DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Board of Directors	Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma	Whole-time Director & CFO
	Mr. Ajay Verma	
	Mr. Uday Gupta	
	Mr. Natin Jain	Additional Director (w.e.f. 9.5.2019)
Bankers	State Bank of India Oriental Bank of Commerce ICICI Bank Ltd.	
Auditors	M/s. RITEN GIRISH & CO. New Delhi	
Registered Office & Corporate Office	508, 5th Floor, Akashdeep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001	
CIN	U93090DL1995PLC273604	
Tel.No.	011- 23312267, 23312269	
Fax No.	011- 23313494, 23350765	
E-Mail	umeshsharma@dcmhl.com	
Website	www.dcmhl.com	

Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) : M/s Beetal Financial & Computer Services Pvt. Ltd.
Address : Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99 Madangir,
Behind Local Shopping Centre
Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi-110062

DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

Registered Office: 5th Floor, Akashdeep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001
CIN : U93090DL1995PLC273604, Tel. : 011- 23312267, Email : umeshsharma@dcmhl.com, www.dcmhl.com

NOTICE

The 25th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Saturday, the 3rd August, 2019 at 11.00 AM at 6th Floor, Kanchenjunga Building, 18 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi -110 001 for transacting the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company (Standalone and Consolidated) for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To appoint a director in place of Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma (DIN : 01957315), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

3. To consider and pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED that pursuant to the provisions of Section 139, 142 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, if any, read with the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014, including any statutory enactment and modification thereof, M/s Ashish Pandey & Associates, Chartered Accountants, (Regn.No.FRN 022012C), Kaushambi, Ghaziabad (U.P.) – 201010, who have confirmed that they are eligible to be appointed, be and are hereby appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of the 25th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 30th Annual General Meeting, in place of M/s. Riten Girish & Co., who relinquish office at the conclusion of the ensuing AGM, on such remuneration to be fixed by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit Committee from year to year plus applicable tax and reimbursement of traveling and other incidental expenses, if any, incurred by them in connection with the audit."

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. To consider and pass the following Resolution, with or without modification, as an ordinary resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Sections 149, 152, 161 and Schedule IV of the Companies Act and the relevant Rules thereof, Mr. Natin Jain (DIN : 06383628), who has given his consent to be an Independent Director on the Board of the Company, if appointed, and also confirmed that he has not been disqualified to be appointed as a director on the Board of any company, and who was appointed as an Additional Director by the Board w.e.f. 9.5.2019, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director on the Board for a term of 5 years from 9.5.2019".

5. To consider and pass the following Resolution, with or without modification, as an ordinary resolution:

   "RESOLVED that the re-appointment of Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma (DIN : 01957315) as Whole Time Director – cum Chief Financial Officer for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 3.5.2019 on the terms and conditions set out below, be and is hereby approved :

Salary	Rs.1,75,000 p.m. (in the grade of Rs.165000 -10000- 175000- 20000- 215000)
House Rent / lease	60% of the basic salary/ leased accommodation. Lease rentals in excess of 60% of the Basic salary, if any, to be borne by the Whole Time Director.
Furniture at House	8 months' salary + 2 Air Conditioners. (one time.) Only the difference between already availed and the entitlement based on the revised salary to be allowed.
Electricity/Water/Gas	Up to Rs.75,000/- p.a
Newspapers/Magazines	Actuals
Medical Expenses	One month basic salary p.a.(for self, wife, dependent children and parents)
LTA	Reimbursement of leave travel expenses limited to one month basic salary p.a.
House Maintenance	Rs.40,000/- p.a.
Office at Residence	One time- Rs.25,000 + 2 AC (only unavailed to be allowed).
Servant Allowance	Rs.1500 p.m. (Reimbursement)
Attendant at Residential office (reimbursement)	Rs.5,000 p.m.
Club Membership	One club. Admission & life membership fee not allowed.
Driver Salary	Reimbursement of upto Rs.18,000 p.m.
Car	Provision of a company maintained car.
Communication Expenses	Actuals.
PF, Superannuation	As at present.
Gratuity	As per Company Rules
Leave/Leave encashment	As per Company Rules
Entertainment Expenses	Reimbursement of entertainment expenses up to Rs.24,000 p.a.
Annual Reward	As may be decided by the Board based on performance/profit.

[The perquisites/ facilities already availed will be adjusted against the respective items listed above.]"

"RESOLVED further that in case of absence or inadequacy of profits, Mr. Umesh Kr. Sharma shall be paid the above remuneration as minimum remuneration ,subject to the limits provided under para A of Section II of Part II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013".

General terms and conditions:

- Remuneration for part of the year will be computed on pro-rata basis.
- He shall not be entitled to “sitting fee” for attending the meetings of the Board of directors or Committee/s thereof.
- He shall not be drawing any remuneration from the subsidiary company.
- His appointment may be terminated by either party giving to the other three calendar months' notice in writing or lesser notice as may be agreed to.

  Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma will discharge such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board from time to time.

By order of the Board
For DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

New Delhi
May 23, 2019

Sd -
Umesh Kumar Sharma
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN : 01957315

NOTES:

1. The Register of Members and the Share Transfer Books of the Company shall remain closed from 23.7.2019 to 3.8.2019 (both days inclusive).

2. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. THE PROXY FORM IS ATTACHED. A person can act as proxy on behalf of Members not exceeding fifty (50) and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total equity share capital of the Company.

   The instrument of proxy in order to be effective, should be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, duly completed and signed, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. Proxies submitted on behalf of companies, societies, etc. must be supported by an appropriate resolution / authority, as applicable.

3. As per Rule 9A of Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Companies securities can only be transferred in dematerialized form effective from October 2018. Accordingly the Company has tied-up with National Securities Depository Ltd (NSDL) for dematerialization of the Company's securities. The ISIN is INE04MC01012. Shareholders are requested to get the shares held by them dematerialized through their respective Depository Participant.

   The Company has appointed Beetal Financial & Computer Services Pvt. Ltd., Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99, Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre, Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi – 110062, Tel.No : 011-29961281-83, E-Mail: beetal@beetalfinancial.com as Registrar and Transfer Agents. Shareholders are requested to communicate any change in their address to the RTA with self attested copies of PAN and residence proof. They may also get their email address registered with the RTA to facilitate prompt communication.

4. **Voting through electronic means**

   In compliance with provisions of Section108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Company is pleased to provide all its members' facility to exercise their right to vote at the 25th Annual General Meeting (AGM) by electronic means, as an alternate. Please note that the voting through electronic means is optional.

   The voting through electronic means will commence on 31.7.2019 at 10.00 AM and will end on 2.8.2019 at 5.00 PM. The members will not be able to cast their vote electronically beyond the date and time mentioned above. The procedure and instructions for e-voting are as follows:

The instructions for shareholders voting electronically are as under:

(I) The voting period begins on 31.07.2019 at 10.00 A.M. and ends on 02.08.2019 at 5:00 P.M. During this period, shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of 22.07.2019 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

(ii) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

(iii) Click on Shareholders / Members

(iv) Now Enter your User ID

a. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
b. Members holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.

