

24 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Purchase of stock-in-trade	2.37	1.65
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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

25 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress**a. Inventories at the end of the Year**

- Work in progress
- Finished goods (included tools, moulds, dies & fixtures - bought out and manufactured)

b. Inventories at the beginning of the Year

- Work in progress
- Finished goods (included tools, moulds, dies & fixtures - bought out and manufactured)

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress (b-a)

For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
8.99	6.40
27.11	20.93
36.10	27.33
6.40	6.11
20.93	21.34
27.33	27.45
(8.77)	0.12

26 Employee benefits expense

- Salaries, wages and bonus
- Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 33)
- Employee stock option expenses (refer note 39)
- Staff welfare expenses

For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
97.67	83.61
6.75	6.22
1.57	0.14
3.46	2.35
109.45	92.32

27 Finance costs

Interest expense on:

- (i) borrowings *
- (ii) trade payables
- (iii) lease interest (Refer Note 4A)
- (iv) delayed payment of taxes and duty

For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
0.13	0.16
0.00	0.17
2.22	2.00
0.01	0.70
2.36	3.03

* net of revenue subsidy of Nil (Previous year Rs. 0.92 Cr)

28 Depreciation and amortisation expense

- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets
- Amortisation of intangible assets

For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
22.74	24.74
1.45	1.27
2.24	2.83
26.43	28.84



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Mindarika Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

29 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	13.15	7.90
Power and fuel	9.26	7.83
Rent (refer note 4A)	1.09	0.96
Repair and maintenance	11.15	6.97
Insurance	1.96	1.80
Rates and taxes	0.32	0.53
Travelling and conveyance	7.10	5.60
Packing and forwarding expenses	6.06	4.77
Warranty expenses	0.27	0.14
Royalty	4.64	4.06
Legal and professional	30.93	11.25
Payment to auditor's (refer note (i) below)	0.47	0.50
Property, plant and equipment written off	0.05	0.22
Bad trade receivables, other receivables and advances written off	0.39	0.13
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	0.06	0.05
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note (ii) below)	1.03	1.19
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	-	0.06
Miscellaneous expenses	3.63	3.40
	91.56	57.36

Notes:-i

Payments to the auditor's comprises :

As auditors (excluding taxes)

Statutory audit fees

Certification fees and others

Reimbursement of expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
	0.45	0.45
	0.01	0.03
	0.01	0.02
	0.47	0.50

Notes:-ii

Details of corporate social responsibility expenditure

a. Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.03	1.19
b. Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the period	1.03	1.19
c. Amount spent and paid during the year:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	1.03	1.19 *
d. (Shortfall) / Excess at the end of the period	-	(0.46)
e. Total of previous years shortfall		
f. Details of related party transactions	Suman Nirmal Minda Charitable Trust	Suman Nirmal Minda Charitable Trust
g. Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the period should be shown separately		
h. Reason for shortfall		
i. Nature of CSR activities:	Education, Health, etc.	Education, Health, etc.

* Pertains to amount paid to Suman Nirmal Minda Charitable Trust ("the Trust") and it includes Rs. 0.46 crores being unspent by the Trust till 31 March 2021.



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30 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(to the extent not provided for)

(a) Contingent liabilities

- i. During financial year 2018-2019, Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence issued a Show Cause Notice ("SCN") on the Company alleging that the cost of drawing/design/specification received free of cost from one of the customers for manufacture of moulds/dies/parts/components was supposed to be included in the cost of moulds/dies/parts/components (as the transaction value) in supply made to the customer. Accordingly, the SCN proposed as to why Central Excise duty of ₹ 7.17 crores for the period November 2013 to June 2017 under the provision of Section 11A (4) of Central Excise Act ("CEA") along with penalty should not be demanded and recovered from the Company. The Company, based upon inputs from its tax expert, strongly believes that this SCN is not sustainable.

(b) Capital commitments (net of advance)

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of advances ₹ 6.24 crores (Previous year ₹ 3.80 crores).

- (c) Manesar plant of the Company is situated at Village Nawada Fatehpur, P.O. Sikanderpur Badda, Gurugram, Haryana admeasuring of 6.25 acres of land which is notified under the residential zone by the authorities in the earlier period. The Company is yet to receive any notice from Town and Country Planning, to vacate this land and also, received factory license till 31st December 2026. The Company has filed application along with the Holding Company for grant of license under Affordable Group Housing (AGH) scheme for part of a land located in Manesar Plant area for which approval had also been received. Subsequently, the Company and the holding Company applied for its entire Manesar Plant area under new scheme namely Deen Dayal Jan Awas Yojna (DDJAY) including migration of license received under Affordable Group Housing scheme. The Company has also entered into a collaboration agreement with its holding Company for execution of this group housing project in the previous year.

