

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Minda D-Ten India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Minda D-Ten India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the 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 March 31, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.



Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies Indian Accounting Standards Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements. We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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 Ind AS 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



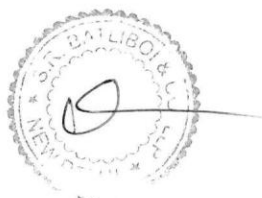
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been paid by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

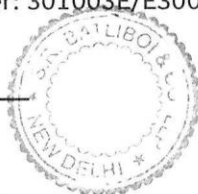

per **Vikas Mehra**

Partner

Membership Number: 94421

Place of Signature: New Delhi

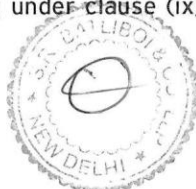
Date: May 09, 2019



Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under heading " Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Minda D-Ten India Private Limited ("the Company")

- (i)
 - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancy were identified on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of the immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii)
 - a. The company is regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales tax, duty of customs, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues that are applicable to it.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. The company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of a financial institution or to government and did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments. Hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.



- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of the Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005


per **Vikas Mehra**

Partner

Membership Number: 94421

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 09, 2019



ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MINDA D-TEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Minda D-Ten India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Vikas Mehra**

Partner

Membership Number: 94421

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 09, 2019

Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	0.46	0.32
(b) Intangible assets	5	0.10	0.02
(c) Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	6	0.01	0.01
(d) Other non-current assets	7	0.72	0.66
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	0.14	0.10
		1.43	1.11
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	2.26	1.32
(b) Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	10	48.75	42.80
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	0.25	0.20
- Others financial assets	6	0.08	0.15
(c) Other current assets	7	0.90	2.25
		52.24	46.72
Total Assets		53.67	47.83
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	4.99	4.99
(b) Other equity	13	7.85	4.31
Total equity		12.84	9.30
LIABILITIES			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	14	0.23	0.13
		0.23	0.13
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	15		
(i) Total Outstanding Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises		0.01	-
(ii) Total Outstanding Dues to Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		40.28	37.91
(b) Provisions	14	0.21	0.41
(c) Other current liabilities	16	0.10	0.08
		40.60	38.40
Total equity and liabilities		53.67	47.83

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No. 94421



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Amit Kumar Jain
Managing Director
DIN - 06940438

Suguru Omiya
Director
DIN - 08393069



Place: New Delhi
Date : May 09, 2019

Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and loss for year ended March 31, 2019
Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A Revenue from contracts with customers			
Revenue from contracts with customers	17	430.29	366.56
I Total income		430.29	366.56
B Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods		417.74	336.41
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories of traded goods	18	(0.94)	0.22
Excise duty on sale of goods		-	17.15
Employee benefits expense	19	3.01	2.50
Depreciation and amortization expense	20	0.09	0.12
Other expenses	21	4.99	4.44
II Total expenses		424.89	360.84
III Profit before tax (I-II)		5.40	5.72
IV Tax expense:			
-Current tax	8	1.84	2.01
-Deferred tax	8	(0.02)	0.05
Total tax expense		1.82	2.06
V Profit for the year (VI-VII)		3.58	3.66
VI Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses) on defined benefit plans	22	(0.06)	(0.02)
Income tax effect	22	0.02	0.01
Net comprehensive income not to be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods		(0.04)	(0.01)
VII Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax attributable to shareholders		(0.04)	(0.01)
VIII Total comprehensive income of the year, net of tax		3.54	3.65
Earnings per share:			
1) Basic	23	7.17	7.34
2) Diluted	23	7.17	7.34

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No. 94421



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Amit Kumar Jain
Managing Director
DIN - 06940438