(v) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.

(vi) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

(vii) If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

	For Members holding shares in Demat Form and Physical Form
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) • Members who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the first two letters of their name and the 8 digits of the sequence number in the PAN field. **Which is mentioned on the attendance slip.** • In case the sequence number is less than 8 digits enter the applicable number of 0's before the number after the first two characters of the name in CAPITAL letters. e.g. If your name is Ramesh Kumar with sequence number 1 then enter RA00000001 in the PAN field.
Dividend Bank Detail **OR** Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (iv).

(viii) After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

(ix) Members holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, members holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

(x) For Members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

(xi) Click on the EVSN for the relevant DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED on which you choose to vote.

(xii) On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

(xiii) Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

(xiv) After selecting the resolution you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

(xv) Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

(xvi) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

(xvii) If a demat account holder has forgotten the changed login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

(xviii) **Shareholders can also cast their vote using CDSL's mobile app m-Voting available for android based mobiles. The m-Voting app can be downloaded from Google Play Store. Apple and Windows phone users can download the app from the App Store and the Windows Phone Store respectively. Please follow the instructions as prompted by the mobile app while voting on your mobile.**

(xix) Note for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodian are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves as Corporates.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
- A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

(xx) In case you have any queries or issues regarding e-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.

5. The Results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website https://www.dcmhl.com and on the website of Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) immediately.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE SPECIAL BUSINESS PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

ITEM NO. 4

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 9.5.2019 co-opted Mr. Natin Jain (DIN : 06383628) as an Additional Director. Mr. Natin Jain hold office till the ensuing AGM. It is proposed to appoint him as an Independent Director w.e.f. 9.5.2019 for a term of 5 years. Mr. Natin Jain confirmed that he is not disqualified to be appointed as a Director u/s 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 and also given his consent as required u/s 152 of the Companies Act to be an Independent Director on the Board of the Company, if appointed. He has also given a declaration of independence as required u/s 149(6) of the Companies Act.

Mr. Natin Jain, 51 years, is a Commerce Graduate and is a member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWA) with over 30 years of experience in financial and taxation matters. He is working with Shriram Scientific and Industrial Research Foundation. Considering his qualification and experience the Board of Directors has appointed him as Chairman of the Audit Committee and also co-opted him as a member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

In the opinion of the Board Mr. Natin Jain fulfills the conditions specified in the Act for such an appointment and recommends the appointment of Mr. Natin Jain as an Independent Director on the Board.

Other than Mr. Natin Jain, none of the Directors or KMPs of the Company or their family members are financially or otherwise interested in the Resolution.

ITEM NO. 5

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 29.3.2019 has reappointed Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma as Whole Time Director -cum- Chief Financial Officer for a period of 3 years from 3.5.2019 His terms and conditions of appointment as mentioned in the resolution was approved in the Board Meeting held on 23.05.2019 on recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee. Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma confirmed that he is not disqualified to be appointed as a Director u/s 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 and also given his consent to the reappointment as required u/s 152 of the Companies Act.

Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma has been managing the affairs of the Company ably and has developed new business avenues. Considering his performance the Board has approved his reappointment as Whole Time Director -cum- CFO for a further period of 3 years from 3.5.2019 subject to the approval of the shareholders as required u/s 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma is a Commerce Graduate and holds Post graduate Diploma's in International Trade and in Management. He is 59 years of age and maintains good health.

Other than Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma, none of the Directors or KMPs of the Company or their family members are financially or otherwise interested in the Resolution.

Interest

Except as indicated under the respective items, none of the directors or Key managerial personnel or their relative(s) is concerned or interested in the resolutions.

Inspection

Board Resolution dated 9.5.2019 (Item No.4) and dated 29.03.2019 & 23.5.2019 (Item no.5) with regard to appointment of Mr. Natin Jain and reappointment of Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma, respectively, would be available for inspection without any fee by the members at the Registered Office of the Company during normal business hours on any working day between 10.00 AM and 5.00 PM.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
In the year under review your Company had a total income of Rs. 350.85 lakh against Rs. 611.21 lakh in the previous year. There was a net profit of Rs.45.52 lakh against a net loss of Rs.6.66 lakh in the previous year. In the absence of disposable surplus, the Board did not consider any dividend for the year.

AUDITORS' REPORT
There is no qualification, reservation, or adverse remark or disclaimer in the Auditor's Report to the members on the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31.3.2019.
There was no incidence of fraud during the year requiring the Auditor's to report under Section 143(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

THE STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS
Your Company concentrated on the business of value added products and also leasing of containers.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS
No material changes or commitments have occurred between the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate and the date of this Report, affecting the financial position of the Company.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary, Versa Trading Ltd., which is not carrying on any business other than the investment it held in a promoter group company and deploying its surplus funds in money market securities.

The required information with regard to the performance and financial position of the subsidiary is given in Form AOC- I, annexed to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31.3.2019.

BOARD MEETINGS AND DIRECTORS

Meetings of the Board
During the year 2018-19 four Board meetings were held.

Declaration u/s 149(6) of the Act
The Independent Directors (IDs) have given declarations u/s 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under the said section of the Act.

Directors Appointment and Remuneration
Appointment of directors on the Board of the Company is based on the recommendations of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC). NRC identifies and recommends to the Board, persons for appointment on the Board, after considering the necessary and desirable competencies. NRC takes into account positive attributes like integrity, maturity, judgment, leadership position, time and willingness, financial acumen, management experience and knowledge in one or more fields of finance, law, management, sales, marketing, administration, research, etc.

In case of IDs they should fulfill the criteria of independence as per the Act. It is ensured that a person to be appointed as director has not suffered any disqualification under the Act or any other law to hold such an office.

The non-executive directors of the Company are paid sitting fees for attending Board meetings and Committee meetings, as may be fixed by the Board from time to time, which presently is Rs.5,000 per Board meeting and Rs.2,000 per Committee meeting. The details of remuneration paid to the directors during the year 2018-19 are given in Form MGT-9 annexed hereto. The Whole Time Director is paid remuneration as approved by the Board and the shareholders.

Changes in Directors or KMP

Pursuant to Section 152 (6) of the Act, Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma will retire by rotation in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, and being eligible offers himself for reappointment.

Mr. Chandan Dangi (DIN: 03490697), a director on the Board since 29.03.2011 has resigned from the Board effective from 26.11.2018 on account of personal reasons and other pre-occupations.

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 9.5.2019 co-opted Mr. Natin Jain (DIN:06383628) as an Additional Director on the Board. He holds office till the ensuing AGM. A proposal for his appointment as an Independent Director effective from 9.5.2019 for a term of 5 years is being placed before the shareholders for approval. He fulfils the conditions as laid down u/s 149 of the Companies Act, read with Schedule V thereof, for appointment as an Independent Director.