The Company had entered into lease agreement with Shreeaumji Real Estate SEZ Pvt. Ltd., Spectrum Techno Construction Pvt Ltd. and Shreeaumji Habitation Pvt Ltd. for an agricultural land in Farukhnagar, Haryana ('the land'), with an intention to obtain Change of land use (CLU) to convert this into industrial land and to purchase this land once the CLU permission is granted. During the current year, Company has received CLU for the land subject to fulfillment of certain terms and conditions including obtaining occupation certificate after completing the building within two years of issuance of this permission and compliance of conditions of NOC from forests department.

- (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated February 28, 2019, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. The Company is of the view that there are interpretative challenges and uncertainty, including estimating the amount retrospectively. Pending clarity regarding the impact for past periods (before Supreme Court judgement), if any, is not reliably ascertainable at this stage and hence, no financial impact has been considered in the financial statements.

- 31** During previous year, the Company had received approval under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme ("MSIPS") from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ("the Ministry") for its manufacturing plant in Gujarat. The Company has received approval for claim of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 0.40 crores). These grants are considered as capital grants and are accounted as capital grants and is amortised over the useful life of property, plant and equipment.

The Company has also received revenue subsidy of ₹ 0.78 crores (Previous Year ₹ 3.49 crores) and capital subsidy ₹ 0.83 crores (Previous year ₹ Nil) under Gujarat State Electronics Policy. The revenue subsidy is booked under Statement of Profit or Loss whereas capital subsidy is accounted as capital grants and is amortised over the useful life of property, plant and equipment.

The Company has also booked grant of ₹ 0.11 crores (Previous year ₹ Nil) on accrual basis for the power tariff and EPF subsidy under Gujarat State Electronics Policy for the period October 2021 to March 2022.

The Company has also booked grant of ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 0.24 crores) on accrual having filed claim for the interest subsidy under Gujarat State Electronics Policy for the period September 2020 to December 2020.

32a Earning per share

Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ in crores)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value ₹ 10 per share) (in ₹)*

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
54.04	34.41
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
54.04	34.41

* There are no dilutive share

32b Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt, consistent with others in the industry. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is calculated as:

Net debt (total borrowings) divided by "Total equity" (as shown in the Balance Sheet).

Interest bearing loans and borrowings
Others
Total debts

Equity share capital
Other equity
Total equity

Debt to equity ratio

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
-	-
11.07	9.52
11.07	9.52
10.00	10.00
255.41	211.97
265.41	221.97
0.04	0.04



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33 Employee benefits

a) Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

Non-current

Provision for gratuity	(6.66)	(6.61)
Provision for compensated absences	(1.97)	(1.99)

Total

(8.63)	(8.60)
--------	--------

Current

Provision for compensated absences	(2.36)	(2.36)
Total employee benefit liabilities	(2.36)	(2.36)

Grand Total

(10.99)	(10.96)
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In case of employees with age above the retirement age indicated below, the retirement is assumed to happen immediately and valuation is done accordingly.

b) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

Type of Plan	Defined Benefit
Salary for calculation of gratuity	Last drawn salary
Normal Retirement Age	58 to 60 years
Vesting Period	5 Years
Benefit on normal retirement	Same as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time).
Benefit on early retirement / termination / resignation/ withdrawal	Same as normal retirement benefit based on the service upto the date of exit.
Benefit on death in service	Same as normal retirement benefit and no vesting period conditions applies
Limit	₹ 20,00,000
Gratuity Formula	$15/26 \times \text{Last drawn salary} \times \text{Number of completed years}$

The above defined benefit plan exposes the Company to following risks:

Interest rate risk:

The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary inflation risk:

Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk:

The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Regulatory risk:

Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payments of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (e.g. Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of ₹ 20,00,000)

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. The funds are managed by specialised team of Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset) / liability

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Defined benefit obligation	12.17	11.72
Fair value of plan assets	5.51	5.11
Defined benefit liability	6.66	6.61
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	11.71	11.02
Current service cost	1.42	1.37
Interest cost	0.80	0.75
Benefits paid	(2.18)	(0.98)
Actuarial gain (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income		
- experience adjustments	0.79	(0.50)
- changes in financial assumptions	(0.37)	0.05
Balance at the end of the year	12.17	11.71



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Employee benefits (Contd.)**Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	5.11	4.73
Interest income of plan assets	0.40	0.38
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	5.51	5.11

Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current service cost	1.42	1.37
Net interest cost/ (income)	0.40	0.37
	1.82	1.74

Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Actuarial (gain) / loss arising during the year	0.42	(0.45)
	0.42	(0.45)

Defined benefit obligations

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	7.20%	6.80%
Future salary growth rate (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate		
upto 30 years	20.00%	20.00%
from 31- 45 years	10.00%	10.00%
above 45 years	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on yields/ rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date. The salary growth rate as indicated above is Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc. Attrition rate indicated above represents the Company's best estimate of Employee Turnover in future(other than on account of retirement, death or disablement) determined considering various factors such as nature of business, retention policy, industry factors, past experience, etc.