Suguru Omiya
Director
DIN - 08393069



Place: New Delhi
Date : May 09, 2019

Minda D-Ten Private Limited (Formally Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Cash flow statement for year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	5.40	5.72
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Non-cash adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	0.09	0.12
Unrealised exchange (loss)/ gain	(0.14)	0.03
Operating profit before working capital changes	5.35	5.87
Adjustments		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(5.96)	(5.56)
Decrease in financial assets	0.07	-
Decrease in other assets	1.35	4.83
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(0.94)	15.49
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable and other payable	2.20	(19.55)
(Decrease)/Increase in current liabilities, provisions	(0.10)	0.40
Cash generated from operations	1.97	1.48
Income tax paid	(1.60)	(2.34)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	0.36	(0.86)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant, property and equipment (including capital in progress and capital advances)	(0.31)	(0.03)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(0.31)	(0.03)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	0.05	(0.89)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.20	1.09
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	0.25	0.20

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Minda D-Ten Private Limited (Formally Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Cash flow statement for year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

Components of cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	0.03	0.05
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts	0.22	0.15
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	0.25	0.20

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 2)

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



Per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No. 94421



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 09, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as
Minda F-Ten Private Limited)**



Amit Kumar Jain
Managing Director
DIN - 06940438



Suguru Omiya
Director
DIN - 08393069



Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019
Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Share capital*	Other Equity		Total equity (1+2)
		Retained earnings (note 13)	Total Reserves and surplus (2)	
	(1)			
As at April 01, 2017 (A)	4.99	0.66	0.66	5.65
Add: Profit for the year	-	3.66	3.66	3.66
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income (B)	-	3.65	3.65	3.65
As at March 31, 2018 (A+B)	4.99	4.31	4.31	9.30
Add: Profit for the year	-	3.58	3.58	3.58
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Total comprehensive income (C)	-	3.54	3.54	3.54
As at March 31, 2019 (A+B+C)	4.99	7.85	7.85	12.84

* 0.499 Cr.(March 31, 2018 .499 Cr) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No. 94421



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
**Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly
Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)**

Amit Kumar Jain
Managing Director
DIN - 06940438

Suguru Omiya
Director
DIN - 08393069

Place: New Delhi
Date : May 09, 2019



MINDA D-TEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS “MINDA F-TEN PRIVATE LIMITED”.)
Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Corporate information

Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (formerly known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited) ('the Company') was incorporated on July 11, 2012 under the Provisions of Companies Act. The Company is a subsidiary of Minda Industries Limited (w.e.f January 1, 2018 as Minda Industries Limited has acquired 51% shares of the Company from former share holders i.e. Minda Investments Limited and Mr. N.K. Minda who hold 31% and 20% shares respectively). The Company is engaged in the business of trading of car infotainment products. It purchases products exclusively from Denso Ten Minda India Private Limited as per the JV agreement between Minda Company and Denso Company (earlier known as Fujitsu Company). The registered office of the Company is located at B-64/1, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi - 110052.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 29.

2. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). Ind AS is applicable to the Company during the year ended March 31, 2018 (transition date being April 01, 2016). Our Company, being subsidiary of Minda Industries Limited ("MIL"), prepared its financial statements as per Ind AS accordingly.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are based on current/ non-current classification.

Assets

An asset is treated 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.

Liabilities

A liability is 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



MINDA D-TEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS “MINDA F-TEN PRIVATE LIMITED”.)
Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

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

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use and cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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

The Company has elected Ind AS 101 exemption and continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress comprises the cost of tangible assets that are not ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

Category of Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives estimated by the management (Years)
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Office equipment	5
Computers	
- End user devices, such as desktops, laptops, etc.	3



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

(iii) Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation and useful lives

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

Intangible assets comprise computer software having an estimated useful life of 3 to 6 years as per the management estimate and are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(iv) Inventories

Inventories which comprise traded goods and components are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

- **Traded goods and components:** Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

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

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(v) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a Company operates and is normally the currency in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash. All the financial information presented in INR crores, except where otherwise stated.



Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements

(vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Sale of equipment

Revenue from sale of equipment is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any)

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

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (xi) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement



Service Income

Revenues from services are recognized over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The company collects service tax on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(vii) Leases

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

For arrangements entered into prior to the Ind AS transition date i.e. April 01, 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

Operating lease

A lease where risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor is classified as operating lease.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless:

- (a) another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- (b) the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

(viii) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is



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recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- ▶ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ▶ The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

- ▶ Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- ▶ Net interest expense or income

(ix) Provisions (other than employee benefits)

General

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(i) 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.

