

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March, 2020, 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 31 March, 2020, 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 standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 53 to the financial statements, which describes the uncertainties arising due to Covid-19 pandemic on the Company's operations and estimates as assessed by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Various pricing liabilities and its impact on recognition of revenue (as described in Note 48 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)	
<p>Revenue is measured by the Company at the fair value of consideration received/ receivable from its customers and in determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration such as price adjustment to be passed on to the customers based on various parameters like negotiation based on savings on material and other factors.</p> <p>The Company business requires passing on these credits to the customers once negotiation are finally settled for the sales made by the Company during the year. The estimated liabilities based on various negotiation documents/ consideration at year end is shown in note 48 to the financial statements and the consequential impact on revenue is disclosed in note 48 to the financial statements.</p> <p>We have considered this as a key audit matter on account of the significant judgement and estimate involved in calculation of price adjustments to be recorded as at the year end.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition including the policy for recording price adjustments in terms of Ind AS 115. Obtained an understanding of the revenue process, and the assumptions used by the management in the process of calculation of price adjustments as per the customer contracts, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. Evaluated management's methodology and assumptions used in the calculations of price adjustments as per customer contracts. Tested completeness, arithmetical accuracy and validity of the data used in the computation of price adjustments as per customer contracts. Tested, on sample basis, credit notes issued and payments made as per customer contracts/ agreed price negotiations Performed various analytical procedures to identify any unusual trends and identify unusual items for further testing.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the

preparation of these standalone 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 judgements 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 standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's

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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.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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,

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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 standalone 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 the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone 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 31 March, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 39(b) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership Number: 094421

UDIN: 20094421AAAACQ2285

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: June 17, 2020

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements” of our report.

RE: LUMAX AUTO TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED ('THE COMPANY')

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment except for the building (non factory) capitalised during the previous year, are held in the name of the Company. As explained to us, registration of title deeds is in progress in respect of the building (non factory) acquired during the previous year amounting to ₹ 421.36 Lakhs.
- (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. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by the management at year end and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations.
- (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, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the investments made have been complied by the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, guarantees, and securities granted 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) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of automobile components, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities except for delays in respect of TDS for the month of March 20 amounting to ₹ 221.04 lakhs..
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other 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 records of the Company, the dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements” of our report. (Contd.)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
1.	Income Tax Act, 1961	929.95 lakhs	Assessment year 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax
2.	Goods and Service Tax	17.15 lakhs	Financial year 16-17, 17-18	GST Commissionerate
3.	Custom Act, 1962 (Duty drawback)	18.72 lakhs	Financial year 19-20	Assistant Commissioner of Custom
4.	Goods and Service Tax	1.03 lakhs	Financial year 16-17, 17-18	GST Commissionerate
5.	Income Tax Act, 1961	3.85 lakhs	Assessment year 2012-13	Income tax Appellate tribunal
6.	Income Tax Act, 1961	2.76 lakhs	Assessment year 2015-16	Income tax Appellate tribunal
7.	Income Tax Act, 1961	13.95 lakhs	Assessment year 2017-18	Income tax Appellate tribunal

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a bank, financial institution or government dues. There is no debenture outstanding during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans 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 material 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 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: 094421
UDIN: 20094421AAAACQ2285

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: June 17, 2020

Annexure 2 To the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Lumax Auto Technologies 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 Lumax Auto Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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. 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 standalone 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 the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Annexure 2 To the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited (Contd.)

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING WITH REFERENCE TO THESE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership Number: 094421

UDIN: 20094421AAAACQ2285

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: June 17, 2020

Standalone Balance Sheet

As at March 31, 2020

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated #)
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3 (a)	20,342.65	20,430.76
Capital work in progress	3 (b)	113.05	205.11
Intangible assets	4	133.71	95.25
Right-to-use asset	5	2,141.78	-
Investment property	6	1,815.92	1,873.33
Investment in a subsidiaries and a joint venture	7	6,211.22	5,240.76
Income tax assets(net)	8	78.99	231.62
Financial assets			
- Investments	9	5,014.16	10,127.67
- Loans	10	471.16	444.26
- Other financial assets	11	150.00	5.00
Other non- current assets	12	1,357.91	643.84
Assets classified as held for sale	13	-	366.22
	(A)	37,830.55	39,663.82
II. Current assets			
Inventories	14	3,963.97	3,263.52
Financial assets			
- Investments	9	1,130.70	1,851.10
- Loans	10	47.85	13.46
- Trade receivables	15	16,484.89	22,728.07
- Cash and cash equivalents	16	3,114.93	1,389.90
- Other bank balances	17	4,516.05	2,371.65
- Others financial assets	11	271.87	117.69
Other current assets	12	1,354.82	854.01
		30,885.08	32,589.40
Assets classified as held for sale	13	366.22	3,999.44
Total current assets	(B)	31,251.30	36,588.84
Total Assets	(A+B)	69,081.85	76,252.66
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Equity			
Equity share capital	18	1,363.15	1,363.15
Other equity	19	40,066.57	43,229.28
Total equity	(A)	41,429.72	44,592.43
II. Liabilities			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	11.62	32.72
Other non-current liabilities	23	1,856.65	-
Provisions	21	-	258.44
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	1,237.74	1,812.12
Total Non Current Liabilities	(B)	3,106.01	2,103.28
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	20	6,500.00	5,015.30
- Trade payables	24		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		651.22	2,527.29
- total outstanding dues of creditors other then micro and small enterprises		11,611.46	16,346.93
- Other financial liabilities	25	1,896.45	2,896.60
Provisions	21	1,037.19	513.96
Other current liabilities	23	2,849.80	2,256.87
Total Current Liabilities	(C)	24,546.12	29,556.95
Total Liabilities		27,652.13	31,660.23
Total equity and liabilities	(A+B+C)	69,081.85	76,252.66
# Due to merger of wholly owned subsidiary	37(c)		

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

As per our report of even date

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E / E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership. No. 094421

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

D. K. Jain

Chairman

DIN : 00085848

Ashish Dubey

Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

Anmol Jain

Managing Director

DIN : 00004993

Anil Tyagi

Company Secretary

Membership No.- A16825

Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019 (Restated #)
Continuing Operations			
I Revenue from contract with customer	26	94,236.07	95,764.60
II Other income	27	2,717.95	2,317.35
III Total income		96,954.02	98,081.95
IV Expenses			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	28	49,586.92	51,092.77
Cost of moulds consumed	29	641.96	473.65
Purchases of traded goods	28 (a)	15,484.12	14,761.23
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	30	(542.28)	476.98
Employee benefits expense	31	9,592.30	9,736.73
Finance costs	32	713.98	259.90
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	2,694.69	2,244.69
Other expenses	34	12,657.28	11,843.56
V Total expenses		90,828.97	90,889.51
VI Profit before tax from continuing operation (III-V)		6,125.05	7,192.44
VII Tax expense:			
Current tax	22	1,549.71	2,055.79
MAT credit (entitlement)/utilised	22	-	284.52
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	22	(40.17)	25.25
Deferred tax	22	(511.87)	135.41
Total tax expense		997.67	2,500.97
Net Profit from Continuing Operations		5,127.38	4,691.47
VIII Discontinued operations			
Profit before tax for the period / year from Discontinued operations	13	948.58	1,758.42
Less: Tax expenses	13	123.29	492.42
		825.29	1,266.00
IX Profit for the year (VI-VII+VIII)		5,952.67	5,957.47
X Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent period			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	35	(54.31)	(28.84)
Income tax effect	35	13.67	10.07
Loss on FVTOCI equity securities	35	(5,113.50)	(1,879.82)
Income tax effect	35	48.84	154.70
XI Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(5,105.30)	(1,743.88)
XII Total comprehensive income of the year, net of tax		847.37	4,213.59
XIII Earnings per share for face value of ₹ 2 each :			
Earnings per share for continuing operation: (In ₹) :	36	7.52	6.88
- Basic and diluted			
Earnings per share for Discontinued operation: (In ₹) :			
- Basic and diluted	36	1.21	1.86
Earnings per share for Continuing and Discontinued operation: (In ₹) :	36		
- Basic & Diluted		8.73	8.74
# Due to merger of wholly owned subsidiary	37(c)		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E / E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership. No. 094421

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

D. K. Jain

Chairman

DIN : 00085848

Ashish Dubey

Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

Anmol Jain

Managing Director

DIN : 00004993

Anil Tyagi

Company Secretary

Membership No.- A16825

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Restated #)
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	6,125.05	7,192.44
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	948.58	1,758.42
Non-cash adjustments:		
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,282.40	2,281.34
Amortisation of intangible assets	354.88	45.93
Depreciation on investment properties	57.41	57.41
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment	(16.51)	(37.71)
Dividend Income	(760.70)	(407.90)
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required, written back	(191.77)	(46.58)
Provision for doubtful debt	76.42	15.45
Outstanding Balance written off	177.36	-
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	23.55	(19.51)
Rent income	(453.55)	-
Interest income	(295.68)	(145.23)
Interest expenses	713.98	259.90
Unrealised loss / (gain) on investment in mutual fund	103.00	(124.00)
Operating profit before working capital changes	9,144.42	10,829.96
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	6,166.76	1,777.13
Increase in financial assets	(312.76)	(136.28)
Increase in other assets	(1,538.47)	271.33
Increase in inventories	(700.45)	(810.36)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payable and other payable	(6,443.32)	(4,472.49)
Increase in current liabilities, provisions, financial liability	(481.87)	627.33
Cash generated from operations	5,834.31	8,086.62
Direct taxes paid	(1,334.04)	(2,872.07)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	4,500.27	5,214.55
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets (including capital in progress and capital advances)	(710.01)	(3,667.11)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	2,230.39	58.98
Dividend Received	760.70	407.90
Investments in subsidiary and Joint ventures	(970.45)	(3,733.51)
Redemption / (purchase) of mutual fund	814.98	(315.48)
Realised Gain on investment in mutual fund	(197.58)	65.49
(Investment in)/Proceeds from maturity of bank deposits	(2,144.40)	(1,364.67)
Rent received	453.55	-
Interest received	247.98	154.39
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	485.16	(8,394.01)

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Restated #)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from long term borrowings (net)	(21.10)	(22.55)
Proceeds/ (Repayments of) from short term borrowing (net)	1,484.70	5,015.30
Dividend paid (including tax thereon)	(4,010.02)	(1,584.33)
Interest paid	(713.98)	(259.90)
Net cash generating/(used in) from financing activities (C)	(3,260.40)	3,148.52
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,725.03	(30.94)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,389.90	1,420.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,114.93	1,389.90
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	3.67	4.96
Cheques/ drafts on hand		
Balance with banks		
- On current accounts	2,879.02	622.62
- On cash credit account	-	4.63
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	232.23	757.68
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	3,114.93	1,389.90
# Due to merger of wholly owned subsidiary - Refer note 37(c)		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E / E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner
Membership. No. 094421