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on Indian Assured Lives Mortality (IALM) (2012-14) rates.

As at 31 March 2022, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 7 years (31 March 2021 - 8 years).

Expected employer's contribution for the year ending 31 March 2023 is ₹ 8.04 crores (31 March 2022 - ₹ 8.01 crores).

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	11.33	13.13	10.87	12.69
Future salary growth rate (1% movement)	13.02	11.39	12.56	10.95
Attrition rate (50% of attrition rates)	11.98	12.47	11.42	12.20
Mortality rate (10% of mortality rates)	12.17	12.17	11.72	11.72

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crores, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Expected benefit payments

Undiscounted amount of expected benefit payments for next 8 years are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Within 1 year	1.74	1.23
2-5 years	4.98	4.83
6-10 years	5.72	5.51
More than 10 years	11.33	10.90

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:-

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investments with Life Insurance Corporation of India	100%	100%

c) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' state insurance plan scheme. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the scheme, to these defined contribution schemes. The Company has recognised ₹ 4.88 crores (31 March 2021 ₹ 4.22 crores) during the year as expense towards contribution to these plans.

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Provident fund	4.33	3.86
Superannuation fund	0.08	0.09
Employees' state insurance scheme	0.47	0.47
	4.88	4.42



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

34 Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management**a. Financial instruments by category**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy -

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Amortised Cost	FVOCI/ FVPL	Amortised Cost	FVOCI/ FVPL
Financial assets				
<i>(not measured at fair value)</i>				
Non-current				
Loans	0.12	-	0.11	-
Other financial assets	2.01	-	2.03	-
Current				
Trade receivables	133.66	-	102.89	-
Cash and cash equivalents	40.25	-	22.89	-
Loans	0.51	-	0.67	-
Other financial assets	0.30	-	0.51	-
	176.85		129.10	
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Lease liabilities	23.19	-	26.17	-
Government grants	2.79	-	2.43	-
Current				
Borrowings	11.07	-	9.52	-
<i>(not measured at fair value)</i>				
Trade payables	156.17	-	109.50	-
Lease liabilities	2.01	-	1.77	-
Government grants	0.25	-	0.21	-
Other financial liabilities	6.61	-	3.79	-
	202.09		153.39	

Notes:

1. Fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, current loans, other current financial assets, trade payables, other current financial liabilities and current borrowings approximate their carrying amount, largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.
2. Interest rates on long term borrowings (including current maturities) are equivalent to the market rate of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings approximates fair value. The fair value of long-term borrowings is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current rates (applicable to instruments with similar terms, currency, credit risk and remaining maturities) to discount the future payouts.
3. Security deposits under non-current other financial assets discounted at present value. Accordingly, the carrying value of the same approximates fair value.
4. Fair value of all other non-current assets have not been disclosed as the change from carrying amount is inconsequential.

Fair Value Hierarchy

There are no financial assets and liabilities which needs to be classified under Level 1, level 2 and level 3. The impact of measurement of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as compared to amortised cost is not significant.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.



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Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management (Contd.)

b. Financial risk management

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

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivable from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

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

The Company's review also includes financial statements, industry information, promoter's background and in some cases bank references.

Expected credit loss on trade receivable :

The Company's expected probability of default is insignificant as all major payments are received on due dates without any significant delays. Based on internal assessment which is driven by historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default in collection thereof, the expected credit loss for trade receivables due to delay in collection is estimated to be insignificant. The Company has considered the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and believe that all debtors are sound and recoverable. While the amount of total allowance for credit loss is disclosed in note 9, the movement thereof during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is tabulated below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Opening provisions	0.04	0.04
Add: Provision made during the year	0.06	0.05
Less: Provision utilised during the year	-	0.03
Less: Excess provision written back	0.04	0.02
Closing provision	0.06	0.04

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivable by the type of customers as at year end is as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
OEM	83.47	63.53
Non - OEM	50.19	39.36
Total	133.66	102.89

Ageing in respect of trade receivables is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	104.94	28.69	0.03	-	-	-	133.66
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	104.94	28.69	0.03	-	-	-	133.66

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	83.59	19.30	-	-	-	-	102.89
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	83.59	19.30	-	-	-	-	102.89



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Loans and other financial assets

- a) The Company has given security deposits to Government departments for securing services from them. As these are well established organisations and have strong capacity to meet the obligations, risk of default is negligible.
- b) The Company provides loans to employees for their personal needs and repayment by deduction from the salary of the employees. Loans are given only to those employees who have served a minimum period as per the approved policy of the Company. The expected probability of default is negligible as these loans are recovered on regular basis.
- c) All the export incentives are receivable from Government and therefore expected probability of default is insignificant.
- d) The Company does not foresee any concerns in recoverability of Fixed Deposits with bank.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for loans and other financial assets is as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Security deposits	1.64	1.66
Loans to employees	0.63	0.78
Other financial assets	0.67	0.87
	2.94	3.31

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests and deposit money with banks with high repute. The Company doesn't have any problem in recovering of the financial assets.