(x) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.



Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

The category applies to the Company's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits and other loans and advances, etc.

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The accretion of EIR is recorded as an income or expense in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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



The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings etc.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

(xi) Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g., trade and other receivables, security deposits, loan to employees, etc.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(xii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Companies of assets ('CGU').

An impairment loss is recognized, if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.



Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed 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.

(xiii) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(xiv) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(xv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(xvi) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of reporting period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

(xvii) 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



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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.



4 Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

a) Property, plant and equipment (net)

The details of property, plant and equipment (net) :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Plant and Machinery	0.09	0.08
Furniture and Fixtures	0.04	0.04
Vehicles	0.29	0.15
Office Equipments	0.03	0.04
Computers	0.01	0.01
Total	0.46	0.32

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Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
As at April 01, 2017	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.24	0.46
Additions	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.24	0.49
Additions	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.21
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
As at March 31, 2019	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.42	0.70
Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2017	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.09
Charge for the year	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	0.04	0.08
Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at March 31, 2018	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.17
Charge for the year	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.07
Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at March 31, 2019	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.24
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2019	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.29	0.46
As at March 31, 2018	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.15	0.32
As at March 31, 2017	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.37



5 Intangible assets

a) Details of intangible assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Intangible assets		
- Computer software	0.10	0.02
Total	0.10	0.02

b) Disclosures regarding gross block of intangible assets, accumulated amortisation and net block are as given below:

Particulars	Computer softwares	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2017	0.06	0.06
Add: Additions	-	-
At March 31, 2018	0.06	0.06
Add: Additions	0.10	0.10
At March 31, 2019	0.16	0.16
Amortisation and Impairment		
At April 01, 2017	-	-
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	0.04	0.04
At March 31, 2018	0.04	0.04
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	0.02	0.02
At March 31, 2019	0.06	0.06
Net book value		
At March 31, 2019	0.10	0.10
At March 31, 2018	0.02	0.02
At March 31, 2017	0.06	0.06

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6 Financial assets

a) Breakup of financial assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Trade receivables (Refer note 10)	48.75	42.80
B. Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 11)	0.25	0.20
C. Other financial assets		
Non- current		
Security deposits	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01
Current		
Security deposits	0.08	0.15
	0.08	0.15
Total (C)	0.09	0.16
Total (A + B + C)	49.09	43.16
Total current	49.08	43.15
Total non- current	0.01	0.01
	49.09	43.16

b) Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivables	48.75	42.80
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25	0.20
Other financial assets	0.09	0.16
Total	49.09	43.16

7 Other assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

The details of other assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non- current		
Advance income tax	0.72	0.66
Total (A)	0.72	0.66
Current		
Balance with statutory / government authorities	0.83	2.14
Prepaid expenses	0.03	0.03
Advance to suppliers	0.02	-
Advance to employees	0.02	0.08
Total (B)	0.90	2.25
Total (A+B)	1.62	2.91
Total current	0.90	2.25
Total non -current	0.72	0.66



8 Income tax

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

Statement of profit and loss:

Profit or loss section

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Tax Expense:		
Current tax	1.84	2.01
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.02)	0.05
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	1.82	2.06

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Accounting profit before income tax	5.40	5.72
At India's statutory income tax rate of 33.384% (March 31, 2018: 33.063%)	1.80	1.86
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(0.03)
Others	0.02	(0.03)
At the effective income tax rate	1.82	1.79
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	1.82	2.06

Deferred tax:	Balance sheet	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets relates to the following :		
Impact of expenditures charged to statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	0.18	0.10
	0.18	0.10
Deferred tax liability relates to the following :		
Property, plant and equipment: impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	(0.04)	-
	(0.04)	-
Total deferred tax assets (Net)	0.14	0.10

As per para 71 of Ind AS-12 the company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.