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

D. K. Jain

Chairman
DIN : 00085848

Ashish Dubey

Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : June 17, 2020

Anmol Jain

Managing Director
DIN : 00004993

Anil Tyagi

Company Secretary
Membership No.- A16825

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital (1)	Other Equity						Total equity (1+2)
		Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	FVTOCI reserve	Total reserves and surplus (2)	
As at April 01, 2018	1,363.15	9,068.73	69.09	4,528.55	1,477.00	9,333.59	24,476.96	25,840.11
Add: Amount reclassified on account of merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37C)	-	15,265.35	300.37	-	405.58	151.76	16,123.06	16,123.06
Total as at April 01, 2018 (Restated #)	1,363.15	24,334.08	369.46	4,528.55	1,882.58	9,485.35	40,600.02	41,963.17
Add: Profit for the year	-	5,957.47	-	-	-	-	5,957.47	5,957.47
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	(18.77)	-	-	-	(1,725.11)	(1,743.88)	(1,743.88)
Total comprehensive income	-	5,938.70	-	-	-	(1,725.11)	4,213.59	4,213.59
Less: Dividend Paid	-	(1,363.15)	-	-	-	-	(1,363.15)	(1,363.15)
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	(221.18)	-	-	-	-	(221.18)	(221.18)
Less: Amount Transfer to General Reserve	-	(147.00)	-	-	147.00	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019 (Restated #)	1,363.15	28,541.45	369.46	4,528.55	2,029.58	7,760.24	43,229.28	44,592.43
Add: Profit for the year	-	5,952.67	-	-	-	-	5,952.67	5,952.67
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	(40.64)	-	-	-	(5,064.66)	(5,105.30)	(5,105.30)
Transfer to General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	5,912.03	-	-	-	(5,064.66)	847.37	847.37
Less: Dividend Paid	-	(3,407.95)	-	-	-	-	(3,407.95)	(3,407.95)
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	(602.14)	-	-	-	-	(602.14)	(602.14)
As at March 31, 2020	1,363.15	30,443.40	369.46	4,528.55	2,029.58	2,695.58	40,066.57	41,429.72

Due to merger of wholly owned subsidiary - Refer note 37(c)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E / E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership. No. 094421

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

D. K. Jain

Chairman

DIN : 00085848

Ashish Dubey

Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

Anmol Jain

Managing Director

DIN : 00004993

Anil Tyagi

Company Secretary

Membership No.- A16825

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Lumax Auto Technologies Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the company is located 2nd Floor, Harbans Bhawan-II, Commercial Complex, Nangal Raya, New Delhi- 110046

The Company is principally engaged in the manufacturing of automotive components. Information on the Company's structure is provided in Note 37. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 40.

During the year, the Company has received approval from the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on October 31, 2019 in respect of merger of the Company with its wholly owned subsidiary namely; Lumax DK Auto Industries Limited. Appointed date as per scheme is April 01, 2018 and accordingly, the Company has applied principles of Appendix C to Ind-AS 103 on 'Business Combinations of entities under Common Control' w.e.f. April 01, 2018 and restated the previous year comparatives. Further March 31, 2019 of LDK was audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants. (Refer note 37 (c) for detailed disclosures in this regard).

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 17, 2020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) financial statements.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted.

2.1 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 from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement.

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

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (₹ 00,000), except wherever otherwise stated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

A. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and Amended Standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending 31 March 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

i. Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor. The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application being April 01, 2019. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at April 01, 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-to-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. In accordance with the modified retrospective method of adoption, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset an amount equal to lease liability.

Refer note 5 for detailed impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases" on the financial statements of the Company.

ii. Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

1. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
2. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities

3. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
4. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with

one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example; (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

iii. Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

iv. Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period.

The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.
- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

v. Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to

the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements as the Company is in compliance with the said amendment.

Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018

i. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

ii. Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

iv. Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

B. Investment in subsidiaries and Joint Venture

The investment in subsidiary and Joint venture are carried at cost as per IND AS 27. The Company regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), determines whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability

to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Company controls an investee if and only if it has all the following:

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

Investments are accounted in accordance with IND AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale. On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss

C. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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.

D. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the 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 items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

E. Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of Input Tax Credit) and any directly attributable cost to bring assets to working condition. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be

replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of plant, property and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

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

Assets	Useful Lives estimated by the management (in years)
Lease hold land	99
Factory Building	30
Other Building	30 to 60
Computers	3
Office equipment's	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	5

The management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professionals, the useful life of the following class of asset, which are higher/different than that indicated in Schedule II.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Assets	Useful Lives estimated by the management (in years)
Plant and Machineries	9-21
Plant and Machineries (Robots)	12
Moulds	9

Leasehold land and leasehold improvement is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of lease term.

The residual value of property, plant and equipment is considered at 2%.

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.

F. Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation and useful lives

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and amortization method of the intangible asset with a useful finite 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 assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another assets.

Intangible Assets	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computer Software	Over the estimated economic useful lives of 4 years
Technical Know-how	Over the period of Technical Assistance Agreement i.e. 8 years

Gain or loss 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.

G. Investment Property

Property that is held for long term rental yields or for capital appreciation or for both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction cost and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to assets carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. All other repair and maintenance cost are expensed when incurred.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an external independent valuer applying a valuation model as per Ind AS 113 "Fair value measurement". Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

Investment properties are depreciated using straight line method over their estimated useful life. Transfer of property from investment property to

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

the property, plant and equipment is made when the property is no longer held for long term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both at carrying amount of the property transferred.

H. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

I. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

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

i. Right-to-use assets

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

Land & Building: 2-12 years

Solar Power : 15 years

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

The right-to-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease Liabilities

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

ii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Land under Finance lease

The Company has lands allotted by authorities for a lease term of ninety-nine years. These lands were acquired by paying the consideration, which reflected the prevalent market price and upfront payment of all future lease rentals. There are no further lease rental obligations upon the Company to be paid to the Authority. There are no restrictions on usage or transfer of the land to any party by the Company. In view of aforesaid facts and circumstances, the Company has classified these lands as finance lease.

J. Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw material, work in progress, finished goods, traded goods and stores and spares are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

- **Raw materials, components, stores and spares:** Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted moving average basis.
- **Work-in-progress and finished goods:** Cost includes direct material plus appropriate share of labour, manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on a weighted moving average basis.

- **Traded goods:** 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.

Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

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.

Scraps are valued at net realisable value

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

K. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units' (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses on non-financial asset, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

L. Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized 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, because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

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

M. Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods (including tools) is recognized at the point in time when control of the inventory 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. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company allocated a portion of the transaction price to goods bases on its relative standalone prices and also considers the following:

Schemes

The Company operates several sales incentive programmes wherein the customers are eligible for several benefits on achievement of underlying conditions as prescribed in the scheme programme such as discounts. Revenue from contract with customer is presented deducting cost of all these schemes.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

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).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

N. Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected estimated cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit loss. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest income on bank deposits and advances to vendors is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

O. Dividend Income

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

P. Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

Q. Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

R. 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.

The Company operates defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purpose. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Re-measurements, 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. Re-measurements 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 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

S. Provisions

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.

T. 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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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.

U. 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.

V. 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.

W. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However,

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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.

X. Cash dividend to equity holders of the parent

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

Y. Segment reporting

Identification of segments

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operates.

Z. Assets held for sale

The Company classifies current and non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is

highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

Additional disclosures are provided in Note 13. All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

AA. 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.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents, if any

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

BB. 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:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and

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. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each

reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

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:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
- 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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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)

CC. 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.

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.

DD. Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is not probable.

Business Combinations involving entities or businesses in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and where that control is not transitory is accounted using the pooling of interests method as enumerated below:

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods should be restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. However, if business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information shall be restated only from that date.
- The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor.

2.3 Standards issued but not effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2020.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

3 (a) Property, plant and equipment (net)

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

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Freehold land	793.87	793.87
Leasehold Land	483.65	489.74
Building	3,721.41	3,838.31
Buildings (Non- Factory)	1,344.57	1,367.89
Lease Hold Improvement	77.99	72.56
Plant and Equipments	13,280.47	13,212.81
Furniture and Fixtures	282.07	176.02
Office Equipments	97.78	104.71
Vehicles	201.35	300.80
Computers	59.49	74.05
Total	20,342.65	20,430.76

3 (b) Capital work in progress

The details of capital work in progress:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Capital work in progress *	113.05	205.11
Total	113.05	205.11

* Capital work in progress As at March 31, 2020 comprises expenditure for the plant and equipments.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Leasehold Land	Building	Buildings (Non-Factory)**	Lease Hold Improvement	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
As at April 01, 2018	519.81	335.25	3,124.15	1,273.16	-	14,514.91	297.30	243.29	544.57	292.76	21,145.20
Reclassification of assets acquired on merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37C)	274.06	421.89	2,414.43	136.87	-	9,175.83	69.54	145.06	176.99	134.74	12,949.41
As at April 01, 2018	793.87	757.14	5,538.58	1,410.03	-	23,690.74	366.84	388.35	721.56	427.50	34,094.61
Additions	-	-	81.42	2.83	76.20	2,318.34	577.4	51.34	94.64	68.47	2,750.98
Disposals	-	(0.18)	(17.49)	-	-	(13.01)	(7.07)	-	(17.85)	-	(55.60)
Assets held for sale*	-	(210.44)	(229.65)	-	-	(1,392.02)	(60.99)	(58.17)	(17.58)	(44.64)	(2,013.49)
As at March 31, 2019	793.87	546.52	5,372.86	1,412.86	76.20	24,604.05	356.52	381.52	780.77	451.33	34,776.50
Additions	-	-	62.68	-	13.17	1,931.86	136.93	27.85	18.86	19.98	2,211.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(216.17)	(4.81)	(8.55)	(53.02)	(19.12)	(301.67)
As at March 31, 2020	793.87	546.52	5,435.54	1,412.86	89.37	26,319.74	488.64	400.82	746.61	452.19	36,686.16
Depreciation and Impairments											
As at April 01, 2018	-	30.90	765.84	0.30	-	5,567.79	130.12	188.83	302.81	241.21	7,227.81
Reclassification of assets acquired on merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37C)	-	39.65	646.10	21.54	-	4,274.56	42.81	99.77	71.26	117.50	5,313.19
As at April 01, 2018	-	70.55	1,411.94	21.84	-	9,842.35	172.93	288.60	374.07	358.71	12,541.00
Depreciation Charge for the year on continuing operations	-	7.59	182.04	23.13	1.99	1,687.33	23.24	44.13	125.77	46.16	2,141.38
Discontinued Operations	-	-	-	-	1.65	971.8	5.57	9.09	3.07	8.12	124.68
Disposal	-	(0.05)	(11.31)	-	-	(4.73)	(3.19)	-	(17.19)	-	(36.47)
Assets held for sale*	-	(21.31)	(48.12)	-	-	(230.89)	(18.05)	(65.01)	(5.75)	(35.71)	(424.84)
As at March 31, 2019	-	56.78	1,534.55	44.97	3.64	11,391.24	180.50	276.81	479.97	377.28	14,345.75
Depreciation Charge for the year	-	6.09	179.58	23.32	7.74	1,853.64	28.74	34.29	114.70	34.29	2,282.39
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(205.61)	(2.67)	(8.06)	(49.41)	(18.87)	(284.62)
As at March 31, 2020	-	62.87	1,714.13	68.29	11.38	13,039.27	206.57	303.04	545.26	392.70	16,343.52
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2020	793.87	483.65	3,721.41	1,344.57	77.99	13,280.47	282.07	97.78	201.35	59.49	20,342.65
As at March 31, 2019	793.87	489.74	3,838.31	1,367.89	72.56	13,212.81	176.02	104.71	300.80	74.05	20,430.76
As at April 01, 2018	793.87	686.59	4,126.64	1,388.19	-	13,848.39	193.91	99.75	347.49	68.79	21,553.62

**All property, plant and equipment are held in name of the company, except Building (non factory) situated, at Gurugram, Cost amounting to ₹ 421.36 lakhs, net block amounting to ₹ 403.01 lakhs (March 31, 2019: ₹ 409.89 lakhs) for which lease deed is yet to be registered with the appropriate authority.