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Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management (Contd.)
Financial risk management (contd.)

(ii) 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. Long term cash flow requirement is monitored through long term plans. In the line of long term planning, short term plans are reviewed on quarterly basis and compared with actual position on monthly basis to assess the performance of the Company and liquidity position.

The Company monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities. In addition to this, the Company maintains the following line of credit:

The Company is having credit limit from banks on account of borrowings, working capital, cash credit etc., of ₹ 29.50 crores (Previous year ₹ 29.50 crores).

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities including interest at the reporting date:

31 March 2022

31 March 2022	Contractual cash flow						Total
	Carrying amount	On demand	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
Total financial liabilities							
Rupee loan from banks	11.07	11.07	-	-	-	-	11.07
Payables for property, plant and equipment	1.91	-	1.91	-	-	-	1.91
Employee related payables	4.70	-	4.70	-	-	-	4.70
Lease Liabilities	25.20	-	0.49	1.52	16.04	7.15	25.20
Trade payables	156.17	-	156.17	-	-	-	156.17
	199.05	11.07	163.27	1.52	16.04	7.15	199.05

31 March 2021

31 March 2021	Contractual cash flow						
	Carrying amount	On demand	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Total financial liabilities							
Rupee loan from banks	9.52	9.52	-	-	-	-	9.52
Employee related payables	3.79	-	3.79	-	-	-	3.79
Lease Liabilities	27.94	-	0.43	1.34	14.50	11.67	27.94
Trade payables	109.50	-	109.50	-	-	-	109.50
	150.75	9.52	113.72	1.34	14.50	11.67	150.75



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management (Cond.)**Financial risk management (contd.)****(iii) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as pricing, currency risk and interest rate risk- will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Company.

Price risk

Fluctuation in commodity price in market affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Company. The key raw material for the Company's is copper, plastic and silver. The Company has arrangements with its major customers for passing on the price impact.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated and functional currency of the Company, i.e. INR (₹). The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are US dollar, Japanese Yen, GBP and Euro. The currency risk related to the principal amount of the USD loan has been fully hedged using currency swap contract that mature on the same dates as loans.

Details of unhedged foreign currency exposures:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Currency	Amount In Foreign Currency (in crore)	Amount in ₹ (crore)	Currency	Amount In Foreign Currency (in crore)	Amount in ₹ (crore)
Trade payables #	USD	0.09	7.06	USD	0.11	8.32
	JPY	5.91	3.69	JPY	5.59	3.71
	Euro	0.00	0.02	Euro	0.00	0.02
	THB	0.00	0.00	THB	0.00	0.00
Advance to suppliers #	USD	0.02	1.26	USD	0.03	2.27
	Euro	-	-	Euro	0.00	0.23
	JPY	1.60	1.00	JPY	0.31	0.21
	GBP	-	-	GBP	0.00	0.01
Trade receivables	USD	0.04	2.97	USD	0.03	2.41
	JPY	1.11	0.69	JPY	1.72	1.14

Amount is below rounding off threshold



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Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening/ (weakening) of USD, JPY, GBP, THB and EURO against INR (₹) at the end of the year, would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Change in currency rate	Year end rates	Changes in rates	Net exposure	Effect on profit before tax (INR)	Effect on profit after tax (INR)
As at 31 March 2022	INR/USD Increases by 5 %	76.18	3.81	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.11)
	INR/USD decreases by 5 %	76.18	(3.81)	(0.04)	0.14	0.11
	INR/GBP Increases by 5 %	100.68	5.03	-	-	-
	INR/GBP decreases by 5 %	100.68	(5.03)	-	-	-
	INR/JPY Increases by 5 %	0.63	0.03	(3.20)	(0.10)	(0.07)
	INR/JPY decreases by 5 %	0.63	(0.03)	(3.20)	0.10	0.07
	INR/THB Increases by 5 %	2.28	0.11	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
	INR/THB decreases by 5 %	2.28	(0.11)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
	INR/Euro Increases by 5 %	84.01	4.20	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
	INR/Euro decreases by 5 %	84.01	(4.20)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
As at 31 March 2021	INR/USD Increases by 5 %	72.40	3.62	(0.05)	(0.18)	(0.14)
	INR/USD decreases by 5 %	72.40	(3.62)	(0.05)	0.18	0.14
	INR/GBP Increases by 5 %	99.62	4.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR/GBP decreases by 5 %	99.62	(4.98)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)
	INR/JPY Increases by 5 %	0.66	0.03	(3.56)	(0.12)	(0.09)
	INR/JPY decreases by 5 %	0.66	(0.03)	(3.56)	0.12	0.09
	INR/THB Increases by 5 %	2.34	0.12	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
	INR/THB decreases by 5 %	2.34	(0.12)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
	INR/Euro Increases by 5 %	85.31	4.27	0.00	0.01	0.01
	INR/Euro decreases by 5 %	85.31	(4.27)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)

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 debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company tries to manage the risk partly by entering into fixed-rate instruments and partly by borrowing at a floating rate.