Ms.Bharti Manocha, Company Secretary of the Company has resigned w.e.f. 30.03.2019 due to medical problem. Steps have been taken to fill up the vacancy.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

As required under Section 134(3) (c) of the Act your Directors state that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

e) the directors had devised proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has adequate and effective internal financial control systems in place commensurate with the size of its business.

LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The Company has not given any loan or guarantee or made any investment covered u/s 186 of the Act during the year.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The transactions entered with a related party during the year under review were on Arm's Length basis and in the ordinary course of business. The relevant information regarding related party transactions has been set out in Note No.31 of the Standalone Financial Statements for the y.e. 31.3.2019. In view of this, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not required.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Since the Company does not directly carry on manufacturing operations, the Board does not foresee any threat to the existence of the Company.

CSR POLICY

The provision with regard to corporate social responsibility is not applicable to the Company.

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF BOARD

The provision is not applicable to the Company.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any public deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.

SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

No significant orders have been passed by any Regulators, Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

Extract of the Annual Return for the year 2018-19 in Form MGT-9 is annexed – Annexure 1.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

As the Company is not carrying on any manufacturing business, the disclosure regarding conservation of energy and technology absorption is not applicable.

There was no foreign exchange earnings during the year and the outgo was equivalent to Rs.1.15 Lakh only.

The provisions of Section 134 (3) (m) regarding disclosure of information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption do not apply to the Company.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

There were no employees who were in receipt of emoluments as mentioned in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

REMUNERATION POLICY

As the Company has only a Whole-time Director and a Company Secretary in the Senior Management category and a few other employees, no Remuneration Policy has been laid down. The Board will consider the matter as and when required.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board has reconstituted the Audit Committee in its meeting held on 9.5.2019. The Audit Committee consists of Mr. Natin Jain (Chairman), Mr. Uday Gupta (Member) and Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma (Member). There has been no instance of the Board not accepting the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year, the Company has not issued any share capital.

GENERAL

(a) The Company does not require maintaining cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaint Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act , 2013.

For and on behalf of the Board

New Delhi	**Sd-**	**Sd-**
May 23, 2019	**(Umesh Kumar Sharma)**	**(Natin Jain)**
	Whole-time Director & CFO	**Director**
	(DIN : 01957315)	**(DIN: 06383628)**

Annexure 1

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
as on the financial year ended on 31.03.2019

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

(I) CIN:- U93090DL1995PLC273604

(ii) Registration Date: 03.03.1993

(iii) Name of the Company: DCM HYUNDAI LTD.

(iv) Category/ Sub-Category of the Company: Manufacturing & Marketing of Containers.
Address of the Registered office and contact details:
5th Floor, 'Akash Deep', 26-A Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi – 110 001
Tel. No. 011-23312267 Fax No.011-23313494
Email- umeshsharma@dcmhl.com Website: https://www.dcmhl.com

v) Whether listed company: No

vi) Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any
BEETAL FINANCIAL & COMPUTER SERVICE PRIVATE LIMITED
Address: Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99, Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre, New Delhi-110062.
Contact: 011-29961281-83, E-Mail: beetal@beetalfinancial.com

II PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / Service	% to total turnover of the Company
1.	Manufacturing & Marketing of Containers	2899	100

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY & ASSOCIATES COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name and address of the company	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Versa Trading Limited 6th Floor, Kanchenjunga Building 18 Barakhamba Road New Delhi-110001	U65910DL1991PLC045296	Subsidiary	100	Sec 2 (87)and Sec 129 (3)

IV SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% age change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	%age of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	%age of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
1) Indian									
a)Individual/HUF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp	0	1972000	1972000	49.28	0	1972000	1972000	49.28	0
e) Banks/ FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(f) Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SubTotal (A)(1)	**0**	**1972000**	**1972000**	**49.28**	**0**	**1972000**	**1972000**	**49.28**	**0**
2) Foreign									
a) NRIs – Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Other – individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Bodies corp..	0	480000	480000	12.00	0	480000	480000	12.00	0
d) Banks/ FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (A)(2)	**0**	**480000**	**480000**	**12.00**	**0**	**480000**	**480000**	**12.00**	**0**
Total share-holding of promoter (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	**0**	**2452000**	**2452000**	**61.28**	**0**	**2452000**	**2452000**	**61.28**	**0**
B. Public Shareholding									
1) Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Banks/FI		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Central Govt.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt		160000	160000	4.00	0	160000	160000	4.00	0
e) Venture capital funds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance companies		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) FIIs	0	800000	800000	19.99	0	800000	800000	19.99	0
h) Foreign venture capital funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(1)	**0**	**960000**	**960000**	**23.99**	**0**	**960000**	**960000**	**23.99**	**0**

Contd......

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% age change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	%age of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	%age of Total Shares	
2) Non-institutions									
a) Bodies corp.									
i) Indian	0	12950	12950	0.32	2250	10700	12950	0.32	0
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Individuals									
I) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs.1 lakh	0	499623	499623	12.49	12503	487120	499623	12.49	0
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital excess of Rs.1 lakh	0	76917	76917	1.92	26918	49999	76917	1.92	0
c) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total(B)(2)	**0**	**589490**	**589490**	**14.73**	**41671**	**589490**	**589490**	**14.73**	**0**
Total Public shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**0**	**1549490**	**1549490**	**38.72**	**41671**	**1549490**	**1549490**	**38.72**	**0**
C. Shares held by custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**0**	**4001490**	**4001490**	**100**	**41671**	**3959819**	**4001490**	**100**	**0**

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

S. No.	Shareholder's	Share holding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			
		Number of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged / en-cumbered to total shares	Number of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged / en-cumbered to total shares	% change in shareholding during the year
1	DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.	1972000	49.28	0	1972000	49.28	0	0
2	Hyundai Precision & Industries Co Ltd	320000	8.00	0	320000	8.00	0	0
3	Hyundai Corporation	160000	4.00	0	160000	4.00	0	0
	TOTAL	**2452000**	**61.28**	**0**	**2452000**	**61.28**	**0**	**0**

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding: There has been no change in the Promoters shareholding during the year.