* Assets held for Sale includes leasehold land and buildings at Ranjangaon, Maharashtra net value of which is ₹ 177.28 Lakhs and ₹ 188.94 Lakhs respectively. Assets held for Sale other than these relates to discontinued operations which are disclosed in Note 13.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) Details of intangible assets:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Intangible assets		
- Computer software	133.71	95.25
Total	133.71	95.25

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

	Technical Know How	Computer Software	Total
Cost			
As at April 01, 2018	57.84	350.77	408.61
Reclassification of assets acquired on merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37C)	-	115.31	115.31
As at April 01, 2018	57.84	466.08	523.92
Add: Additions	-	75.95	75.95
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
Less: assets held for sale	-	(76.02)	(76.02)
At March 31, 2019	57.84	466.01	523.85
Add: Additions	-	93.32	93.32
Less: Disposals	-	(47.12)	(47.12)
At March 31, 2020	57.84	512.21	570.05
Amortisation			
As at April 01, 2018	57.84	252.27	310.11
Reclassification of assets acquired on merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37C)	-	85.68	85.68
As at April 01, 2018	57.84	337.95	395.79
Add: Amortisation charge for the year on continuing operations	-	45.93	45.93
Add: Amortisation charge for the year on discontinued operations	-	15.30	15.30
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	(28.42)	(28.42)
At March 31, 2019	57.84	370.76	428.60
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	-	53.14	53.14
Less: Disposals	-	(45.40)	(45.40)
At March 31, 2020	57.84	378.50	436.34
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2020	-	133.71	133.71
As at March 31, 2019	-	95.25	95.25
As at April 01, 2018	-	128.13	128.13

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS

(i) The Company's lease asset primarily consist of leases for land and buildings and an equipment of lease terms. Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured right of use asset at an amount equal to lease liability adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised.

(ii) The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Applied the practical expedient by not reassessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. Instead applied the standards only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

(iii) **Following is carrying value of right of use assets recognised on date of transition and the movements thereof during the year ended March 31, 2020**

	Plant & Equipments	Land and Building	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2019	84.75	977.75	1,062.50
Add: Additions	205.84	1,175.17	1,381.01
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	290.59	2,152.92	2,443.51
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	11.26	290.47	301.73
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	11.26	290.47	301.73
Net book value			
At March 31, 2020	279.33	1,862.45	2,141.78
At April 1, 2019	84.75	977.75	1,062.50

(iv) **The following is the carrying value of lease liability on the date of transition and movement thereof during the year ended March 31, 2020:**

	Plant & Equipments	Land and Building	Total
At April 1, 2019	84.75	977.75	1,062.50
Add: Additions	205.84	1,175.17	1,381.01
Add : Finance cost accrued during the year	1.08	131.31	132.39
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(10.88)	(314.70)	(325.58)
At March 31, 2020	280.79	1,969.53	2,250.32
Current			393.66
Non Current			1,856.66

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- (v) The adoption of the new standard has also resulted in decrease in profit before tax and profit for the year by ₹ 108.54 lakhs (Increase in Depreciation expense and finance cost by ₹ 301.73 lakhs and ₹ 132.39 lakhs respectively with corresponding decrease in other expense by ₹ 325.58 lakhs). The effect of this adoption is insignificant on earnings per share. Ind AS 116 has also resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments by ₹ 325.58 lakhs each. Total Deferred tax expense and deferred tax liabilities are decreased by ₹ 27.36 lakhs.
- (vi) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 8.66% Per annum.
- (vii) Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹ 157.50 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2020. (refer note 34).
- (viii) The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As At April 01, 2018			
Reclassification of assets acquired on merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37(c))	594.63	1,694.95	2,289.58
As At April 01, 2018	594.63	1,694.95	2,289.58
Additions / (Deductions)	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	594.63	1,694.95	2,289.58
Deductions	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	594.63	1,694.95	2,289.58
Depreciation and Impairments			
As At April 01, 2018	-	-	-
Reclassification of assets acquired on merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37(c))	-	358.83	358.83
As At April 01, 2018	-	358.83	358.83
Depreciation Charge for the year	-	57.42	57.42
At March 31, 2019	-	416.25	416.25
Depreciation Charge for the year	-	57.41	57.41
At March 31, 2020	-	473.66	473.66
Net Block			
At March 31, 2020	594.63	1,221.29	1,815.92
As at March 31, 2019	594.63	1,278.70	1,873.33
As at April 1, 2018	594.63	1,336.12	1,930.75
Fair Value of Investment Property			
As at March 31, 2019			4,328.45
At March 31, 2020			4,466.67

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss from investment property

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Rental Income derived from Investment properties	453.55	409.94
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from property that generating rental Income	(32.89)	-
Profit arising from Investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	420.66	409.94
Depreciation	57.41	57.42
Profit arising from Investment properties before indirect expenses	363.25	352.52

(ii) Contractual obligations

There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property.

(iii) Estimation of Fair Value

Fair value investment property is ascertained on the basis of market rates as determined by the independent registered valuer. Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties have been provided in Note 45.

(iv) Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties:

Particulars	Technique
Land and Building situated at Plot No. 69, Bidadi Industrial area 2nd Phase, Sector-2, Sy. No (s): Parts of 32, 56 to 59, Bidadi Hobli, Ramanagara Taluka, District Ramanagara, Bangalore, Karnataka-562109. Land Area - 15484 sq mt Land Value - Rs.1006.46 lakhs Building built up area - 7132.15 sqmt Building Value - Rs.1677.48 lakhs	Market Rate

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Land and Building situated at Plot No. 164, Sector-5, IMT Manesar Gurgaon-122050, Haryana.	Market Rate
Land Area - 5400 sq mt	
Land Value - Rs.1323 lakhs	
Building built up area - 2487.413 sqmt	
Building Value - Rs.459.67 lakhs	

7 INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARIES AND A JOINT VENTURE

Details of Investment

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
- Investment in subsidiaries		
<i>unquoted, valued at cost</i>		
Lumax DK Auto Industries Limited*	-	-
Nil (March 31, 2019 - 42.40 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Private Limited	2.51	2.51
19.14 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 19.14 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited	83.89	81.89
8.39 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 8.19 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax Management Services Private Limited	4,494.81	3,912.30
11.25 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 10.1 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Private Limited	840.71	590.71
34.19 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 32.13 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Private Limited	75.50	-
7.55 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax Yokowo Technologies Private Limited	1.00	-
0.1 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Private Limited	418.80	418.80
24.73 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 24.73 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Lumax FAE Technologies Private Limited	201.00	201.00
20.1 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 20.1 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
- Investment in Joint ventures		
<i>(unquoted, valued at cost)</i>		
Lumax Ituran Telematics Private Limited	93.00	33.54
9.3 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 3.35 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Total	6,211.22	5,240.76

* Refer note no. 37(c) to the financial statements.

8 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES/ (ASSETS) - NET

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current tax asset/liabilities (net)	78.99	231.62
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	-
Current tax assets (net)	78.99	231.62

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9 | INVESTMENTS

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Non Current Investments		
<i>Investments in equity instruments of other entities (Valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)*</i>		
Lumax Industries Limited	4,554.64	9,526.14
5.25 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 5.25 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
<i>Investment in equity instruments (Unquoted)</i>		
Lumax Ancillary Limited	459.52	601.53
3 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - 3 lakhs) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
	5,014.16	10,127.67
B. Current investments *		
<i>Investment in Mutual funds</i>	768.83	1,851.10
0.32 lakhs units (As at March 31, 2019 - 0.63 - lakhs) of ₹10 each fully paid up		
<i>Investment in Equity Instruments Quoted</i>		
AXIS Bank Limited	45.48	-
0.12 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - nil) equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid up		
ICICI Bank Limited	61.51	-
0.19 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - nil) equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid up		
Larsen & Toubro Limited	60.64	-
0.08 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - nil) equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid up		
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	78.55	-
1.15 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - nil) equity shares of ₹5 each fully paid up		
Reliance Industries Limited	72.39	-
0.07 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
State Bank of India Limited	43.31	-
0.22 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 - nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid up		
	1,130.70	1,851.10
Current	1,130.70	1,851.10
Non- current	5,014.16	10,127.67
Aggregate Market value of Quoted Investments (Refer Note 45)	5,685.34	11,377.24
Aggregate value of unquoted Investments (Refer Note 45)	459.52	601.53

Non- current Investments

*Investment in equity instrument where the business model of the company is not for trading, the company has opted for irrevocable option to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Current Investments

**Investment in current investments, the Company has opted irrevocable option to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument through Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10 | LOANS

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non Current		
Loans		
Loan to Employees	6.90	32.34
Security Deposit	464.26	411.92
	471.16	444.26
Current		
Loans		
Loan to Employees	47.85	13.46
	47.85	13.46
Current	47.85	13.46
Non- current	471.16	444.26

11 | OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other financial assets		
Non- current		
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months	150.00	5.00
Total (A)	150.00	5.00
Current		
Interest accrued but not due	117.14	69.44
Other recoverables	154.73	48.25
Total (B)	271.87	117.69
Total (A+B)	421.87	122.69
Current	271.87	117.69
Non- Current	150.00	5.00
	421.87	122.69

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables (Refer Note 15)	16,484.89	22,728.07
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 16)	3,114.93	1,389.90
Other Bank Balance (Refer Note 17)	4,516.05	2,371.65
Loan (Refer Note 10)	519.01	457.72
Other financial assets (Refer Note 11)	421.87	122.69
Total	25,056.74	27,070.04

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12 | OTHER ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non- current		
Advances for property, plant and equipment	409.19	185.90
Income tax refund receivable	511.49	146.16
Balances with statutory/government authorities *	436.46	311.00
Deposit under protest	0.78	0.78
Total (A)	1,357.91	643.84
Current		
Balance with statutory / government authorities	239.50	49.01
Advance to suppliers	935.00	490.51
Prepaid expenses	135.78	222.38
Others advances	44.54	92.12
Total (B)	1,354.82	854.01
Total (A+B)	2,712.73	1,497.85
Current	1,354.82	854.01
Non -current	1,357.91	643.84

*Balance with government authority includes the amount of subsidy claim receivable on the capital investment made by the holding Company in the state of Maharashtra.

13 | ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

(i) Assets held for sale

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non- current		
Assets held for sale	-	366.22
Total (A)	-	366.22
Current		
Assets held for sale *	366.22	3,999.44
Total (B)	366.22	3,999.44
Total (A+B)	366.22	4,365.65
Current	366.22	3,999.44
Non -current	-	366.22

* The Company classified certain items of Property Plant and Equipment retired from active use are held for sale recognised and measured in accordance with Ind-AS 105 "Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations" at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. In respect of the property which was expected to be sold above the cost for which the company has entered into an agreement during the year, the management based on discussions is of the view that considering the present situation the transaction shall be reviewed both from timing and value perspective and thus have been carried at cost in the books of accounts as the management in any case expects the realisable value to be more than cost.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Discontinuing Operations

During the last year the Company's Board of Directors had decided to discontinue & dispose plant and machinery and relevant stock relating to the PCB Business to Lumax Industries Ltd (Related Party) on arm's length basis. The sales of these assets took place during the current year which resulted in a profit of ₹ 948.58 Lakhs which has been shown under Discontinued Operation during in the statement of profit and loss.