9 Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

a) Details of inventories:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Traded goods (including sales in transit) [INR Nil (March 31, 2018: INR 0.87 cr.)]	2.26	1.32
Total	2.26	1.32

10 Trade receivables

a) Details of trade receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured - considered good		
Trade receivables	48.56	42.55
Receivables from related parties (refer note 29)	0.19	0.25
	48.75	42.80
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
Total (A)	48.75	42.80

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of not more than 30-60 days.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Details of cash and cash equivalents:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks: -Current account	0.22	0.15
Cash in hand	0.03	0.05
Total	0.25	0.20

b) For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks: -Current account	0.22	0.15
Cash in hand	0.03	0.05
Total	0.25	0.20



12 Share Capital

a) Details of share capital is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised share capital		
0.50 cr. (March 31, 2019: 0.50 cr., March 31, 2018: 0.50 cr.) equity shares of INR 10 each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
0.49 cr. (March 31, 2019: 0.49 cr., March 31, 2018: 0.49 cr.) equity shares of INR 10 each	4.99	4.99
	4.99	4.99

b) Reconciliation of authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital:

i. Reconciliation of authorised share capital as at year end :

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount in Cr
At April 01, 2017	0.50	5.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2018	0.50	5.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2019	0.50	5.00

ii. Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and paid up share capital as at year end:

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 01, 2017	0.50	4.99
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2018	0.50	4.99
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2019	0.50	4.99

c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

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

During the year, no interim/ final dividend has been paid or proposed by the Company.

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

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid Denso Ten Limited, Japan(formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Limited)	0.24	49%	0.24	49%
Minda Industries Limited (w.e.f January 01, 2018)	0.26	51%	0.26	51%

Note: During the financial year 2017-18 Minda Investment has transferred its shares to Minda Industries Limited w.e.f. January 01, 2018.

- e) There are no bonus issue or buy back of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
- f) As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

13 Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
At April 01, 2017	0.66	0.66
Profit for the year	3.66	3.66
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(0.01)	(0.01)
At March 31, 2018	4.31	4.31
Profit for the year	3.58	3.58
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(0.04)	(0.04)
At March 31, 2019	7.85	7.85

Distribution Proposed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Proposed dividends on equity shares*		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019: INR 2.12 per share (March 31, 2018 :INR Nil per share)	1.06	-
Dividend distribution tax on Proposed dividend	0.18	-
	0.88	

* Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to approval at the forth coming annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability (including DDT thereon) at March 31, 2019.

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14 Provisions

a) Details of provisions:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non- current		
Provision for gratuity	0.23	0.13
Total (A)	0.23	0.13
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	0.02	0.02
Provision for compensated absences	0.19	0.12
Other provisions		
Provision for tax	-	0.27
Total (B)	0.21	0.41
Total (A+B)	0.44	0.54

15 Trade payables

a) Details of trade payables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables		
- Trade payables (Refer Note 27)	0.33	0.26
- Related parties (refer Note 29)	39.33	37.04
Other payables		
- Other payables	0.62	0.61
Total	40.29	37.91

b) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 days terms.

c) Breakup of financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables	40.29	37.91
Total	40.29	37.91

16 Other current liabilities

a) Details of other liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Statutory dues	0.10	0.08
Total	0.10	0.08

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17 Revenue from contracts with customers

a) The details of revenue from operations is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Sale of products		
Traded goods*	428.75	364.57
Total sale of products (A)	428.75	364.57
Other operating revenue:		
Sale of services	1.54	1.67
- Income from sale of components (net)	-	0.32
Total other operating revenue (B)	1.54	1.99
Revenue from operations (A+B)	430.29	366.56

*For F.Y. 2017-18 sale of goods includes excise duty collected from customers of INR 17.15 cr. Sale of goods net of excise duty is INR 347.42 Cr. .