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

S. No.	For Each of the top 10 shareholders	Share holding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% age of total shares of the company	No. of Shares	% age of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year				
1.	Taib Venture Capital Mauritius Ltd.	800000	19.99	800000	19.99
2.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	160000	4.00	160000	4.00
3.	Siva Holdings Ltd.	45000	1.12	45000	1.12
4.	Anil Thadani	30000	0.75	30000	0.75
5.	Arbutus Consulting Ltd.	21500	0.53	21500	0.53
6.	Radhika Bhandari	20000	0.50	20000	0.50
7.	Madhav B Shriram	13584	0.34	13584	0.34
8.	Tilak Dhar	13333	0.33	13333	0.33
9.	Alok B. Shriram	13333	0.33	13333	0.33
10.	Resource Industries Ltd.	10000	0.25	10000	0.25
	Date wise increase/ decrease in share-holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/sweat equity etc)		**- No change -**		
	At the end of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year).	**1126750**	**28.15**	**1126750**	**28.15**

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP	Share holding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% age of total shares of the company	No. of Shares	% age of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	510	0.01	510	0.01
	Umesh Sharma	10		10	
	Uday Gupta	500	0.01	500	0.01
	Date wise increase/ decrease in share-holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/sweat equity etc)				
	At the end of the year	510	0.01	510	0.01

* Resigned w.e.f. 29.03.2018

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(Rs in Lakh)

	Secured Loans excludings deposits	Unsecured Loan	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal amount	--	290.00	--	290.00
ii). Interest due but not paid	--	-	--	-
iii) interest accrued but not due	--	18.74	--	18.74
Total (1+2+3)	--	308.74	--	308.74
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
A. Addition	--	14.30	--	14.30
A Reduction	--	271.43	--	271.43
Net Change Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal amount	--	38.74	--	38.74
ii) Interest due but not paid	--	-	–	-
iii) interest accrued but not due.	--	12.87	--	12.87
TOTAL (i + ii +iii)	--	51.61	--	51.61

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of WTD UMESH KUMAR SHARMA	Total Amount
1.	Gross salary		
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.	23.31	23.31
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961	3.30	3.30
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of Income-tax Act, 1961	–	–
2	Stock Option	–	–
3	Sweat equity	–	–
4	Commission: - As % of profit - others, specify	–	–
5	Others, please specify	–	–
	Total (A)	26.61	26.61
	Ceiling as per Act	As there is inadequate profit in the Financial year, Managerial Remuneration limit is Rs. 84 Lakhs as per Section II of Part II of Schedule V of Companies Act, 2013.	

B. Remuneration to other directors:

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total
1.	Independent directors	Ajay Verma	Chandan Dangi	Uday Gupta	
	A. Fee for attending Board/ Committee meetings B. Commission C. Others, Please specify.	0.22		0.26	0.48
	Total (1)	0.22		0.26	0.48
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors				
	A. Fee for attending Board Committee meetings		0.05		
	B. Commission				
	C. Others, Please specify.				
	Total (2)		0.05		
	Total (B)-(1+2)	0.22	0.5	0.26	0.53
	Total Managerial remuneration				27.14
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	As there is inadequate profit in the Financial year, Managerial Remuneration limit is Rs. 84 Lakhs as per Section II of Part II of Schedule V of Companies Act, 2013.			

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/ Manager/ WTD

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
			Company Secretary	CFO	Total
1	Gross Salary				
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.		6.23	-	6.23
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961		-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of Income-tax Act, 1961		-	-	-
2	Stock Option		-	-	-
3	Sweat equity		-	-	-
4	Commission: - As % of profit - others, specify		-	-	-
			-	-	-
5	Others, please specify		-	-	-
	Total		6.23	-	6.23

VII. PENALTIES/ PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

There were no penalties/ punishments / compounding of offences for breach of any Section of the Companies Act, against the Company or its Directors or other officers in default during the year.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of DCM Hyundai Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of DCM Hyundai Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS & accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and its profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements & Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the standalone 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Standalone 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.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements is included in Annexure A. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 'B' a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act; and

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial control system over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure 'C';

(g) with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of 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, 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;

ii. the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

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

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
(Membership No. 076750)

Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

Annexure A
Responsibilities for Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company 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 standalone Ind AS 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.

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
(Membership No. 076750)
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

Annexure 'B' referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of DCM Hyundai Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b. All the assets have been physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   c. The Company does not own any immovable property. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company

2. The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, during the year ended March 31, 2019, 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, matters specified in clauses (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

4. According to information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security have been complied with.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

6. We have been informed that the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, has not been prescribed by the Central Government for the Company. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

7. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.

   According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess were in arrears, as at 31st March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, disputed tax dues have not been deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities as detailed below :

Statement of disputed dues

Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount Rs / lacs	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	38.09	2007-08	High Court
Sales Tax Law	Sales Tax	2.22	2002-03	Appellate Asstt Commissioner
		0.53	2009-10	Appellate Deputy Commissioner
		3.03	2014-15	Appellate Asstt. Commissioner
Income Tax Act	TDS	0.45 0.02 0.03	AY 2008-09 AY 2009-10 AY 2010-11	Income Tax Officer (TDS)

Annexure 'B' referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of DCM Hyundai Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2019

8. The Company does not have any borrowings from financial institutions, banks, Government or debenture holders. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

9. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

10. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

11. According to the information and explanations given to us, managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 so far as applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard.

14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, matters specified in clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
(Membership No. 076750)
Place : Delhi
Dated : 23.05.2019

ANNEXURE ‘C’ TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DCM HYUNDAI 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 DCM Hyundai Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2019 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 company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Contd.

(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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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 Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
(Membership No. 076750)

Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs./ lakh)	As at 31.03.2018 (Rs./ lakh)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	314.03	459.18
(b) Intangible assets	5	2.17	3.92
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments in subsidiary and associates	6	1,392.09	1,392.73
(ii) Loans	7	336.41	488.80
(iii) Other financial assets	8	28.86	13.18
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	513.68	506.58
(e) Income tax assets(net)	13	67.38	62.83
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	526.95	210.00
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	0.90	1.13
(iii) Other bank balances	12	3.85	2.51
(iv) Loans	7	648.06	883.68
(v) Other financial assets	8	-	1.08
(b) Other current assets	14	2.95	22.38
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,837.33**	**4,048.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	15	400.15	400.15
(b) Other equity	16	2,024.77	1,980.72
Total Equity		**2,424.92**	**2,380.87**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,285.00	1,285.00
(b) Provisions	19	2.40	20.81
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	38.74	290.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	30.47	35.05
(b) Provisions	19	16.73	0.29
(c) Other current liabilities	20	39.07	35.98
Total Liabilities		**1,412.41**	**1,667.13**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,837.33**	**4,048.00**