The result of discontinued operation for the year are presented below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue		
Revenue from discontinued operations	-	17,145.12
Other income	948.58	15.82
	948.58	17,160.94
Expenses		
Cost of raw material and components consumed	-	12,146.87
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	-	112.41
Employee benefits expense	-	803.62
Finance costs	-	203.17
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	140.01
Other expenses	-	1,996.44
	-	15,402.52
Profit before tax	948.58	1,758.42
Less : Tax expenses	123.29	492.42
Profit after tax	825.29	1,266.00

The net cash flows attributable to the discontinued operations are as below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Operating activities	2,702.40	(1,530.12)
Investing activities	2,245.00	336.51
Financing activities	-	1,200.63
Net cash inflows/ (outflows)	4,947.40	7.02

Earnings per share

Basic, diluted profit for the year from discontinued operations (₹)	1.21	1.86
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The major classes of assets as held for Sale:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,297.04
Inventories	-	2,702.40
Assets classified as held for sale	-	3,999.44

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14 INVENTORIES

a) Details of inventories:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Raw materials (at cost)	1,362.78	1,228.32
(includes material in transit ₹ 74.06 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 ₹ 8.78 lakhs))		
Work-in-progress (at cost)	234.60	400.01
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	425.22	329.02
(includes sales in transit ₹ 161.28 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 ₹ 172.79 lakhs))		
Traded goods	1,622.56	1,011.06
(includes goods in transit ₹ 74.00 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 ₹ 15.15 lakhs))		
Moulds	43.12	12.31
Stores and spares	275.69	282.80
Total inventories, at the lower of cost and net realisable value	3,963.97	3,263.52

Contract Balances

15 TRADE RECEIVABLES

a) Details of trade receivables:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables	11,156.72	13,355.13
Receivables from subsidiaries and joint venture (refer note 40)	574.82	628.11
Receivables from other related parties (refer note 40)	4,753.34	8,744.83
Total Trade receivables	16,484.89	22,728.07

b) Break-up for security details:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	261.61	370.96
Unsecured, considered good	16,223.28	22,357.11
Trade receivable - credit impaired	156.08	79.66
Total	16,640.97	22,807.73
Impairment allowance for trade receivables - credit impaired	(156.08)	(79.66)
Total	16,484.89	22,728.07

- c) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- d) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of not more than 30-90 days.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	2,879.02	622.62
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	232.23	757.68
- on cash credit accounts	-	4.63
Cash on hand	3.67	4.96
Total	3,114.93	1,389.90

17 OTHER BANK BALANCES

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other bank balances		
- Deposits having remaining maturity of more than 12 months	150.00	5.00
- Deposits with remaining maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	4,493.51	2,358.57
- on unpaid dividend account *	22.54	13.08
Total	4,666.05	2,376.65
Less: Deposits having remaining maturity of more than 12 months disclosed under other financial assets (refer note 11)	150.00	5.00
Total	4,516.05	2,371.65

* The Company can utilise the balance only towards settlement of unclaimed dividend.

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

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	2,879.02	622.62
- On cash credit account	-	4.63
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	232.23	757.68
Cash on hand	3.67	4.96
Total	3,114.93	1,389.90

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	As at March 31, 2019	Cash flows Proceeds/ Repayment	As at March 31, 2020
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	77.67	37.90	39.77
Short term borrowings	5,015.30	1,484.70	6,500.00
Total liabilities from financing activities	5,092.97	1,522.60	6,539.77

	As at March 31, 2018	Cash flows Proceeds/ Repayment	As at March 31, 2019
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	100.22	22.55	77.67
Short term borrowings	-	5,015.30	5,015.30
Total liabilities from financing activities	100.22	5,037.85	5,092.97

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18 | SHARE CAPITAL

a) Details of share capital is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised share capital		
1805 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 : ₹ 1805 lakhs), equity shares of ₹ 2 each)*	3,610.00	3,610.00
	3,610.00	3,610.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital		
681.58 lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 : ₹ 681.58 lakhs), equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	1,363.15	1,363.15
	1,363.15	1,363.15

Authorised share capital of the Company has been increased pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation approved by National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") (Refer Note no 37(c)). Consequently, the Company has filed form no INC-28 with the ROC on November 09, 2019.

b. Reconciliation of authorised share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares (in Lakhs)	Amount
As at March 31, 2019	750.00	1,500.00
Acquired from Lumax DK Auto Industries Limited due to merger wef april 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37(c))	1,055.00	2,110.00
Total As on March 31, 2019	1,805.00	3,610.00
Increase/Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,805.00	3,610.00

c. Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and paid up share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares (in Lakhs)	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2018	681.58	1,363.16
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	681.58	1,363.16
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	681.58	1,363.16

d) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 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.

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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020	% holding in the equity shares	As at March 31, 2019	% holding in the equity shares
	No. of shares (in Lakhs)		No. of shares (in Lakhs)	
Equity shares of ₹2 (March 31, 2019 ₹ 2) each fully paid				
Lumax Finance Private Limited, an enterprise with significant influence	121.11	17.77%	121.11	17.77%
D.K. Jain, Director	-	0.00%	82.76	12.14%
Albula Investment Fund Limited, an enterprise with significant influence	61.58	9.04%	61.58	9.04%
D. K. Jain & Sons (HUF), an enterprise with significant influence	59.31	8.70%	59.05	8.66%
Deepak Jain, Director	99.52	14.60%	45.73	6.71%
Anmol Jain, Managing Director	99.49	14.60%	43.11	6.33%

19 OTHER EQUITY

Reconciliation of Other Equity

	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	FVTOCI reserve	Total
As at April 01, 2018	9,068.73	69.09	4,528.55	1,477.00	9,333.59	24,476.96
Add: Amount reclassified on account of merger as at April 01, 2018 (Refer Note 37C)	15,265.35	300.37	-	405.58	151.76	16,123.06
Total as at April 01, 2018	24,334.08	369.46	4,528.55	1,882.58	9,485.35	40,600.02
Profit for the year	5,957.47	-	-	-	-	5,957.47
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(18.77)	-	-	-	(1,725.11)	(1,743.88)
	30,272.78	369.46	4,528.55	1,882.58	7,760.24	44,813.61
Less: Dividend Paid	(1,363.15)	-	-	-	-	(1,363.15)
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	(221.18)	-	-	-	-	(221.18)
Less: Amount Transfer to General Reserve	(147.00)	-	-	147.00	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	28,541.45	369.46	4,528.55	2,029.58	7,760.24	43,229.28
Profit for the year	5,952.67	-	-	-	-	5,952.67
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(40.64)	-	-	-	(5,064.66)	(5,105.30)
Total comprehensive income	5,912.03	-	-	-	(5,064.66)	847.37
Less : Dividend Paid	(3,407.95)	-	-	-	-	(3,407.95)
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax Paid	(602.14)	-	-	-	-	(602.14)
As at March 31, 2020	30,443.40	369.46	4,528.55	2,029.58	2,695.58	40,066.57

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Distributions made and proposed

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2019 ₹ 3 per share (As at March 31, 2018 ₹ 2 per share)	2,044.80	1,363.15
Interim dividend for the year ended on As at March 31, 2020 ₹ 2 per share (As at March 31, 2019 ₹ Nil)	1,363.15	-
Dividend Distribution Tax on final dividend	602.13	221.18
	4,010.08	1,584.33

Distributions made and proposed

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Proposed dividends on Equity shares *		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2020 ₹ 1 per Share (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3 per share)***	681.58	2,044.72
Dividend distribution tax on dividend**	-	361.28

* Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability (including DDT thereon) as at March 31, 2020.

** Dividend distribution tax on proposed dividend has been shown net of dividend distribution tax credit availed on account of dividend receivable from subsidiary.

*** Subject to Deduction of TDS at applicable rates.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 | BORROWINGS

a) Details of long term borrowings:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Long term maturities of finance lease obligation		
Vehicle loan from banks (secured)*	39.77	77.67
Less: current maturity disclosed under other financial liabilities		
- vehicle loan	(28.15)	(44.95)
Total borrowings	11.62	32.72
Total current (disclosed under other financial liabilities note 25)	28.15	44.95
Total non -current	11.62	32.72
Aggregate secured loans	39.77	77.67
Aggregate unsecured loans	-	-

* Vehicle loan amounting ₹ 39.78 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 77.67 lakhs) from banks at interest @ 8%-10% are secured by way of hypothecation of the respective vehicles acquired out of proceeds thereof. These loans are repayable over a period of three years from the date of availment.

b) Details of short term borrowings:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loan repayable On Demand (from financial institution)		
Working capital loan repayable on demand*	6,500.00	4,500.00
On cash credit accounts	-	515.30
Total	6,500.00	5,015.30

*Working capital loan from financial institution is repayable in 90 days from respective drawdown and carries interest ranging between 8.50%-9.50% per annum.

Loan covenants

The Company has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms of bank loans. The other loans do not carry any debt covenant.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21 | PROVISIONS

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	-	35.80
Provision for Leave encashment	-	222.64
	-	258.44
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	564.56	345.99
Provision for leave encashment	472.63	167.98
Provision for leave encashment	203.96	149.35
Provision for compensated absences	268.68	18.63
Total	1,037.19	513.96
Current	1,037.19	513.96
Non- Current	-	258.44

22 | INCOME TAX

- (a) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended are:

Statement of profit and loss:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge on Continuing operations	1,549.71	2,055.79
Current income tax charge on Discontinuing Operations	123.29	492.42
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	284.52
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(40.17)	25.25
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(511.87)	135.41
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	1,120.96	2,993.39

(b) OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Tax effect on loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	13.67	10.07
Tax effect on loss on financial assets	48.84	154.70
Income tax gain to Other Comprehensive Income	62.51	164.77

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Accounting profit before income tax for continuing operations	6,125.05	7,192.44
Accounting profit before income tax for discontinued operations	948.58	1,758.42
Tax at the Indian Tax Rate	1,780.29	3,127.79
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Permanent difference		
Impact of expenditures charged to statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	39.70	13.31
Exempt Income (Dividend Income exempt u/s 10(34))	(191.45)	(142.54)
Others	21.17	(30.42)
Tax rate change Impact	(488.58)	-
At the effective income tax rate of 16.41% (March 31, 2019: 33.16%)	1,161.13	2,968.14
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for continuing operations	1,037.84	2,475.72
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for discontinued operations	123.29	492.42

Deferred tax:	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss and OCI	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
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	397.15	458.28	(61.13)	(43.97)
Impact of allowance for doubtful debts	36.62	23.48	13.14	-
Deferred Tax Right-to-use (net)	27.36	-	27.36	-
Others	11.45	-	11.45	-
	472.58	481.76	(9.18)	(43.97)
Deferred tax liability relates to the following :				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	1,647.92	2,145.00	(497.08)	(154.43)
Un-realised gain on Mutual Fund	(17.16)	20.45	(37.61)	(14.90)
	1,630.76	2,165.45	(534.69)	(169.33)
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(13.67)	(10.08)
Deferred tax expense/(income) charged to statement profit and loss	-	-	(511.87)	135.44
Deferred Gain on financial assets	79.56	128.43	(48.84)	(154.70)
Deferred tax expense/(income) charged to OCI and Profit and loss	-	-	(574.38)	(29.34)
Total deferred tax liability (Net)	1,237.74	1,812.12		

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 | OTHER LIABILITIES

Details of other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non Current		
Lease Liabilities (right-to-use)	1,856.65	-
	1,856.65	-
Current		
Statutory dues	516.27	525.56
Lease Liabilities	393.66	-
Advance from customers	90.00	88.70
Other liabilities (net) (Refer Note 48)	1,849.88	1,642.60
Total	2,849.80	2,256.87
Current	2,849.80	2,256.87
Non-current	1,856.65	-