Exposure to Interest rate risk

The Company has the following exposure in interest bearing borrowings as on reporting date:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fixed interest borrowings	-	-
Variable interest borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are, therefore, not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Variable interest borrowings include loan from banks which carry MCLR/ LIBOR based interest rate.

Note: Obligation against bills discounted and remaining unpaid as at year ended 31 March 2022 amounting to ₹ 11.07 crores (31 March 2021 ₹ 9.52 Cr) is not interest bearing.

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of 0.5% in interest rate at the reporting date, would have affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Year ended	Profit / (loss)	
	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
31 March 2022	-	-
31 March 2021	-	-



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

35 Segments Reporting**a. Basis for segmentation**

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of switches which constitutes a single business segment, accordingly, disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108, "Operating Segments" are not required to be given. Results of the Company are reviewed regularly by the Company's Board of Directors/Chief Operating decision maker to assess the performance of the Company and to make decisions accordingly.

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Details of Turnover		
Sale of goods	881.26	649.27
Sale of services	2.15	5.33
	883.41	654.60

b. Major customer

Revenue from two customers which individually constitute more than 10% of the Company's total revenue is 41% (Previous year 42%).

c. Segment Reporting -Geographical segment

The analysis of geographical segment is based on geographical location of the Company:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue		
India	864.49	642.40
Outside India	18.92	12.20
Total	883.41	654.60

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non current assets*		
India	171.20	170.02
Outside India	-	-
Total	171.20	170.02

* excluding financial instruments

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables		
India	129.99	99.34
Outside India	3.67	3.55
Total	133.66	102.89



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

36 Research and development expenses *

Salaries and wages
Contributions to provident fund and other funds
Staff welfare
Travelling and conveyance
Miscellaneous expenses

For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
4.39	4.11
0.30	0.25
0.08	0.08
0.05	0.02
0.98	0.83
5.80	5.29

37A The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing regulation under Sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since, the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company continuously updates its documentation to determine whether the transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year on an arm's length basis. The management is of the opinion that such transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

37B No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crores, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

38 Related party transactions

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
(a) Related party and nature of related party relationship where control exists:-	
Holding Company	Minda Industries Ltd.
Enterprise having substantial interest in the Company	Tokai Rika Co, Ltd, Japan
(b) Related party and nature of related party with which transactions have taken place during the year:-	
Fellow subsidiaries	Minda Distribution & Services Ltd. Minda Kyoraku Limited Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd. MITIL Polymer Private Ltd. PT Minda Trading
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence	Shankar Moulding Ltd Minda Investment Ltd Minda Projects Ltd Tokai Rika (Thailand) Co.Ltd Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd Tokai Rika Create Corporation (Torica) Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Philippines Toyoda Gosei Minda India Pvt Ltd Tokairika Indonesia Denso Ten Minda India Pvt Ltd. Minda I Connect Pvt Ltd. Minda Industries Minda Nabtesco Automotive Pvt. Ltd. Minda Onkyo India Pvt Ltd Minda Infrastructure LLP Toyoda Gosei South India Private Limited Minda Kosei Aluminium Wheel Private Limited Minda TG Rubber Private Limited Roki Minda Co. Private Limited Suman Nirmal Minda Charitable Trust
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Nirmal K.Minda Mr. Ravi Mehra Mr. Anand K.Minda (upto 26 April 2021) Ms. Deepali Chandhoke Mr. Hidehito Araki Mr. Kazuhiko Noguchi (upto 26 April 2021) Mr. Hiroyasu Goto Mr. Koki Sato (w.e.f. 26 April 2021) Mr. Anil Singh Makhloga (w.e.f. 26 April 2021)

(c) Details of related party transactions during the year

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
(i) Revenue		
Holding Company		
- Minda Industries Ltd.		
Sale of goods	10.77	7.65
Sale of services	1.08	0.90
Miscellaneous income	0.11	0.11
Enterprise having substantial interest in the Company		
Sale of goods		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	0.52	0.14
Fellow subsidiaries		
Sale of goods		
-Minda Distribution & Services Ltd	-	0.63
-Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd.	2.00	1.08
-PT Minda Trading	7.30	2.89
Sale of services		
-PT Minda Trading	-	0.55
-Minda Kyoraku Limited (absolute ₹ 10,150 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	0.01
-Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd. (absolute ₹ 15,245 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	-
Miscellaneous income		
-Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd.	0.11	0.12



Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crores, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

38 Related parties(cont..)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
Sale of goods		
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd	54.55	37.44
- Tokai Rika Create Corporation (Torica)	7.01	5.29
- Tokai Rika (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	-	0.87
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	0.22	0.08
- Toyoda Gosei Minda India Pvt Ltd	40.84	25.66
- Toyoda Gosei South India Private Limited	0.07	-
Sale of services		
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd (absolute ₹ 40,111 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	0.03
- Shankar Moulding Ltd (absolute ₹ 33,745 for 31 March 2021)	0.04	0.00
- Minda I Connect Pvt Ltd. (absolute ₹ 6,750 for 31 March 2021)	-	0.00
- Minda Nabtesco Automotive Pvt. Ltd. (absolute ₹ 7,750 for 31 March 2022 (₹ 3,500 for 31 March 2021))	0.00	0.00
- Toyoda Gosei Minda India Pvt Ltd	-	0.01
Miscellaneous income		
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	-	0.05
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd	0.50	0.55
- Denso Ten Minda India Pvt Ltd. (absolute ₹ 42,120 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	0.02
(ii) Reimbursement of expenses (received)		
Holding company		
Miscellaneous expenses	0.46	0.10
Enterprises having substantial interest in the Company		
Miscellaneous expenses		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	-	0.85
Key Management Personnel		
Rent	0.02	0.02
(iii) Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Holding company		
- Minda Industries Ltd. (absolute ₹ 2,700 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	-
Enterprises having substantial interest in the Company		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	0.09	0.90
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
- Minda Projects Ltd	-	0.37
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	-	0.03
(iv) Expenses		
Holding company		
Purchase of raw materials and components	2.46	3.88
Legal and professional	30.17	10.74
Miscellaneous expenses	6.34	1.67
Rent	0.91	0.76
Enterprises having substantial interest in the Company		
Purchase of raw materials and components		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan (absolute ₹ 22,748 for 31 March 2021)	0.74	0.00
Legal and professional		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	0.10	-
Royalty		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	4.57	4.06
Staff-Ex Gratia		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	2.22	1.83



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crores, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

38 Related parties (cont..)**Expenses (cont...)**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Fellow Subsidiary		
Purchase of raw materials and components		
-Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd.	22.61	11.92
-MITIL Polymer Private Limited	23.27	13.15
Miscellaneous expenses		
-Minda Kyoraku Limited	-	0.02
-Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd.	-	0.19
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
Purchase of raw materials and components		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Philippines	1.24	0.95
- Tokai Rika (Thailand) Co.Ltd	8.31	5.69
-Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt. Ltd.	88.78	67.26
- Tokai Rika Create Corporation (Torica)	13.30	12.30
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	17.50	12.03
- Tokairika Indonesia	0.34	0.32
- Denso Ten Minda India Pvt Ltd. (absolute ₹ 1,200 for 31 March 2021)	-	0.00
Rent		
- Minda Investment Ltd	3.17	2.92
- Minda Industries (Firm)	0.01	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses		
-Suman Nirmal Minda Charitable Trust (CSR expenditure)	1.03	1.19
-Minda Project Ltd	0.02	0.02
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	0.14	0.08
-Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt. Ltd.	0.05	0.08
- Minda I Connect Pvt Ltd (absolute ₹ 14,400 for 31 March 2021)	0.01	0.00
- Minda Infrastructure LLP	0.01	-
Staff Exgratia		
- Minda Onkyo India Pvt Ltd	-	0.08
Key Management Personnel#		
Managerial Remuneration		
- Mr.Nirmal K.Minda	0.90	0.65
- Mr.Anil Singh Makhloga	2.53	-
- Mr.Ravi Mehra ##	-	2.45
- Mr. Hiroyasu Goto	0.55	0.29
Director's sitting fee		
Ms. Deepali Chandhoke	0.01	0.01
Mr. Hidehito Araki	0.01	0.01
(v) Payment of dividend		
Holding company		
- Minda Industries Ltd	5.26	3.34
Enterprises having substantial interest in the Company		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	3.82	2.42
Key Management Personnel		
- Mr.Nirmal K.Minda	1.24	0.78

Does not include provisions/contributions towards gratuity, compensated absences, as applicable, as such provisions are for the Company as a whole.

Managerial remuneration paid by Minda Industries Limited and reimbursed by the Company as part of deputation agreement.