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

As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma
DIN : 01957315

Sd/-
Natin Jain
DIN: 06383628

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

		Notes	Year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs. / Lakh)	Year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs. / Lakh)
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	21	199.54	475.82
	Other income	22	151.31	135.40
	Total revenue		**350.85**	**611.22**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of traded goods		88.00	337.77
	Depreciation & amortisation expenses	23	43.36	44.19
	Finance costs	24	14.29	26.33
	Employee benefits expense	25	89.59	89.90
	Other expenses	26	68.45	80.01
	Total expenses		**303.69**	**578.20**
III	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		**47.16**	**33.02**
IV	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax expense		8.85	8.03
	(b) Deferred tax (credit)/charge		4.08	29.87
	(c) Tax expense for earlier year		(10.87)	1.78
	Total tax expense		**2.06**	**39.68**
V	**Profit/ (loss) for the year (III-IV)**		**45.10**	**(6.66)**
VI	**Other comprehensive income/(expense)**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(1.36)	(6.13)
	(ii) Income tax pertaining to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		0.31	1.33
	Other comprehensive income/(expense)for the year, net of taxes		**(1.05)**	**(4.80)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes (V+VI)**		**44.05**	**(11.46)**
VIII	**Earnings per share: (Face value Rs. 10 per share)**	27		
	1) Basic (Amount in Rs.)		1.13	(0.17)
	2) Dilluted (Amount in Rs.)		1.13	(0.17)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N
Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma
DIN : 01957315

Sd/-
Natin Jain
DIN: 06383628

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

	Year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs./lakh)	Year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs. /lakh)
A. Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	47.16	33.02
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	43.36	44.18
Finance Costs	14.29	26.33
Interest income	(64.53)	(80.29)
Dividend Income	(0.17)	(0.27)
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	12.56	1.34
Operating profit before working capital changes	**52.67**	**24.31**
Adjustments for :		
(Decrease) in trade payables, other current liabilities and short term provisions	21.34	(5.37)
Increase in long term liabilities & long term provisions	(19.13)	(2.46)
(Increase) in trade receivables, short term loans & advances and other current assets	(296.44)	(103.45)
Decrease in long term loans & advances and other non current assets	152.39	41.85
Cash generated from operations	**(89.17)**	**(45.12)**
Net Income tax paid	(13.40)	(4.93)
Net cash from operating activities	**(102.57)**	**(50.05)**
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant & equipment	(1.95)	-
Capital expenditure on intangible assets	-	(5.24)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	92.93	0.02
Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	(14.35)	(11.37)
Intercorporate deposits received back	270.00	-
Interest received	27.50	44.22
Dividend received	0.17	0.27
Net cash used in investing activities	**374.30**	**27.90**
C. Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Finance Costs paid	(20.17)	(47.78)
Repayment of short term borrowings	(251.26)	(130.00)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	170.00
Net cash from / (used) in financing activities	**(271.43)**	**(7.78)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.30	(29.93)
Cash and cash equivalents		
- At beginning of year	(1.38)	28.55
- At end of year	(1.08)	(1.38)

As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Sd/-	Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma	Natin Jain
DIN : 01957315	DIN: 06383628

Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at April 01, 2017	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2017-18	Balance as at March 31, 2018	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2018-19	Balance as at March 31, 2019
40,014,900	-	40,014,900	-	40,014,900

B. Other Equity

	Reserves Surplus			Items of other Comprehensive income		
	Capital Reserve	**Securities Premium Reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	**Remeasurement of Investment**	**Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation**	**Total**
Balance as at 01.04.2017	**25.00**	**240.00**	**1,719.10**	**8.72**	**(0.63)**	**1,992.18**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-		(6.66)	-	-	(6.66)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses)	-	-	-	(3.79)	(1.01)	(4.80)
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**25.00**	**240.00**	**1,712.43**	**4.93**	**(1.64)**	**1,980.72**
Profit for the year	-		45.10	-	-	45.10
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense)	-	-	-	(0.52)	(0.53)	(1.05)
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**25.00**	**240.00**	**1,757.53**	**4.41**	**(2.18)**	**2,024.77**

As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma
DIN : 01957315

Sd/-
Natin Jain
DIN: 06383628

1. Corporate Information

DCM Hyundai Limited (the “company”) is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India and having its registered office at 508, 5th Floor, Akash Deep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001. The Company is primarily engaged in trading and promotion of fabricated engineering products and leasing of Machinery & Equipments, providing Technical Know-how, Marketing assistance and other services in relation thereto.

2. Statement of Compliance

a) Statement of Compliance

These Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements (“Standalone Financial Statements”) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the ‘Act’), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable.

b) Basis of Measurement

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

3. Significant accounting Policies

a) 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:

- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax
- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset
- Recognition and Measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources
- Estimation of obligations relating to employee benefits: key actuarial assumptions

Revenue Recognition & Presentation

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risk and rewards associated with the sale of goods of the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has concluded that they are operating on a principal to principal basis in all its revenue arrangements.

When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue or costs of revenue, both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction.

Useful Lives of Property, Plants and Equipments

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

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.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recoverability of Deferred taxes

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

b) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

Assets

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle:

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

c) Property, Plants & Equipments

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided using the Straight Line Method as per useful life specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of additions. No depreciation is provided on assets sold, discarded, etc during the year. Assets costing up to ` 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. Further, the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 requires that useful life and depreciation for significant components of an asset should be determined separately. The identification of significant components is matter of technical judgement and is decided on case to case basis; wherever applicable. In respect of assets taken on finance lease, depreciation is provided in accordance with the policy followed for owned assets.

Capital Work In Progress

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as at, April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

d) Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognized as at, April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

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

e) Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentational currency

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

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

f) Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

(ii) Other income: Other income comprises interest income on investments, interest received on income tax refund, gain on sale of mutual funds, fair value gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit and loss, Provision return back Interest income on deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

g) Leases

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

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

Company as a lessee

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

Operating lease

A lease where risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor is classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

h) 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.

I) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
-Debt instruments at amortised cost
-Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
-Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
-Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Equity instruments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposits received 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)

Financial liabilities at Amortized cost

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

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

j) 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 group 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 income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

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

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

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

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

l) 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

m) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

n) Cash & 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 balance on hand, cash balance at banks 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.

o) Earning Per Shares

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.

p) Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

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

q) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified following changes effective from accounting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2019.

Ind AS 116- Leases

Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard recognises exemptions for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. No significant impact is expected on implementation of Ind AS 116.

Amendment to Ind AS 12- Income taxes

Appendix C to Ind-AS 12 Income taxes – “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments” has been notified which requires the entities to consider recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability accordingly.

Further, it has been clarified that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events in accordance with Ind-AS 109.

Amendment to Ind AS 19- Employee benefits

Amendment requires the entities to determine current service cost using actuarial assumptions and net interest using discount rate determined at the start of the annual reporzting period. However, if an entity re-measures the net defined benefit liability (asset) as per the requirement of the standard, it shall determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the actuarial assumptions used to re-measure the net defined benefit liability (asset). The amendment permits early application also.