24 | TRADE PAYABLES

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A. Trade payables		
- Trade payables	9,025.45	14,222.78
- Related parties (Refer Note 40)	2,331.50	3,753.97
B. Other payables		
- Other payables	905.73	897.47
Total	12,262.68	18,874.22
Payables to Micro and Small Enterprises	651.22	2,527.29
Payables to Others than Micro and Small Enterprises	11,611.46	16,346.93

- (a) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended March 31, 2020 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	651.22	2,527.29
Interest due on above	0.12	3.36
	651.34	2,530.65
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.	28.35	9.61
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	40.09	11.62
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	-	-

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 | OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Non-current	-	-
Current		
Current maturity of vehicle loan (refer note 20)	28.15	44.95
Amount payable for property, plant and equipment	359.36	238.64
Accrued salaries	1,034.52	2,187.18
Unsecured deposits from customers	451.88	412.75
Unpaid dividends*	22.54	13.08
Total	1,896.45	2,896.60
Total current	1,896.45	2,896.60
Total non- current	-	-

*Investor Education and Protection Fund is being credited by the amount of unclaimed dividend after seven years from the due date. Accordingly, the Company has transferred ₹ Nil during the current year (March 31, 2019; ₹ 1.50 Lakhs) to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Breakup of financial liabilities at amortised cost:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings non current (Refer note 20)	11.62	32.72
Borrowings current (Refer note 20)	6,500.00	5,015.30
Current maturity of vehicle loan (refer note 25)	28.15	44.95
Trade payables (Refer note 24)	12,262.68	18,874.22
Accrued Salaries (Refer note 25)	1,034.52	2,187.18
Unsecured deposits from customers (Refer note 25)	451.88	412.75
Unpaid dividends (Refer note 25)	22.54	13.08
Amount payable for property, plant and equipment (Refer note 25)	359.36	238.64
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	20,670.75	26,818.85

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26 | REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The details of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Sale of products		
Finished goods (also Refer Note 48)	71,690.63	73,790.57
Traded goods	20,729.27	20,496.89
Total sale of products (A)	92,419.90	94,287.46
Sale of services (B)	890.32	786.92
Other operating revenue:		
Scrap sale	113.51	106.83
Mould and tool sale	812.34	583.39
Total other operating revenue (C)	925.85	690.22
Revenue from contracts with customers (A+B+C)	94,236.07	95,764.60

26.1 Contract Balances

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Trade Receivables	16,484.89	22,728.07

27 | OTHER INCOME

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Other non-operating income		
Interest income		
- On fixed deposits	282.12	128.05
- Others	13.56	17.19
Discount received	110.10	65.13
Liabilities no longer required written back	191.77	46.58
Miscellaneous income	382.68	656.08
Rental Income	718.86	661.77
Royalty Income	138.12	162.79
Dividend Income	760.70	407.90
Net change in fair value of investment in equity shares held at FVTPL	94.58	124.00
Government Grant	8.96	10.16
Gain on sale of fixed assets	16.51	37.71
Total	2,717.95	2,317.35

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 | COST OF RAW MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS CONSUMED

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,228.32	2,689.29
Add: Purchases	49,721.38	49,631.79
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(1,362.78)	(1,228.32)
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	49,586.92	51,092.77

28 (a) Purchase of Traded Goods

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Automotive Lamps/Components	15,484.12	14,761.23
Purchase of Traded Goods	15,484.12	14,761.23

29 | COST OF MOULDS CONSUMED

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year	12.31	1.72
Add: Purchases made during the year	672.77	484.24
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(43.12)	(12.31)
Cost of moulds consumed	641.96	473.65

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 | (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND TRADED GOODS

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Opening stock		
- Finished goods	329.02	559.35
- Traded Goods	1,011.06	1,342.35
- Work-in progress	400.01	315.37
Total (A)	1,740.09	2,217.07
Closing stock		
- Finished goods	425.22	329.02
- Traded Goods	1,622.56	1,011.06
- Work-in progress	234.60	400.01
Total (B)	2,282.38	1,740.09
Changes in inventories of finished goods		
- Finished goods	(96.19)	230.33
- Traded Goods	(611.50)	331.29
- Work-in progress	165.41	(84.64)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods (A-B)	(542.28)	476.98

31 | EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	8,643.11	8,847.98
Contributions to provident and other funds	328.97	273.65
Gratuity expense (note 38)	127.65	95.03
Staff welfare expense	492.57	520.07
Total	9,592.30	9,736.73

32 | FINANCE COSTS

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Interest on working capital	486.00	113.04
Interest paid to others	227.98	146.85
Total	713.98	259.90

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 | DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 3)	2,282.40	2,141.35
Amortisation of Right to use asset (note 5)	301.73	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 4)	53.15	45.93
Depreciation of investment property (note 6)	57.41	57.41
Total	2,694.69	2,244.69

34 | OTHER EXPENSES

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Freight and forwarding charges	1,578.01	1,637.68
Job work charges	1,704.62	1,653.51
Power and fuel	1,763.55	1,807.89
Consumables	1,031.90	945.86
Travelling and conveyance	620.25	628.35
Packing material consumed	813.38	757.92
Rent	157.50	431.12
Legal and professional fees	498.76	225.63
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	890.25	787.97
- Building	108.50	112.42
- Others	284.63	348.74
Communication cost	67.31	70.39
Bank Charges	19.23	15.28
Design, support and testing charges	50.75	18.05
Rates and taxes	201.31	78.78
Payment to auditors (refer detail below)*	48.68	55.53
Insurance	126.61	52.45
CSR expenditure (refer details below)**	130.11	89.89
Printing and stationery	66.06	58.14
Advertisement and sales promotion	173.86	164.89
Director's sitting fees	23.20	25.04
Management fees	1,434.52	1,337.70
Exchange difference (net)	38.22	16.00
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	76.42	-
Outstanding balances written off	177.36	15.45
Miscellaneous expenses	503.17	508.86
Royalty	60.00	-
Warranty	9.13	-
Total	12,657.28	11,843.56

*Payment to Auditor (excluding applicable taxes)

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
As Auditor:		
Audit Fee	35.75	30.74
Tax Audit Fee	1.75	2.95
Limited Review	9.00	13.40
In other Capacity:		
Certification fees	-	3.23
Reimbursement of expenses	2.18	5.21
Total	48.68	55.53

**Details of CSR expenditure:

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	113.21	84.33
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above in cash	130.11	89.89
	130.11	89.89

35 COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

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

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(54.31)	(28.84)
Deferred tax thereon	13.67	10.07
Loss on FVTOCI equity securities	(5,113.50)	(1,879.82)
Deferred tax thereon	48.84	154.70
	(5,105.30)	(1,743.88)

36 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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

c) The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the Period Ended March 31, 2020	For the Period Ended March 31, 2019
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company		
Continuing Operations	5,127.38	4,691.47
Discontinued Operations	825.29	1,266.00
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company for basic earning	5,952.67	5,957.47
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (in lakhs)	681.58	681.58
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value ₹ 2 per share, PY ₹ 10 per shares) for Continuing Operations (₹)	7.52	6.88
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value ₹ 2 per share, PY ₹ 10 per shares) for Discontinued Operations (₹)	1.21	1.86
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value ₹ 2 per share, PY ₹ 10 per shares) for Continuing and Discontinued Operations (₹)	8.73	8.74

- d)** There has not been any transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements except stated in note 18 to the financial statement.

37 | GROUP INFORMATION

(a) Information about subsidiaries and Joint Venture

Name	Relationship	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% Equity interest	
				March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Lumax DK Auto Industries Limited (Refer Note 37(c))	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	-	-
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Limited	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	55%	55%
Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited	Subsidiary	Investment Company	India	100%	100%
Lumax Management Services Private Limited	Subsidiary	Service provider	India	100%	100%
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Private Limited	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	50%
Lumax Gill - Austem Auto Technologies Private Limited	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	50%
Lumax FAE Technologies Limited	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	51%	51%
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Private Limited*	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	-
Lumax Yokowo Technologies Private Limited	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	100%	-
Lumax Ituran Telematics Private Limited	Joint venture	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	50%

*During the year, Lumax Jopp Allied Technologies Private Limited (subsidiary company) started its commercial production at Manesar on February 27, 2020.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% Equity interest held by non-controlling parties	
			As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Limited	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	45%	45%
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Private Limited	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	50%
Lumax Gill - Austem Auto Technologies Private Limited	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	50%
Lumax FAE Technologies Limited	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	49%	49%
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Private Limited	Manufacturing of Automobile Components	India	50%	-

(c) Scheme of Amalgamation

Lumax Auto Technologies Limited ("the Company" or "Transferee Company") and its wholly owned subsidiary Company, namely "Lumax DK Auto Industries Limited" (Transferor Company), had filed the Scheme of Amalgamation, ("the Scheme") under section 230 to 232 of Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Compromise, Arrangement and Amalgamation) Rules, 2016, (as amended from time to time) with National Company law tribunal ("NCLT"), which has been approved on **October 31, 2019** and filed with Registrar of Companies on **November 09, 2019**, accordingly the same has become effective from appointed date as per scheme which is April 01, 2018. The Company has applied principles of Appendix C to Ind-AS 103 - 'Business Combinations of entities under Common Control' w.e.f. April 01, 2018.

The Transferor Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of Automobile Components.

Accounting treatment

Below is the summary of accounting treatment which has been given effect to in these standalone financial statement, in accordance with accounting treatment prescribed in the scheme:

- The Company has recorded the assets and liabilities of the transferor Company at the respective book values as appearing in the books of transferor Company, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS).
- Amounts lying in the balance of the "Profit and Loss Account" in the books of account of the Transferor Company is taken by the Transferee Company to its balance in "Profit and Loss Account".
- The inter-company balances between the Transferee Company and the Transferor Company, appearing in the books of the Transferee Company have been cancelled. However, no elimination of inter company transactions has been made for transactions entered upto March 31, 2017.
- Pursuant to amalgamation, the value of investments amounting to ₹ 123.66 lakhs in "Lumax DK Auto Industries Limited" held by the Company on the Appointed date has been cancelled with equity share capital of transferor company and the difference of ₹300.37 lakhs between the share-capital of the Transferor Company and the book value of the investments cancelled has been transferred to Capital Reserve in accordance with Ind As 103 -Business Combinations and the scheme of amalgamation.
- Subject to the above, the reserves of the Transferor Company is incorporated in the books of the Transferee Company in the same form as they appeared in the financial statements, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards, of the Transferor Company.
- The Company has restated the financial information as at and for year ended March 31, 2019 and also the corresponding comparative information as if the business combination has occurred from the beginning of the preceding period i.e. April 01, 2018 in accordance with Appendix C to Ind-AS 103 - 'Business Combinations of entities under Common Control' and the schemes.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Summary of Accounting treatment pursuant to scheme of amalgamation on Appointed date i.e. April 01, 2018

	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS	
I. Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	7,636.22
Capital work in progress	23.09
Investment property	1,930.74
Intangible assets	29.63
Financial assets	
- Investments	533.34
- Loans	86.10
Income tax asset(net)	296.54
Other non- current assets	75.93
	10,611.59
II. Current assets	
Inventories	846.96
Financial assets	
- Investment	1,477.10
- Loans	7.60
- Trade receivables	8,206.77
- Cash and cash equivalents	603.08
- Other bank balances	993.90
- Others financial assets	32.25
Other current assets	104.13
	12,271.79
Total Assets (A)	22,883.38
LIABILITIES	
I. Non- current liabilities	
Provisions	251.81
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	792.61
	1,044.42
II. Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
- Trade payables	
- Payables to Micro and Small Enterprises	-
- Payables to other than Micro and Small Enterprises	4,932.94
- Other financial liabilities	449.42
Provisions	43.78
Other current liabilities	166.10
	5,592.24
Total Liabilities (B)	6,636.66
Net assets taken over	16,246.72
Reserves of the Transferor Company	
Retained earning	15,265.35
FVTOCI reserve	151.76
General reserve	405.58
Total Reserve (C')	15,822.69
Net Assets taken over (D) = (A) - (B) - (C)	424.03
Investment in the books of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited as on April 01, 2018	123.66
Balance transferred to Capital Reserve	300.37

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- (g) Further in accordance with the scheme, the authorised share capital of the Company has been increased by merging the authorised share capital of transferor Company, resulting in increase in authorised equity share capital by ₹ 2110 lakhs. Accordingly, the Authorised Capital of the Company post merger stands to ₹ 3610 lakhs divided into 1805 lakhs equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each.
- (h) The transferor company was wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and its entire share capital was held by the Company and its nominees. Upon the Scheme becoming effective, the shares held by the Company and its nominees in the Transferor Company stands cancelled and extinguished without any further application, act, instrument or deed and no shares shall be issued to the shareholders of the Transferor Company.