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crores, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

38 Related parties (cont..)**(d) Balance outstanding at the end of the year**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
(i) Trade receivables		
Holding Company		
- Minda Industries Ltd	1.44	1.58
Enterprises having substantial interest in the Company		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan (absolute ₹ 1,951 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	0.11
Fellow subsidiaries		
- Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd.	0.16	0.07
- PT Minda Trading	0.76	0.32
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	0.11	0.03
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd	9.14	8.22
- Tokai Rika Create Corporation (Torica)	0.23	0.75
- Toyoda Gosei Minda India Pvt Ltd	6.85	3.15
- Toyoda Gosei South India Private Limited	0.04	-
- Denso Ten Minda India Pvt Ltd.	-	0.02
(ii) Loans- security deposits		
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
- Minda Investment Ltd	0.30	0.27
(iii) Advance from customer		
Holding Company		
- Minda Industries Ltd	0.41	-
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd	11.40	-
(iv) Advance to suppliers		
Holding Company		
- Minda Industries Ltd	-	0.32
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	0.24	0.48
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd	-	0.05
(v) Trade payables		
Holding Company		
- Minda Industries Ltd	8.72	4.87
Enterprises having substantial interest in the Company		
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Japan	1.47	1.30
Fellow subsidiaries		
- Minda Katolac Electronics Services Pvt Ltd.	2.17	2.51
- MITIL Polymer Private Limited	5.53	2.10
Enterprises in which directors/members of the Company can exercise significant influence		
- Shankar Moulding Ltd	5.09	2.65
- Tokai Rika Co.Ltd, Philippines	0.17	0.32
- Tokai Rika (Thailand) Co.Ltd	0.95	2.05
-Tokai Rika Create Corporation (Torica)	2.78	1.33
- Tokai Rika Minda India Pvt Ltd	10.69	18.91
- Tokairika Indonesia	0.03	0.01
- Minda Project Ltd (absolute ₹ 19,397 for 31 March 2022)	0.00	-

Note: Absolute amount in ₹ shown as the rounded off amount in ₹ crores is nil.

Based on the analysis done by the independent consultant the Company is of the view that all related party transactions are done on arm's length basis.



Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

39 Ratio Analysis and its elements

The reason of variance has been given for variance greater than 25% in the ratio of year ended 31 March 2022 when compared to the ratio of year ended 31 March 2021.

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current Assets	322.12	226.15
Current Liabilities	199.04	141.90
Ratio	1.62	1.59
% Change from previous period	1.64%	

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total debt	11.07	9.52
Total equity	265.41	221.97
Ratio	4.17%	4.29%
% Change from previous period	(2.80)%	

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Profit after tax	54.04	34.41
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost	28.79	31.86
-Depreciation and amortizations	26.43	28.84
-Finance cost	2.36	3.03
Earnings available for debt services	82.83	66.27
Interest cost on borrowings	0.13	0.16
Principal repayments	-	-
Lease Payments	3.92	3.05
Total Interest and principal repayments	4.05	3.20
Ratio	20.45	20.69
% Change from previous period	-1.14%	

d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Average Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	54.04	34.41
Average equity*	243.69	207.85
Ratio	22.18%	16.56%
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period	561.96	
% Change from previous period	33.94%	

*Average Equity represents average of Opening and closing total equity

Reason for change: Mainly due to increase in profits and sales

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of materials consumed divided by Average inventory

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cost of materials consumed	591.16	432.44
Average Inventory*	113.71	83.71
Inventory Turnover Ratio	5.20	5.17
% Change from previous period	0.64%	

*Average Inventory represents average of Opening and closing inventory



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Average trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Credit Sales	889.00	660.43
Average Trade Receivables*	118.27	81.55
Ratio	7.52	8.10
% Change from previous period	(7.19)%	

*Average Trade receivables represents average of opening and closing Trade receivables

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Credit Purchases	634.17	442.21
Average Trade Payables*	132.83	100.81
Ratio	4.77	4.39
% Change from previous period	8.83%	

*Average Trade payables represents average of opening and closing Trade payables

h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by Net Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Sales	889.00	660.43
Net Working Capital*	123.38	84.26
Ratio	7.21	7.84
% Change from previous period	(8.08)%	

*Net Working Capital represents current assets minus current liabilities

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Sales

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	54.04	34.41
Sales	889.00	660.43
Ratio	6.08%	5.21%
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period	87	
% Change from previous period	16.66%	

j) Return on Capital employed=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Profit before tax (A)	71.72	46.89
Finance Costs (B)	2.36	3.03
EBIT (C) = (A)-(B)	74.08	49.92
Capital Employed (G)=(D)+(E)+(F)	269.23	222.72
Tangible Net Worth* (D)	258.16	213.19
Total Debt (E)**	11.07	9.52
Deferred Tax Liability (F)	-	-
Ratio (C)/(G)	27.52%	22.41%
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period	510	
% Change from previous period	22.77%	

*Tangible net worth represents Total Assets Less Total Liabilities Less Intangible Assets

**Total Debt represents Long-term and Short-term borrowings



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Mindarika Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U74899DL1995PTC073692

k) Return on Investment = Net profit after tax divided by average equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net profit after tax	54.04	34.41
Average Equity*	243.69	207.85
Ratio	22.18%	16.56%
% Change from previous period / year	33.94%	

*Average Equity represents average of opening and closing Total Equity

Reason for change : Mainly due to increase in profits**40 Other Statutory Information**

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).