(Amount in Rs. / Lakh)

Note 4 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Installation	Total
Gross Carrying Amount							
As at 01.04.2017	533.37	0.89	8.35	0.96	1.96	0.95	546.48
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	0.09	-	0.09	0.21	0.95	1.34
As at 31.03.2018	533.37	0.80	8.35	0.87	1.75	-	545.14
Add: Additions made during the year	-	0.54	-	1.23	0.18	-	1.95
Less: Disposals/adjustments during the year	109.83	-	-	-	0.46	-	110.29
As at 31.03.2019	423.54	1.34	8.35	2.10	1.47	-	436.80
Depreciation and impairment							
As at 01.04.2017	40.78	0.08	1.53	0.12	0.58	0.22	43.31
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	40.78	0.07	1.54	0.17	0.31	-	42.87
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.22
As at 31.03.2018	81.56	0.15	3.07	0.29	0.89	-	85.96
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	39.46	0.12	1.54	0.21	0.28	-	41.61
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year 4.80	-	-	-	-	-	4.80	
As at 31.03.2019	116.22	0.27	4.61	0.50	1.17	-	122.77
Net book value							
As at 31.03.2019	307.32	1.07	3.74	1.60	0.30	-	314.03
As at 31.03.2018	451.81	0.65	5.28	0.58	0.86	-	459.18

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

Note 5: Intangible Assets (Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Gross Carrying Amount	Computer Software
As at 01.04.2017	0.31
Add: Additions made during the year	5.24
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	0.31
As at 31.03.2018	5.24
Add: Additions made during the year	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-
As at 31.03.2019	5.24
Amortisation and impairment	
As at 01.04.2017	
Add: Amortisation for the year	1.32
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-
As at 31.03.2018	1.32
Add: Amortisation for the year	1.75
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-
As at 31.03.2019	3.07
Net book value	
As at 31.03.2019	2.17
As at 31.03.2018	3.92

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

Note 6: Investments in Subsidiary & associates

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current Investments				
Investments in Equity Instruments				
Investments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
In Equity shares of Associate Company Quoted, fully paid up				
DCM Shriram Industries Limited				
4,173 (31.03.2018 - 4,173), Equity Shares of Rs.10 each		7.59		8.23
Investments measured at Cost				
In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Company Unquoted, fully paid up				
Versa Trading Limited				
" 2,31,50,017 (31.03.2018 - 2,31,50,017), Equity Shares of Rs.10 each"	1,869.50		1,869.50	
Less:- Impairment in the value of investment	485.00	1,384.50	485.00	1,384.50
		1,392.09		1,392.73
Aggregate amount of quoted investment		7.59		8.23
Market Value of quoted Investments		7.59		8.23
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)		1,384.50		1,384.50
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		485.00		485.00
Aggregate value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		7.59		8.23
Aggregate value of investments measured at cost (net of impairment)		1,384.50		1,384.50

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 7: Loans

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(A) Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits		
- To related parties	336.23	488.77
- Others	0.18	0.03
	336.41	**488.80**
(B) Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others		
Advance to employees	0.10	0.10
Intercorporate deposits :		
- To related parties	647.96	606.32
- Others	-	277.26
	648.06	**883.68**
	984.47	**1,372.48**

Note 8: Other Financial Assets

(A) Non current		
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 month from reporting date)		
Deposits held as margin money/security for Bank Guarantee	26.52	12.17
Interest accrued on Bank Deposits	2.34	1.01
	28.86	**13.18**
(B) Current		
Duty Drawback Receivable	-	1.08
	-	**1.08**
	28.86	**14.26**

Note 9: Income Tax Expenses

	Year Ended 31.03.2019	Year Ended 31.03.2018
A. Amounts recognised in statement of profit & loss		
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018		
Current taxes		
Current year	8.85	8.03
Deferred taxes		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences*	4.08	29.87
Earlier year		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(10.87)	1.78
Income Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**2.06**	**39.68**

*Including MAT credit entitlement Rs.8.85 lakhs (31.03.2018- Rs. 9.81 Lakhs)

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Year Ended 31.03.2019	Year Ended 31.03.2018
B Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018		
Income tax		
Remeasurement of investments	(0.50)	(0.90)
Remeasurement of employees benefit obligation	0.19	(0.43)
Income Tax charged to other comprehensive income	**(0.31)**	**(1.33)**
C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit/ (loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax from continuing operations, including OCI	45.80	26.89
Tax rate as per Income Tax Act	26.00%	25.75%
Tax expense as per above	11.91	6.92
Tax effect of:		
Exempt Income	(0.04)	(0.07)
Non-deductible expenses	0.04	3.31
Items taxable at lower rate	0.03	0.25
Effect of change in rate of tax	0.71	17.06
Others	(10.90)	10.88
Total income tax expense/ (credit)	1.75	38.35
Effective tax rate	3.82%	142.63%

D. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	
	As at March 31 2019	As at March 2018	As at March 2019	As at March 2018	As at March 2019	As at March 2018
Accrued expenses deductible on payment	7.83	7.47			7.83	7.47
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	4.98	5.43	-	-	4.98	5.43
Difference in book written down value and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	-	-	56.27	64.28	(56.27)	(64.28)
Fair valuation of investments	-	-	1.16	1.28	(1.16)	(1.28)
Others	104.64	114.43	-	-	104.64	114.43
	117.45	127.33	57.43	65.56	60.02	61.77
MAT credit entitlement *	**453.66**	**444.81**			**453.66**	**444.81**
Net Deferred tax liability	**571.11**	**572.14**	**57.43**	**65.56**	**513.68**	**506.58**

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

E Availability of MAT Credit is as under :

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Expire Year	Gross amount	Gross amount
2024-25	417.09	417.09
2031-32	8.53	8.53
2032-33	11.16	11.16
2033-34	8.03	8.03
2034-35	8.85	-
	453.66	**444.81**

Note 10: Trade receivables

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	526.95	210.00
	526.95	**210.00**

Note 11 : Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	0.01	0.13
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	0.89	1.00
	0.90	**1.13**
For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise :		
Cash and cash equivalents (as per note 11above)	0.90	1.13
Book Overdraft (Refer note 18)	(1.99)	(2.50)
	(1.09)	**(1.37)**

Note 12 : Other bank balances

Current		
Other balances		
Deposits held as margin money/security for bank guarantee	3.85	2.51
	3.85	**2.51**
Details of bank balance / Deposits		
-Bank Deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other non-current assets' (Note-8)	26.52	12.17

Note 13: Income tax assets

Non-current		
Taxation	67.38	62.83
	67.38	**62.83**

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 14: Other current assets	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
Other short term loans and advances	0.47	0.53
Balance with Revenue authorities	2.48	21.85
	2.95	**22.38**

Note 15 : Equity share capital

Authorised share capital		
27,000,000 (31.03.2018 - 27,000,000)		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	2,700.00	2,700.00
	2,700.00	**2,700.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
(40,01,490 (31.03.2018 - 40,01,490)		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	400.15	400.15
	400.15	**400.15**

(i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) There has been no movement in the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company.