38 GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

- a) During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss :

Defined contribution plans

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Employer's contribution to provident fund	328.97	235.65
Employer's contribution to employee state insurance	22.20	30.20

b) Defined Benefit Obligation

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:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Cost for the year included under employee benefit		
Current service cost	97.36	87.83
Interest cost	28.27	20.80
Transfer in /out	2.02	(13.60)
Net benefit expense	127.65	95.03

c) Amounts recognised in statement of other comprehensive income (OCI)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Amounts recognised in statement of other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside statement of profit and loss	(25.76)	(46.58)
Remeasurement for the year - Obligation (Gain) / Loss	54.31	28.51
Remeasurement for the year - Plan Assets (Gain) / Loss	2.00	(0.57)
Total remeasurement Cost / (Credit) for the year recognised in OCI	56.32	20.82
Closing amount recognised in OCI outside statement of profit and loss	30.56	(25.76)

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

d) Mortality table

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14) ult	IALM(2012-14) ult
Economic assumptions		
1 Discount rate	6.20%	7.50%
2 Rate of increase in compensation levels - for first two years	-	7.00%
- Thereafter	8.00%	7.00%
3 Rate of return on plan assets	7.50%	-
Demographic assumptions		
1 Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	9.52	9.71
2 Retirement Age (years)	58 years	58 years
3 Mortality Rate		
Withdrawal Rate		
1 unto 30 years	8.00%	8.00%
2 Ages from 31-40	8.00%	8.00%
3 Ages from 41-50	8.00%	8.00%
4 Above 50 years	8.00%	8.00%

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

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

i. Gratuity

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	786.03	680.33
Transfer in/(out)	1.01	(14.10)
Current service cost	97.36	87.82
Interest cost	57.49	49.11
Benefit paid	(40.90)	(45.64)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	54.31	28.51
Gross Liability	955.29	786.03

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

f) Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets :

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	404.25	365.27
Transfer in/(out)	(1.01)	-
Expected return on plan assets	29.21	28.30
Contribution made during the year	5.25	54.94
Benefits paid	(34.70)	(44.83)
Mortality charges	(10.26)	-
Amount paid on settlement	-	(0.30)
Actuarial gain on plan assets	(2.00)	0.87
Closing fair Value of Plan asset	390.73	404.25

g) Benefit asset / liability :

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	955.29	786.03
Fair value of plan assets	390.73	404.25
Net (assets) / liability	564.56	381.79

h) Major category of plan assets (As a % of total plan assets)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Investment with the insurer	100%	100%

i) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as shown below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	Gratuity	Gratuity
A. Discount rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Discount Rate	891.97	574.06
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Discount Rate	1,027.38	507.47
B. Salary escalation rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	1,014.37	511.86
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	901.91	568.11
C. Withdrawal rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Withdrawal rate	951.68	537.76
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Withdrawal rate	959.55	539.76

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

j) **The expected benefit payments in future years is as follows:**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
March 31, 2021	138.40	76.46
March 31, 2022	117.40	76.30
March 31, 2023	117.88	77.88
March 31, 2024	97.11	78.47
March 31, 2025	128.46	63.77
March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2030	660.43	448.62

39 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) **Capital and other commitments**

- (1) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

Capital commitments are ₹ 586.34 Lakhs (As at March 31, 2019 ₹266.73 lakhs, net of advances.)

- (2) **Undrawn committed borrowing facility**

The Company has availed fund based and non fund based working capital limits amounting to ₹ 12,700 lakhs (March 31, 2019 : ₹ 8,500.00 lakhs) from banks under . An amount of ₹ 5400.08 lakhs remain undrawn as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 : ₹ 2,221.71 lakhs). Further The limit availed is secured by way of Pari-passu first charge of hypothecation on entire stocks consisting of raw material, work in progress, finished goods kept at Company's godown, factories and book debts along with receivables of the Company, both present and future.

(b) **Contingent liabilities**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Claims against the group not acknowledged as debts		
Company has received assessment order from Maharashtra Value Added Tax (MVAT) department in the earlier years towards dis-allowance of Input Tax Credit availed by Company alongwith interest and penalty for Financial Year 2013-14, amounting to ₹ 88.02 Lacs. The Company has filled an appeal to Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeals), Pune. During the year the company has paid demand of ₹34.28 lakhs and balance has been waived by the MVAT department under Amnesty Scheme 2019.	-	88.02
In respect of A.Y. 2012 - 13, the assessing officer has added to the income of the Company, a notional amount of disallowance under Rule 14A of the Income tax act, 1961 and others amounting to ₹ 11.85 Lakhs against which demand raised for tax amounting ₹ 3.85 lakhs. The Company has preferred an appeal with CIT(A) against the same. The Company has preferred an appeal with ITAT against order of CIT(A) but no relief is allowed to the company till date.	3.85	3.85

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
In respect of assessment year (A.Y.) 2015 - 16, the assessing officer has added to the income of the Company, a notional amount of disallowance under Rule 14A of the Income tax act, 1961 amounting to ₹ 8.11 Lakhs against which demand raised against the same amounting to ₹ 2.76 lacs. The Company has preferred an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) (CIT(A)) against the same and got rejected and further the Company filled appeal with ITAT.)	2.76	2.76
Company has received assessment order from Maharashtra Value Added Tax (MVAT) department in the earlier years towards dis-allowance of Input Tax Credit availed by Company alongwith interest for Financial Year 2014-15, amounting to ₹46.32 Lakhs (Vat ₹24.53 Lacs, CST ₹0.17 Lakhs & Interest ₹21.62 Lacs). During the year the company has paid demand of ₹21.47 lakhs and balance has been waived by the MVAT department under Amnesty Scheme 2019.	-	46.32
In respect of A.Y. 2017-18, the CPC has served notice for adjustment u/s 143(1) (a)(iv) to the income of the Company on account of late deposit of PF and ESI amounting to ₹ 49.32 lakhs based on wrong reporting of date of deposit by Tax Auditor in TAX Audit Report. The Company has filed Revised Return and Tax Auditor has filed Revised Tax Audit Report and company offered ₹13.95 lakhs being actual late deposit. The company is of the view that revised returned income will be accepted by Assessing Officer at the time of Regular Assessment u/s 143(3) to be completed by 31.12.2019 based on revised TAX Audit Report filed by the Tax Auditor.	13.95	13.95
Income Tax (A.Y. - 2003-04, 2007-08 recoverable from Stanley Electric Co. Ltd., Japan & Thai Stanley Electric Public Co. Ltd , Thailand [erstwhile shareholders of Stanley Electric Engineering India Pvt. Ltd. (which was acquired by LDK)] pursuant to share Transfer Agreement dated December 12, 2012. During the year Company has received favourable order from ITAT dated 22 April 2019. Further, Company has not received notice of further appeal been filed by the Department. Hence the case is considered as closed.	-	456.97
Director General of Foreign Trade	-	20.98
Demand from Employee State Insurance	0.90	0.90
The Company has received income tax order under Section 143(3) dated 30.12.2019 related to AY 2018-19 on account of search and sisure operation for which company has received demand of ₹ 1033.28 lakhs including interest u/s 234ABC in respect of above matter for which the Company has filed the appeal and rectification letter to income tax authorities .The Company is of view adequately supported by the a legal opinion that there is every likelihood that relief would be allowed by the Appellate Authorities as they are bound by the decision of Apex court, jurisdictional high court and jurisdictional Tribunal.	1,033.28	-

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
During the year Company has received the show cause notice cum demand from the Assistant Commissioner of the Goods and Service Tax, Nasik Aurangabad, alleging that the company has availed the cenvat credit of ₹ 0.049 lakhs twice on the same invoice one in the month of January 2017 and then again in the subsequent month. Furthermore, Company has also availed the cenvat credit of ₹ 0.98 lakhs during the month of March'2017 and April'2017. Thus there is demand cum show cause notice of ₹ 1.03 lakhs for inadmissible credit availed by the company.	1.03	-
During the year Company has received demand cum show cause notice of ₹17.15 lakhs from the assistance commissioner of goods and service tax alleging that the company has availed the cenvat credit on the basis of invoices which are not fulfilling the particulars as specified under Rule 4A of the Service Tax Rules,1994.	17.15	-
During the year Company has received demand cum show cause Notice dated 24-01-2020 from the department alleged that the company has availed the duty drawback on the basis of unrealised sale proceeds and thus the duty drawback of ₹ 19.24 lakhs should be recovered from the company against such shipping bills. The company has filed the reply to the assistant commissioner of customs inland container depot, tkd, dated 07-02-2020 against the above show cause notice where in the company has surrendered the Duty Drawback of ₹ 0.52 lakhs along with interest to the ICD, Tughlakabad, New Delhi.	19.24	-

- (c) The Company had entered into an agreement with the Bhosari Unit Workmen Union on September 13, 2003, vide which option for VRS was given to the workers of the Company. Accordingly, benefits under the said scheme were paid to 27 workmen who opted for the scheme. Out of these 27 workmen, 20 workmen later filed a case against the Company on the grounds of of Unfair Labour Practices at the Labour court. The Court has passed an order in the favour of the workmen on June 26, 2019. Further, the Company has challenged the said order and filed revision application dt. July 26, 2019 in the Industrial Court, Pune on the grounds that the said order is defective and bad at law. The Company is of the view, based on the advice of the case advocate, that the final outcome of the case would be in the favour of the Company and hence, no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

40 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Names of related parties and related party relationship