Revenue from operations for periods up to 30 June 2017 includes excise duty. From 1 July 2017 onwards the excise duty and most indirect taxes in India have been subsumed by Goods and Service Tax (GST). The group collects GST on behalf of the Government. Hence, GST is not included in Revenue from contracts with customers.

b) Detail of products sold:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Details of finished goods sold		
Car infotainment devices	428.75	364.57
Total	428.75	364.57

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18 Decrease in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Changes in inventories of traded goods	(0.94)	0.22
Total	(0.94)	0.22

a) Detailed breakup of the changes in inventories of traded goods is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening stock		
Traded goods (refer note 9)	1.32	1.54
Total A	1.32	1.54
Closing stock		
Traded goods (refer note 9)	2.26	1.32
Total B	2.26	1.32
Changes in inventories of traded goods		
Traded goods (refer note 9)	(0.94)	0.22
Total (A-B)	(0.94)	0.22

Details of inventory

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Traded Goods		
Car infotainment devices	2.26	1.32
Total	2.26	1.32

19 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus (includes wages for contract labour)	2.51	2.17
Contributions to provident and other funds	0.10	0.07
Gratuity expense (Refer note 25)	0.04	0.03
Staff welfare expense	0.36	0.24
Total	3.01	2.50

20 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 4.1)	0.07	0.08
Amortization of intangible assets (Refer note 5)	0.02	0.04
Total	0.09	0.12



21 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rent	0.35	0.40
Repair and maintenance (others)	0.01	0.01
Rates and taxes	-	0.18
Insurance	-	0.01
Legal and professional expenses	0.13	0.26
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	0.11	0.12
Bad debts written off	-	0.06
Communication cost	0.13	0.15
Travelling and conveyance	0.60	0.68
Business promotion	0.18	0.19
Freight and packing charges	1.58	1.25
Shared services- management & administration	1.07	0.89
Miscellaneous expenses	0.78	0.24
CSR Expenditure (refer details below)	0.05	-
Total	4.99	4.44

Payment made to auditors is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	0.05	0.07
- Tax audit fee	0.02	0.02
- Limited Review	0.02	0.01
In other capacity	-	-
- Other services (including certification)	0.01	0.01
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	0.01
Total	0.11	0.12

Details of CSR Expenditure

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A) Gross Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year		0.05	-
B) Amount spent during the year ending on 31st March, 2019	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.05	-	0.05
C) Amount spent during the year ending on 31st March, 2018	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-	-



22 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	Retained earnings	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans (Refer note 25)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Income tax effect	0.02	0.01
	(0.04)	(0.01)

23 Earnings per share (EPS)

- Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
- Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.
- The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company	3.58	3.66
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	0.50	0.50
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value INR 10 per share)	7.17	7.34

- There have been no transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

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24 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Contingencies

Contingent liability may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Property, plant and equipment

Refer note 3 for the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in note 4.

Intangible assets

Refer note 3 for the estimated useful life of intangible assets. The carrying value of intangible assets has been disclosed in note 5.

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25 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes provident fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised INR 0.10 cr. (March 31, 2018: INR 0.07 Cr.) for provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

b) Gratuity scheme

The Company offers the employee benefit schemes of Gratuity to its employees. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Company with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure @ 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Unfunded)
Change in benefit obligation		
1 Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	0.15	0.10
2 Add: Current service cost	0.03	0.02
3 Less: Acquisition adjustment	-	-
4 Add: Net Interest cost (Income)	0.01	0.01
5 Add: Actuarial (gain) / loss	0.06	0.02
6 Less: Benefits paid		
7 Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	0.25	0.15
Current	0.02	0.02
Non-current	0.23	0.13

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Unfunded)
Cost for the year included under employee benefit		
Add: Current service cost	0.03	0.02
Add: Interest cost	0.01	0.01
Add: Actuarial (gain) / loss	0.06	0.02
Net cost	0.10	0.05

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Unfunded)
Actuarial gain / loss recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
1 Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year - obligation	0.06	0.02
2 Total (gain) / loss for the year	0.06	0.02
3 Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in the year in Other comprehensive income	0.06	0.02



Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Gratuity	Gratuity
	(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
Economic assumptions		
1 Discount rate	7.70%	7.80%
2 Rate of increase in compensation levels	6.00%	6.00%
Demographic assumptions		
1 Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	22.62	23.62
2 Retirement Age (years)	58 years	58 years
3 Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ultimate	
Withdrawal Rate		
1 unto 30 years	20%	20%
2 Ages from 31-44	8%	8%
3 Above 44 years	7%	7%

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

Net (assets) / liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet and experience adjustments on actuarial gain / (loss) for benefit obligation and plan assets.

i. Gratuity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of obligation	0.25	0.15
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (assets) / liability	0.25	0.15

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Gratuity	Gratuity
A. Discount rate		
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(0.01)	(0.01)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	0.01	0.01
B. Salary escalation rate		
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	0.01	-
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(0.01)	-

The expected benefit payments in future years is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
0 to 1 Year	0.02	0.01
1 to 2 Year	-	0.01
2 to 3 Year	-	0.01
3 to 4 Year	-	0.01
4 to 5 Year	-	0.01
5 to 6 Year	-	0.01
6 Year onwards	0.21	0.10

c) Compensated absences

Compensated absences include earned leaves and sick leaves. These have been provided on accrual basis, based on year end actuarial valuation.



26 Commitments

a) Capital and other commitments

- (1) Capital commitments (net of advance) are INR NIL (March 31, 2018: INR 0.05 cr.)
(2) Others commitments (net of advances) are INR NIL (March 31, 2018: INR 0.01 cr.)

(3) Commitments relating to lease arrangements

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The total rent expense under these agreements during the year ended March 31, 2019 is INR 0.35 Cr. (March 31, 2018: INR 0.40 Cr.). All the lease agreements are for a period less than 12 months

27 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0.01	-
Interest due on above	-	-
	0.01	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

28 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of car infotainment products. The entire operations are governed by the same set of risk and returns and, hence, the same has been considered as representing a single primary segment.

Since the Company's business activity falls within a single business segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind AS-108 'Operating Segments' other than those already provided in the Financial Statements.

Geographical segments:

The Company sells its products and services within India and do not have any operations in economic environments with different set of risks and returns. Hence, it is considered to be operating in a single geographical segment.



Minda D-Ten India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in crores, unless otherwise stated

29. Related party disclosures

1. Name of related party and related party relationship

Holding Company

Minda Industries Limited (w.e.f. January 01, 2018)

Entities having significant influence or under common influence/ control with whom transaction have taken place during the year

Mindarika Private Limited
Denso Ten Minda India Private Limited (formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Minda India Private Limited)
Denso Ten Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Limited)
Denso Ten (Thailand) Co. Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten (Thailand) Co. Limited)
Minda Investments Limited
Denso Ten Singapore Pvt. Ltd (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Singapore Pvt. Ltd)
Denso Ten Trading (Tianjin) Limited (formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Trading (Tianjin) Limited)
Denso Haryana Pvt Ltd
Denso Ten (Europe) GmbH

Key Management Personnel

Yoshimasa Yanagimoto - Whole Time Director
Amit Kumar Jain- Managing Director

2. Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Nature of transactions	Holding Company		Entities having Significant influence or under common influence/ control		Key management personnel	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(A) Purchases of fixed assets Minda Industries Limited Denso Ten Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Limited)	0.10 -	- -	- -	0.01 -	- -	- -
(B) Purchases of traded goods (inclusive of taxes) Denso Ten (Thailand) Co. Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten (Thailand) Co. Limited) Denso Ten Trading (Tianjin) Limited (formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Trading (Tianjin) Limited) Denso Ten Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Limited) Fujitsu General Limited Denso Ten Singapore Pvt. Ltd (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Singapore Pvt. Ltd) Denso Ten Minda India Private Limited (formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Minda India Private Limited)	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	0.01 - 0.01 - - 496.32	2.41 9.65 7.95 7.88 7.66 415.25	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
(C) Reimbursement of expenses Denso Ten Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Limited) Denso Ten (Thailand) Co. Limited (Formerly known as Fujitsu Ten (Thailand) Co. Limited) Minda Industries Limited (w.e.f. January 01, 2018) Denso Ten Minda India Private Limited (formerly known as Fujitsu Ten Minda India Private Limited)	- - 0.05 -	- - 0.00 -	0.08 - 0.03 -	0.04 0.00 - -	- - - -	- - - -



30 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, all equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company reviews the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure.