(iii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the company

	March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No.of shares	% holding	No. of share	% holding
M/s DCM Shriram Industries Limited	1,972,000	49.28	1,972,000	49.28
M/s Taib Venture Capital Mauritius Ltd.	800,000	19.99	800,000	19.99
M/s Hyundai Precision & Ind. Co. Ltd.	320,000	8.00	320,000	8.00

Note 16: Other equity

	Capital Reserve	**Securities Premium Reserve**	**Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss**	**Total**
Balance as at 01.04.2017	**25.00**	**240.00**	**1,727.18**	**1,992.18**
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(6.66)	(6.66)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	(4.80)	(4.80)
Balance as at 31.03.2018	25.00	240.00	1,715.72	1,980.72
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	45.10	45.10
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	(1.05)	(1.05)
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**25.00**	**240.00**	**1,759.77**	**2,024.77**

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 17 : Borrowings	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
(A) Non-current		
Unsecured		
Preference share capital		
12.85,000 (31.03.2018 - 12,85,000) 5% Optionally convertible Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,285.00	1,285.00
	1,285.00	**1,285.00**

(I) The Preference shares are optionally convertible into equity shares of Rs.10/- each or any other denomination, as the other equity shares in the company, at par. Conversion of Preference shares can be anytime before the expiry of ten years from the effective date of allotment i.e.31.03.2007, at the option of the shareholders. The equity shares so alloted on conversion will rank pari-pasu with the existing equity shares. Preference share remaining unconverted will be redeemable at par on expiry of ten years from the date of allotment which can be extended by mutual consent for not exceeding another 10 years subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The shareholders have authorised the Board of Directors to vary the redemption period of unconverted portion of the Preference Shares by way of special resolution passed in their meeting held on 23.03.2010. Preference Shares due for redemption on 31.03.2017 have been renewed for a further term of not exceeding 10 years w.e.f. 01.04.2017 vide resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company in meeting held on 30.12.2016.

(ii) There has been no movement in the Preference shares in the current and previous year.

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

	As at 31.03.2019		**As at 31.03.2018**	
	No.of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding No.
M/s Bantam Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	685,000	53.31	685,000	53.31
M/s Hivac Wares Pvt Ltd	350,000	27.24	350,000	27.24
M/s Hindustan Vacuum Glass Pvt Ltd	250,000	19.45	250,000	19.45

(B) Current		
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties		
Versa Trading Limited	38.74	290.00
	38.74	**290.00**
	1,323.74	**1,575.00**

Note 18: Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Interest accured but not due on borrowings	12.86	18.74
Other Payables		
-Book Overdraft	1.99	2.50
-Others	15.62	13.81
	30.47	**35.05**

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 19: Provisions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for employee benefits		
(A) Non- current		
- Gratuity	1.09	13.43
- Earned leave	1.31	7.38
	2.40	20.81
(B) Current		
- Gratuity	10.67	0.18
- Earned leave	6.06	0.11
	16.73	0.29
	19.13	21.10

Note 20: Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	7.90	5.89
Liability payable to excise deptt.	31.17	30.09
	39.07	**35.98**

Note 21: Revenue from operations	Year Ended 31.03.2019	Year Ended 31.03.2018
Sale of products	105.45	360.49
Other operating revenues		
Duty drawback	-	1.70
Income from leasing		
- Machinery	10.00	30.00
- Containers	84.09	83.63
	199.54	475.82

Note 22 : Other income		
Interest income	64.53	80.29
Dividend income	0.17	0.27
Other non-operating income		
- Marketing assistance fee	83.32	42.49
- Excess provision / Liabilities written back	-	6.22
- Miscellaneous income	3.29	6.13
	151.31	**135.40**

Note 23 : Depreciation & amortisation expenses		
Depreciation expenses	**41.61**	**42.87**
Amortisation expenses	1.75	1.32
	43.36	**44.19**

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Year Ended 31.03.2019	Year Ended 31.03.2018
Note 24 : Finance cost		
Interest expense	14.29	26.33
	14.29	**26.33**
Note 25: Employee benefits expense		
Salary and other remuneration	76.59	80.79
Contribution to provident and other funds	6.98	6.69
Provision for earned leave	3.57	1.22
Provision for gratuity	2.28	0.93
Staff welfare expenses	0.17	0.27
	89.59	**89.90**
Note 26 : Other expenses		
Advertisement	2.10	0.25
Insurance	0.88	1.01
Freight & forwarding	11.83	15.96
Repair & maintenance	1.35	1.74
Tour & travelling	5.63	4.13
Legal & professional	5.66	8.67
Rates & taxes	1.42	2.01
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit fee	0.50	0.45
- Tax audit fee	0.28	0.28
- Others	0.27	-
- Out of pocket expenses	0.20	0.20
Printing & stationery	2.20	1.66
Director's sitting fee	0.54	0.84
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuations (Net)	0.03	0.55
Telephone & postage	2.27	1.81
Compensation paid	-	15.02
Loss on sale/disposal of property, plant & equipment	12.56	1.34
Rent	18.45	9.60
Bad debts / Amount written off	-	0.28
Bank charges	0.38	1.17
Miscellaneous	1.90	13.04
	68.45	**80.01**
Note 27 : Earnings per share (EPS)		
Net profit / (loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss (Rs.)	45.10	(6.66)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	4,001,490	4,001,490
Basic/Diluted earnings per share	1.13	(0.17)

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

28. The Company holds 2,31,50,017 (2017-18 - 2,31,50,017) fully paid equity shares in Versa Trading Limited (VTL).

During the year, VTL has earned a net profit of Rs.128.86 Lakh (2017-18- net profit of Rs145.55 Lakh) which includes a dividend of Rs.88.99 Lakh (2017-18 – Rs. 144.61 Lakh). VTL has accumulated losses of Rs.274.05 Lakh (2017-18 – Rs.402.92 Lakh) as on 31st March, 2019 and the equity share capital and other equity, which includes general reserve, accumulated losses and other comprehensive income, were Rs.3,677.82 Lakh (2017-18 – Rs.3,819.41 Lakh) as per latest audited accounts.

A provision for diminution in the value of investment to the extent of Rs.485.00 Lakh (2017-18 – Rs.485.00 Lakh) has been made in the books in an earlier year.

29. As per the Technical & Marketing Assistance agreement with Hindustan Vacuum Glass Pvt. Ltd. (HVGPL), the Company is required to procure minimum monthly orders failing which it will compensate HVGPL for the overheads and establishment cost it has incurred.

30. Contingent Liabilities	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs./Lakh)	As at 31st 31.03.2018 (Rs./Lakh)
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
Income Tax matters	38.58	38.58
Sales Tax matters	5.78	2.75
Labour Demands	360.00	350.00

The above amounts are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded, will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on the results of the operations or financial position.

31. Managerial Remuneration	2018-19 (Rs./Lakh)	2017-18 (Rs./Lakh)
To the whole time Director		
Salary		
Contributions to Provident / Other Funds	17.29	23.32
	4.67	4.35
Perquisites	8.62	4.42
Total	**30.58**	**32.09**

The appointment and remuneration of the erstwhile Whole Time Director from 28.09.2002 to 31.03.2006 is subject to Central Government approval.