S. No.	Relationship	Name of Related Parties
1	Subsidiary Companies	Lumax Gill Austem Auto Technologies Private Limited (LGAT") w.e.f. April 1,2018
		Lumax FAE Technologies Private Limited
		Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Private Limited ("LMAT")
		Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited ("LIV")
		Lumax Management Services Private Limited ("LMS")
		Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Private Limited ("LCAT")
		Lumax Jopp Allied Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
		Lumax Yokowo Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
2	Joint Venture	Lumax Ituran Telematics Private Limited
		Sipal Enginnering Private Limited (JV of LIV)
3	Step down subsidiary companies (subsidiary of "LIV")	Lumax Energy Solutions Private Limited ("LESPL")
		Velomax Mobility Private Limited
4	Key Management Personnel	Mr. D K Jain (Chairman)
		Mr. Anmol Jain (Managing Director)
		Mr. Ashish Dubey (CFO)
		Mr. Anil Tyagi (Company Secretary)
5	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Mr. Deepak Jain (Son of Mr. D K Jain, Brother of Mr. Anmol Jain)
		Mrs. Shivani Jain (Wife of Mr. Anmol Jain)
		Mrs. Poysha Goyal Jain (wife of Mr. Deepak Jain)
		Mrs. Usha Jain (Wife of Mr. D.K. Jain)
6	Non Executive Director	Mr. Arun Kumar Malhotra
		Mr. Avinash Parkash Gandhi
		Mr. Kanchan Kumar Gandhi
		Mr. Roop Salotra
		Mr. Milap Jain
		Mr. Dhiraj Dhar Gupta
		Mrs. Diviya Chanana
7	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives	Lumax Industries Limited
		Lumax Finance Private Limited
		Lumax Ancillary Limited
		Mahavir Udyog
		D. K. Jain & Sons (HUF)
		Bharat Enterprises
		D K Jain & Family Trust
		Lumax Tours & Travels Limited
		Lumax Charitable Foundation

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
TRANSACTIONS										
Sale of Raw Materials and Components (Inclusive of taxes)										
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	73.18	11,221.08	-	-	73.18	11,221.08
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	391.19	487.78	-	-	391.19	487.78
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	4.37	111.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.37	111.57
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	-
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	138.92	648.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	138.92	648.63
Bharat Enterprises	-	-	-	-	1.39	-	-	-	1.39	-
Total	144.80	760.20	-	-	465.76	11,708.86	-	-	610.56	12,469.06
Sale of Finished Goods (Inclusive of taxes)										
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	15,367.83	21,767.88	-	-	15,367.83	21,767.88
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	805.13	399.66	-	-	805.13	399.66
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	791.79	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	791.79	0.11
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	34.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.03	-
Total	825.82	0.11	-	-	16,172.97	22,167.54	-	-	16,998.79	22,167.65
Rent Received										
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	266.53	263.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	266.53	263.35
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	296.46	269.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	296.46	269.51
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	1.56	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.56	3.96
Lumax Tours & Travels Ltd	-	-	-	-	7.08	3.07	-	-	7.08	3.07
Lumax Ituran Telematics Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	246.11	214.21	-	-	246.11	214.21
Total	564.55	536.82	-	-	253.19	217.28	0.65	-	818.39	754.10
Purchases of Raw Materials and Components										
Bharat Enterprises	-	-	-	-	297.63	215.46	-	-	297.63	215.46
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	1,105.38	5,788.91	-	-	1,105.38	5,788.91
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	6,372.37	6,901.27	-	-	6,372.37	6,901.27

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	0.26	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	1.75
Mahavir Udyog	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.62	-
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	22.67	294.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.67	294.82
Total	23.30	296.57	-	-	7,776.00	12,905.64	-	-	7,799.30	13,202.21
Purchases of Finished Goods										
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	34.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.90	-
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	8.79	9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.79	9.83
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	6,131.30	5,610.09	-	-	6,131.30	5,610.09
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	1,572.61	1,483.21	-	-	1,572.61	1,483.21
Total	43.69	9.83	-	-	7,703.91	7,093.30	-	-	7,747.60	7,103.14
Purchases of other										
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	312	2.21	-	-	312	2.21
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.97	-	-	0.24	0.97
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	-	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.98
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	-	19.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.80
Total	-	21.78	-	-	3.36	3.19	-	-	3.36	24.97
Purchase of Packing Material										
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.67	3.35	-	-	0.67	3.35
Lumax Ancillary Limited	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.03	-	-	0.26	0.03
Mahavir Udyog	-	-	-	-	19.92	59.24	-	-	19.92	59.24
Total	-	-	-	-	20.85	62.62	-	-	20.85	62.62
Others - Reimbursement to/(from)										
Bharat Enterprises	-	-	-	-	(0.28)	14.60	-	-	(0.28)	14.60
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	70.62	(1,281.14)	-	-	70.62	(1,281.14)
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	4.68	85.82	-	-	4.68	85.82
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	90.21	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.21	0.06
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	(40.25)	34.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40.25)	34.98

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Lumax Management Services Pvt. Ltd	13.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.05	-
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	(32.03)	(50.54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32.03)	(50.54)
Lumax Charitable Foundation	-	-	-	-	3.29	-	-	-	3.29	-
LUMAX FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED	-	-	-	-	(0.57)	-	-	-	(0.57)	-
Lumax Tours & Travels Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
Total	31.04	(15.51)	-	-	77.75	(1,180.72)	-	-	108.79	(1,196.22)
Availing of Services										
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	27.34	234.26	-	-	27.34	234.26
Lumax Tours & Travels Ltd	-	-	-	-	153.44	245.08	-	-	153.44	245.08
Lumax Management Services Pvt. Ltd	1,603.10	1,607.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,603.10	1,607.72
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	20.77	15.30	-	-	20.77	15.30
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	19.09	16.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.09	16.23
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt.Ltd.	16.22	14.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.22	14.40
Total	1,638.42	1,638.35	-	-	201.55	494.64	-	-	1,839.96	2,132.99
Rendering of Services										
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.15	1.01	-	-	0.15	1.01
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	127.07	32.19	-	-	127.07	32.19
Bharat Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	605.54	417.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	605.54	417.26
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	351.38	533.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	351.38	533.07
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt.Ltd.	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Lumax Tours & Travels Ltd	-	-	-	-	2.25	1.19	-	-	2.25	1.19
Mahavir Udyog	-	-	-	-	7.25	-	-	-	7.25	-
Lumax Ituran Telematics Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18	-
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	48.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.71	-
Total	1,005.64	950.42	-	-	136.72	34.41	0.18	-	1,142.54	984.83

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Sale of Capital Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	2,661.55	-	-	-	2,661.55	-
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	-	0.82
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt.Ltd.	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-
Total	0.32	-	-	-	2,661.55	0.82	-	-	2,661.87	0.82
Purchase of Capital Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	1.18	0.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	0.93
Lumax Management Services Pvt. Ltd	72.63	22.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.63	22.55
Total	73.81	23.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.81	23.47
Rent Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Usha Jain	-	-	-	21.18	-	-	-	-	-	21.18
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	-	-	0.10	0.05
Mr.D.K.Jain	-	-	33.44	10.77	-	-	-	-	33.44	10.77
Total	-	-	33.44	31.95	0.10	0.05	-	-	33.54	32.00
CSR Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumax Charitable Foundation	-	-	-	-	130.11	92.38	-	-	130.11	92.38
Total	-	-	-	-	130.11	92.38	-	-	130.11	92.38
Investment Made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumax Management Services Pvt. Ltd. ("LMS")	582.50	3,498.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	582.50	3,498.66
Lumax Ituran Telematics Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.46	33.54	59.46	33.54
Lumax FAE Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	-	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
Lumax integrated ventures Pvt.ltd.	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt.Ltd.	250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	-
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	75.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.50	-
Lumax Yokowo Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
Total	911.00	3,698.66	-	-	-	-	59.46	33.54	970.46	3,732.20

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Managerial Remuneration										
Mr. Anmol Jain	-	-	152.70	141.52	-	-	-	-	152.70	141.52
Mr. D.K. Jain	-	-	166.12	142.15	-	-	-	-	166.12	142.15
Mrs. Shivani Jain	-	-	88.75	25.78	-	-	-	-	88.75	25.78
Mrs. Poysha Goyal Jain	-	-	90.94	26.16	-	-	-	-	90.94	26.16
Mr. Deepak Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ashish Dubey	-	-	59.08	56.98	-	-	-	-	59.08	56.98
Mr. Anil Tyagi	-	-	16.91	-	-	-	-	-	16.91	-
Ms. Swapnal Patane	-	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
Director Sitting Fees										
Mr. Arun Kumar Malhotra	-	-	3.60	4.80	-	-	-	-	3.60	4.80
Mr. Avinash Prakash Gandhi	-	-	4.20	3.00	-	-	-	-	4.20	3.00
Mr. Kanchan Kumar Gandhi	-	-	2.80	3.80	-	-	-	-	2.80	3.80
Mr. Roop Salotra	-	-	5.00	5.40	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.40
Mr. Milap Jain	-	-	4.80	5.20	-	-	-	-	4.80	5.20
Mrs. Diviya Chanana	-	-	2.80	2.40	-	-	-	-	2.80	2.40
Mr. Dhiraj Dhar Gupta	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	0.80
Total	-	-	597.71	423.99	-	-	-	-	597.71	423.99
Commission Paid										
Mr. Anmol Jain	-	-	110.02	216.70	-	-	-	-	110.02	216.70
Mr. D.K. Jain	-	-	72.15	235.03	-	-	-	-	72.15	235.03
Mrs. Shivani Jain	-	-	73.82	161.88	-	-	-	-	73.82	161.88
Mrs. Poysha Goyal Jain	-	-	71.64	161.50	-	-	-	-	71.64	161.50
Mr. Deepak Jain	-	-	59.73	71.30	-	-	-	-	59.73	71.30
Total	-	-	387.36	846.41	-	-	-	-	387.36	846.41

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Dividend Paid										
Mr.Anmol Jain	-	-	497.47	86.22	-	-	-	-	497.47	86.22
Mr.D.K.Jain	-	-	-	165.53	-	-	-	-	-	165.53
Mr.Deepak Jain	-	-	497.62	91.47	-	-	-	-	497.62	91.47
Mrs. Usha Jain	-	-	-	46.37	-	-	-	-	-	46.37
Mrs.Shivani Jain	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	4.50
D.K.Jain And Family Trust	-	-	-	-	10.20	4.08	-	-	10.20	4.08
D.K.Jain And Sons (HUF)	-	-	-	-	296.54	118.10	-	-	296.54	118.10
Lumax Finance Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	605.57	242.23	-	-	605.57	242.23
Total	-	-	995.08	394.09	912.31	364.40	-	-	1,907.39	758.49
Dividend Received										
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	275.63	120.75	-	-	275.63	120.75
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	478.57	28714	-	-	-	-	-	-	478.57	28714
Total	478.57	28714	-	-	275.63	120.75	-	-	754.20	407.89

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary and joint venture of step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
BALANCE AT THE YEAR END										
Receivables										
Mahavir Udyog	-	-	-	-	3.00	0.02	-	-	3.00	0.02
Bharat Enterprises	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	0.46	-
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	58.91	53.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.91	53.26
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	4,514.70	8,485.59	-	-	4,514.70	8,485.59
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	233.17	258.33	-	-	233.17	258.33
Lumax Energy Solutions Pvt.Ltd.	-	139.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139.02
Lumax Tours & Travels Ltd	-	-	-	-	2.03	0.90	-	-	2.03	0.90
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	388.62	435.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	388.62	435.82
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	19.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.27	-
Lumax Ituran Telematics Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.44	-
Lumax FAE Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	105.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.32	-
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.26	-
Total	574.38	628.11	-	-	4,753.34	8,744.83	0.44	-	5,328.17	9,372.94
Investment										
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	418.80	418.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.80	418.80
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	2.51	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	2.51
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	459.52	601.54	-	-	459.52	601.54
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	4,554.64	9,526.13	-	-	4,554.64	9,526.13
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	840.71	590.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	840.71	590.71
Lumax Management Services Pvt. Ltd	4,494.81	3,912.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,494.81	3,912.31
Lumax integrated ventures Pvt.ltd.	83.89	81.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.89	81.89
Lumax Ituran Telematics Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.00	33.54	93.00	33.54
Lumax FAE Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	201.00	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	201.00	200.00
Lumax JOPP Allied Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	75.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.50	-
Lumax Yokowo Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
Total	6,118.22	5,206.22	-	-	5,014.16	10,127.67	93.00	33.54	11,225.38	15,367.43