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41 Share-based compensation

The shareholders of the Parent Company had approved the UNO Minda Employee Stock Option Scheme – 2019 (herein referred as UNOMINDA ESOS-2019) through postal ballot resolution dated March 25, 2019.

During the earlier year, the NRC of holding company has approved and granted options to Eligible Employees of the Parent Company and its Subsidiaries. The plan envisaged grant of stock options to eligible employees at market price in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.

This scheme provided for conditional grant of Performance Shares at nominal value to eligible management employees as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time. The performance measures under this scheme include Group achieving the target market Capitalisation, as amended. The maximum number of equity shares to be allotted under the scheme are 1,01,020 at an exercise price of ₹325/- each. The scheme is monitored and supervised by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the holding company in compliance with the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and amendments thereof from time to time.

Accordingly, the expense pertaining to the Company is recharged by the parent company.

The terms and conditions related to the grant of the share options are as follows:

Scheme	Year	Date of Grant	Number of options granted	Vesting conditions	Exercise period	Exercise price (₹) per share	Fair value of the option on the date of grant (₹) per share
Minda Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019	2019-20	16-May-19	1,01,020	Achieving target of market capitalization of the parent Company	2 Year from the date of vesting	325/-	390.30/-

The number of share options under stock benefit plan is as follows:

Scheme	Year	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Forfeited/lapsed/expired/employee transferred during the year	Exercised during the year	Exercisable at the end of the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
Minda Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019	2020-21	1,01,020	-	-	-	-	1,01,020
	2021-22	1,01,020	3,581	30,444	-	-	74,156

Fair valuation

The parent company has provided the fair value of Share based payment cost that have been done by an independent valuer on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Model.

The following assumptions were used for calculation of fair value of grants:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.19%	7.13%
Expected life of options (years) [(year of vesting) + (contractual option term)/2]	4 years	4 years
Expected volatility (%)	44.70%	41.00%
Dividend yield	0.32%	0.63%

The Risk free rate being considered for the calculation is the interest rate applicable for a maturity equal to the expected life of the options based on the zero-coupon yield curve for Government Securities or 10 years Government bonds. Volatility calculation is a measure of the amount by which a price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate during the period. The measure volatility is used in option-pricing model is the annualized standard deviation of the continuously compounded rate of the return of the stock over a period of time. The dividend yield for the year is derived by dividing the dividend for the period with the current market price.

The above disclosure is based on the information, to the extent available with the Company.

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Employee stock option expenses

Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
1.57	0.14

42 Impact of COVID-19 on financial statements

In view of the pandemic relating to COVID-19, the Company has considered internal and external information and has performed an analysis based on current estimates while assessing the provision towards employee benefits and recoverability of right-of-use assets, trade receivables, non current assets and other current and financial assets, for any possible impact on the Financial Statements. The Company has also assessed the impact of this whole situation on its capital and financial resources, profitability, liquidity position, internal financial reporting controls etc. and is of the view that based on its present assessment this situation does not materially impact the financial statements. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the financial statement may differ from that estimated due to unforeseen circumstances and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

43 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.



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Mindarika Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All figures are in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

CIN:-U/4899DL1995PTC073692

44 Change in classification:

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company modified the classification of 'Security deposits' from 'Loans' to 'Other financial assets' to reflect the requirement of Schedule III amendments. Comparative amounts in the notes to the financial statements were reclassified for consistency. As a result ₹ 1.63 crores for the year ended 31 March 2021 was reclassified from 'Loans (non-current)' to 'other financial assets (non-current)' and ₹ 0.03 from 'Loans (current)' to 'other financial assets (current)'.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached:

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Ankush Goel

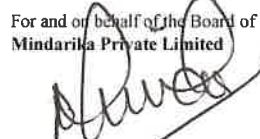
Partner

Membership No. : 505121

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 April 2022

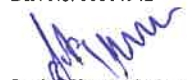
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mindarika Private Limited



Nirmal Kumar Minda

Managing Director

DIN No: 00014942



Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram

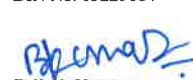
Date: 29 April 2022



Anil Singh Makhloga

Director

DIN No: 03225184



Brijesh Kumar

Company Secretary

Membership No. 36070