31 Fair values

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

a) Fair value of financial assets:

Particulars	Carrying values		Fair values	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial assets where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade receivables *	48.75	42.80	48.75	42.80
Cash and cash equivalents *	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.20
Security deposit*	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.16
Total (A+B)	49.09	43.16	49.09	43.16

b) Fair value of financial liabilities:

Particulars	Carrying values		Fair values	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial assets where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade payables *	40.29	37.91	40.29	37.91
Total (A+B)	40.29	37.91	40.29	37.91

* Management has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables and Interest accrued on borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Discount rate used in determining fair value

The interest rate used to discount estimated future cash flows, where applicable, are based on the incremental borrowing rate of borrower which in case of financial liabilities is average market cost of borrowings of the Company and in case of financial asset is the average market rate of similar credit rated instrument. The company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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32 Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade receivables	48.75	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25	-	-	-
Security deposit	0.09	-	-	-
Total	49.09	-	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade payables	40.29	-	-	-
Total	40.29	-	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade receivables	42.80	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.20	-	-	-
Security deposit	0.16	-	-	-
Total	43.16	-	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade payables	37.91	-	-	-
Total	37.91	-	-	-

Management has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables and Interest accrued on borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.



33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables, borrowings, security deposits and payables for property, plant and equipment. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash, fixed deposits and security deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by Finance department that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Finance department provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities.

i) 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 interest bearing financial liabilities includes borrowings with fixed interest rates.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company transacts business in local currency as well as in foreign currency. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company may use currency swaps or forward contracts towards hedging risk resulting from changes and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rate as per the risk management policy.

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

Exposure gain/(loss)	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Particulars	Change +1%	Change -1%	Change +1%	Change -1%
Trade Receivable	-	-	0.00	0.00
Trade Payable	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)	0.02

B. Credit risk

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

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of financial assets (trade receivable) disclosed in Note 10. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

Further, the Company's customer base majorly includes Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), Large Corporates and Tier-1 vendors of OEMs. Based on the past trend of recoverability of outstanding trade receivables, the Company has not incurred material losses on account of bad debts. Hence, no adjustment has been made on account of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model.



C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2019	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	40.29	-	-	-	40.29
Total	-	40.29	-	-	-	40.29

As at March 31, 2018	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	37.91	-	-	-	37.91
Total	-	37.91	-	-	-	37.91

34 The Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects it to be completed before the filing of tax return for the current period. The management confirms that all transactions with associated enterprises are undertaken at negotiated contracted prices on usual commercial terms and is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length and thus, no adjustments are likely to arise which will have to be recorded in any subsequent period.

35 The Company has received notice from Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence, Gurugram Zonal unit alleging that by not including the cost of drawings, designs, Specifications, the Company has suppressed the value of moulds, dies, components causing short payment of Central Excise duty. The amount involved is Rs.1,84,63,137/-. While the Company is in process of filing reply to this notice (for which it has sought an extension), based on various consultation done by it both internally and at industry platforms, it is confident that it shall be able to sustain its present position and thus is confident that no liability shall arise on it and hence doesn't carry any provision in this regard. The facts are disclosed from a contingent liability standpoint.

36 Events after the reporting period

The board of directors have proposed dividend after the balance sheet date which are subject to approval by the shareholders at the annual general meeting. Refer note 13 for details.

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- 37 Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in March, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company intends to adopt this standards, if applicable, when they become effective. As the Company does not have any material leases, therefore the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact in its Financial Statements.
- 38 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where ever necessary, to confirm to this years classification.

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants


per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No. 94421



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Minda D-Ten India Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Minda F-Ten Private Limited)


Amit Kumar Jain
Managing Director
DIN - 06940438


Suguru Omiya
Director
DIN - 08393069

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 09, 2019