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Step down subsidiary and joint venture of step down subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives		Joint Venture		TOTAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Payables										
Bharat Enterprises	-	-	-	-	47.17	41.73	-	-	47.17	41.73
Lumax Ancillary Ltd	-	-	-	-	1,452.44	2,050.45	-	-	1,452.44	2,050.45
Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Pvt. Ltd	1.21	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	1.64
Lumax Industries Ltd	-	-	-	-	389.65	1,828.12	-	-	389.65	1,828.12
Lumax Tours & Travels Ltd	-	-	-	-	6.34	6.21	-	-	6.34	6.21
Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Ltd	7.13	5.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.13	5.70
Mahavir Udyog	-	-	-	-	-	5.68	-	-	-	5.68
Lumax Cornaglia Auto Technologies Pvt Ltd	3.96	5.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.96	5.28
Lumax Management Services Pvt. Ltd	199.71	74.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	199.71	74.08
Mr.Anmol Jain	-	-	101.02	217.00	-	-	-	-	101.02	217.00
Mr.D.K. Jain	-	-	72.15	235.03	-	-	-	-	72.15	235.03
Mr.Deepak Jain	-	-	50.73	71.30	-	-	-	-	50.73	71.30
Mrs. Shivani Jain	-	-	-	162.74	-	-	-	-	-	162.74
Mrs. Poysha Goyal Jain	-	-	-	162.36	-	-	-	-	-	162.36
Total	212.00	86.70	223.90	848.43	1,895.60	3,932.18	-	-	2,331.50	4,867.32

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 | FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited has passed the resolution by way of circulation on June 17, 2020 for declaration of dividend @ 150% of ₹ 3 per equity share of face value of ₹ 2 each (included of ₹ 100% interim Dividend of ₹ 2 each paid) (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2 per share of face value of ₹ 2 each).

42 | 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 the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

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.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are 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, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 38.

43 | 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. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings including current maturities of long term borrowing (Refer Note no. 20)	39.77	77.67
Payable for purchase of fixed assets (Refer Note no. 25)	359.36	238.64
Net debts	399.13	316.31
Capital components		
Equity Share capital	1,363.15	1,363.15
Other equity	40,066.57	43,229.28
Total equity	41,429.72	44,592.43
Capital and net debt	41,828.85	44,908.75
Gearing ratio (%)	0.95%	0.70%

44 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:

	Carrying values		Fair values	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments in Quoted equity instruments of other entities (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)*	4,554.64	9,526.14	4,554.64	9,526.14
Investments in unquoted equity instruments of other entities (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)*	459.52	601.53	459.52	601.53
Investments in Quoted short term investments valued at fair value	1,130.70	1,851.10	1,130.70	1,851.10
Financial Instruments where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade receivables	16,484.89	22,728.07	16,484.89	22,728.07
Cash and cash equivalents	3,114.93	1,389.90	3,114.93	1,389.90
Other Bank balances	4,516.05	2,371.65	4,516.05	2,371.65
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months from the reporting date	150.00	5.00	150.00	5.00
Loans to employees	54.75	45.81	54.75	45.81
Security deposit	464.26	411.92	464.26	411.92
Interest accrued but not due	117.14	69.44	117.14	69.44
Other recoverables	154.73	48.25	154.73	48.25
Total	31,201.61	39,048.80	31,201.61	39,048.80

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b) Fair value of financial liabilities:

	Carrying values		Fair values	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings non current	11.62	32.72	11.62	32.72
Borrowings current	6,500.00	5,015.30	6,500.00	5,015.30
Current maturity of vehicle loan	28.15	44.95	28.15	44.95
Trade payables	12,262.68	18,874.22	12,262.68	18,874.22
Accrued Salaries	1,034.52	2,187.18	1,034.52	2,187.18
Unsecured deposits from customers	451.88	412.75	451.88	412.75
Unpaid dividends	22.54	13.08	22.54	13.08
Amount payable for property, plant and equipment	359.36	238.64	359.36	238.64
Total	20,670.75	26,818.85	20,670.75	26,818.85

* The fair values of the FVTOCI financial assets are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

Management has assessed that remaining financial assets and liabilities 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.

45 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

All assets 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 not based on observable market data.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

(a) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for Financial assets as at March 31, 2020:

	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value				
Quoted equity shares				
Investments in equity instruments of other entities (at fair value through other comprehensive income)*	4,554.64	4,554.64	-	-
Investments in unquoted equity instruments of other entities (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)*	459.52	-	459.52	-
Investments in Quoted short term investments valued at fair value	1,130.70	1,130.70	-	-
Others				
Trade receivables	16,484.89	-	-	16,484.89
Cash and cash equivalents	3,114.93	-	-	3,114.93
Other Bank balances	4,516.05	-	-	4,516.05
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months from the reporting date	150.00	-	-	150.00
Loans to employees	54.75	-	-	54.75
Security deposit	464.26	-	-	464.26
Interest accrued but not due	117.14	-	-	117.14
Other recoverables	154.73	-	-	154.73
Investment properties	1,815.92	-	1,815.92	-
Total	33,017.53	5,685.34	2,275.44	25,056.75

(b) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Borrowings non current	11.62	-	-	11.62
Borrowings current	6,500.00	-	-	6,500.00
Current maturity of long term loan	-	-	-	-
Current maturity of vehicle loan	28.15	-	-	28.15
Trade payables	12,262.68	-	-	12,262.68
Accrued Salaries	1,034.52	-	-	1,034.52
Unsecured deposits from customers	451.88	-	-	451.88
Unpaid dividends	22.54	-	-	22.54
Amount payable for property, plant and equipment	359.36	-	-	359.36
Lease Liability (Right-to-use)	2,250.31	-	-	2,250.31
Total	22,921.06	-	-	22,921.06

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for Assets as at March 31, 2019:

	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments in Quoted equity instruments of other entities (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)*	9,526.14	9,526.14	-	-
Investments in unquoted equity instruments of other entities (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)*	601.53	-	601.53	-
Investments in Quoted short term investments valued at fair value	1,851.10	1,851.10	-	-
Others	-			
Trade receivables	22,728.07	-	-	22,728.07
Cash and cash equivalents	1,389.90	-	-	1,389.90
Other Bank balances	2,371.65	-	-	2,371.65
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months from the reporting date	5.00	-	-	5.00
Loans to employees	45.81	-	-	45.81
Security deposit	411.92	-	-	411.92
Interest accrued but not due	69.44	-	-	69.44
Other recoverables	48.25	-	-	48.25
Investment properties	1,873.33	-	1,873.33	-
Total	40,922.13	11,377.24	2,474.06	27,070.03

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

	Total (Carrying Value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Borrowings non current	32.72	-	-	32.72
Borrowings current	5,015.30	-	-	5,015.30
Current maturity of vehicle loan	44.95	-	-	44.95
Trade payables	18,874.22	-	-	18,874.22
Accrued Salaries	2,187.18	-	-	2,187.18
Unsecured deposits from customers	412.75	-	-	412.75
Unpaid dividends	13.08	-	-	13.08
Amount payable for property, plant and equipment	238.64	-	-	238.64
Total	26,818.85	-	-	26,818.85

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

46 | 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. Financial instrument effected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI instrument.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2020.

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 of foreign operations.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 including the effect of hedge accounting.

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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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)	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Change +1%	Change -1%	Change +1%	Change -1%
Trade Payable	(1.62)	1.62	(7.68)	7.68
Trade Receivable	0.50	(0.50)	1.29	(1.29)

iii) Equity Price Risk

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Companies Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was ₹ 4,545.64 lakhs. A decrease of 10% on the NSE market index could have an impact of approximately ₹ 454.56 lakhs on the OCI or equity attributable to the Company. An increase of 10% in the value of the listed securities would also impact OCI and equity. These changes would not have an effect on profit or loss.

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 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). 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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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, 2020 :

	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	6,500.00	-	11.62	-	6,511.62
Trade and other payables	12,262.68	-	-	-	12,262.68
Other financial liabilities	-	1,896.45	-	-	1,896.45
Total	18,762.68	1,896.45	11.62	-	20,670.75

As at March 31, 2019	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	5,015	-	32.72	-	5,048.03
Trade and other payables	18,874	-	-	-	18,874.22
Other financial liabilities	-	2,896.60	-	-	2,896.60
Total	23,890	2,896.60	32.72	-	26,818.85

- 47** | The management has analysed that no significant warranty claim is received by the Company in earlier years against the goods manufactured by the Company and further, the seller of traded goods warrants the Company that products will be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service and agrees to replace any defective parts under the conditions of standard warranty accompanying the products. Therefore, the Company has not made any provision for warranties and claims in its books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2020.
- 48** | Revenue is measured by the Company at the fair value of consideration received/ receivable from its customers and in determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration such as price adjustment to be passed on to the customers based on various parameters like negotiation based on savings on material and other factors. Accordingly, revenue for the current year is net of price differences.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Contd.)

(All amounts are presented in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- 49** Pursuant to The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 issued, the tax rates have changed with effect from April 1, 2019, and the Company plans to pay tax at reduced rate. Consequent to this, the Company has recomputed provision for income tax for the year ended March 31, 2020 and accordingly, remeasured its deferred tax basis rates prescribed in the said ordinance. Accordingly, the impact of the same has been charged to the statement of profit and loss during the year.
- 50** With the regard to the binding offer issued for aquisition of auto component business with OK Play Group, the company due to pandemic situation and extended lockdowns disrupting business continuity, the proposed acquisition is being put on hold pending for further review and appropriate decision in future.
- 51** With respect to the fact that the negotiation for acquiring the balance stake from the JV partner, Gill Austem in repect of Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Private Limited is in advance stage, the management is hopeful for favorable outcome and thus the company does not foresee any material impairment in this regard due to going concern of the JV Company i.e. Lumax Gill-Austem Auto Technologies Private Limited.
- 52** The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. manufacturing and trading of Automotive Components and therefore, segment reporting in terms of Ind-AS 108 on Segmental Reporting is not applicable.
- 53** World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on March 23, 2020 and the Company temporarily suspended the operations in all the units of the Company in compliance with the lockdown instructions issued by the Central and State Governments. COVID-19 has impacted the normal business operations of the Company by way of interruption in production, supply chain disruption, unavailability of personnel, closure / lock down of production facilities etc. during the lock-down period which has been extended till May 17, 2020, However, production and supply of goods has commenced during the month of April and May 2020 on various dates at all the manufacturing locations of the Company
- The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next year and the recoverability and carrying value of its assets comprising property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right of use assets, investments, inventory and trade receivables. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The situation is changing rapidly giving rise to inherent uncertainty around the extent and timing of the potential future impact of the COVID-19 which may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business.
- 54** Ind AS financial statements of Transferor Company which has been merged were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants who had expressed an unqualified opinion on March 31, 2019 financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E / E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership. No. 094421

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

D. K. Jain

Chairman

DIN : 00085848

Ashish Dubey

Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : June 17, 2020

Anmol Jain

Managing Director

DIN : 00004993

Anil Tyagi

Company Secretary

Membership No.- A16825