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

32. Earnings / Expenditure in Foreign Currency

	2018-2019 USD	2018-2019 Rs./Lakhs	2017-2018 USD	2017-2018 Rs./Lakhs
A. Earnings				
Export of Goods	-	-	1,65,773	104.94
B. Expenditure				
Travelling	1,605	1.15	1,501	0.98
Others	-	-	9,499	6.23

33. Related party disclosure under Ind Accounting Standard 24:

A. Names of related parties and nature of related party relationship

Investing party in respect of which the company is an Associate	DCM Shriram Industries Limited (DSIL) Daurala Foods & Beverages Pvt. Ltd. (DFBL)
Key Management personnel	Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma (UKS) Whole Time Director
Subsidiary Company	Versa Trading Ltd. (VTL)

B. Transactions with the related parties

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Associate Company		Key Management Personnel		Subsidiary Company	
	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
Managerial Remuneration- - UKS	-	-	30.58	32.09	-	-
Interest Expense - VTL	-	-	-	-	14.29	20.82
Loan Taken/ (repaid) - VTL	-	-	-	-	(251.26)	170.00
Dividend Income -DSIL	0.17	0.27	-	-	-	-
Interest paid on Loan - VTL	-	-	-	-	20.16	22.13
Balance Outstanding - VTL	-	-	-	-	51.60 (Cr.)	308.74 (Cr.)

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

34. There being no reportable segments, the requirements of Accounting Standard IND AS 108 on 'Operating Segments' are not applicable to the company.

35. Employee benefits

(i) The basis for determination of liability is as under :

	Current year (Rs. / lakh)		Previous year (Rs. / lakh)	
	Gratuity	**Compensated Absences**	**Gratuity**	**Compensated Absences**
Change in present value of obligation				
1. Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	13.61	7.49	14.03	7.31
2. Current service cost	1.23	1.00	2.01	1.51
3. Interest Cost	1.06	0.58	0.90	0.46
4. Actuarial (gain)/loss	1.13	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.37)
5. Benefits paid	(5.27)	(1.28)	(2.34)	(1.42)
6. Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	11.76	7.38	13.61	7.49
Liability recognized in the financial Statements	11.76	7.38	13.61	7.49
Long term	11.76	7.38	13.43	7.38
Short term	-	-	0.18	0.11
Cost for the year				
Change in present value of obligation				
1. Current service cost	1.23	1.00	2.01	1.51
2. Interest cost	1.06	0.58	0.90	0.46
3. Actuarial (gain)/loss	1.13	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.37)
4. Total expense	3.42	1.17	1.92	1.60
Main actuarial assumptions				
Discount rate	7.75%	7.75%	7.99%	7.99%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Method	Projected Unit Credit		Projected Unit Credit Method	

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

(ii) Disclosure relating to present value of defined benefit obligation and net actuarial gain/(loss) :

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
Particulars	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	11.76	7.38	13.61	7.49	14.03	7.31	10.91	6.00	9.19	5.47
Actuarial Gain/(loss) on obligation	1.13	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.37)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.60)	0.06	0.78	0.30

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

36. Disclosure in respect of asset given on operating lease under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 17 "Leases":

The company had given its machinery and containers on operating lease and had earned an income of Rs. 94.09 Lakh (2017-18 - Rs. 113.63 Lakh) which has been credited to Statement of profit and loss.

The details as to future lease rentals is as under :-

(Amount in Rs Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Not later than one year	36.27	100.14
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	65.31
Total	36.27	165.45

Description of Assets given on lease:

Asset given on lease	Gross Carrying Amount as on 31.03.2019	Accumulated Depreciation as on 31.03.2019	Depreciation for the year	Written Down Value as on 31.03.2019
	(A)	(B)	©	D=(A)-(B)
Machinery & Containers	573.99	267.22	39.36	306.77

Details of Leasing Agreement are enumerated below:

Property given on lease	Date of termination of lease	Escalation clause	Terms of Renewal	Purchase option
Containers	07.07.2019 & 31.10.2019	No	Yes	No

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 37: Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

a. Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

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

I. As on March 31, 2018

	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(I) Investments							
Equity instrument	-	8.23	1,384.50	1,392.73	8.23	-	-
Prefernce shares	-	-		-	-	-	-
(i) Loans*	-	-	488.80	488.80	-	-	488.80
(ii)Other financial assets*	-	-	13.18	13.18	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Investments*				-			
Equity instrument (Mutual funds)	-	-	-	-		-	-
Prefernce shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade receivables*	-	-	210.00	210.00	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	1.13	1.13	-	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances *	-	-	2.51	2.51	-	-	-
(iv) Loans*	-	-	883.68	883.68	-	-	883.68
(v) Other financial assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**8.23**	**2,983.80**	**2,992.03**			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(I) Borrowings#	-	-	1,285.00	1,285.00	-	-	1,285.00
(ii) Trade payables*	-	-		-	-	-	
(ii) Other financial liabilities*	-	-	-	99.81	-	-	99.81
Current							
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	290.00	290.00	-	-	290.00
(ii) Trade payables*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities*	-	-	35.05	35.05	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,610.05**	**1,709.86**			

ii. As on March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(I) Investments							
Equity instrument	-	7.59	1,384.50	1,392.09	7.59	-	-
Prefernce shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Loans*	-	-	336.41	336.41	-	-	336.41
(ii) Other financial assets*	-	-	28.86	28.86	-	-	-
Current							
(I) Investments*				-			
Equity instrument (Mutual funds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefernce shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade receivables*	-	-	526.95	526.95	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	0.90	0.90	-	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances *	-	-	3.85	3.85	-	-	-
(iv) Loans*	-	-	648.06	648.06	-	-	648.06
(v) Other financial assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**7.59**	**2,929.53**	**2,937.12**			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	1,285.00	1,285.00	-	-	1,285.00
(ii) Trade payables*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Other financial liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	38.74	38.74	-	-	38.74
(ii) Trade payables*	-	-		-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities*	-	-	30.47	30.47	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,354.21**	**1,354.21**			

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

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at both floating and fixed rates of interest. The borrowings at floating rates reset at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

* The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. The other non-current financial assets represents security deposits given to various parties, loans and advances to employees and bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date), and other non-current financial liabilities, the carrying value of which approximates the fair values as on the reporting date.

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Valuation

Following financial instruments are remeasured at fair value as under :

(a) The fair value of investments in quoted Equity Shares and Mutual Funds are measured at quoted price or NRV.

(b) All foreign currency denominated assets are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

Note 38: Risk Management

The Company Manages risk arising from financial instruments as under :

a. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.3.2019	As at 31.3.2018
Investments	1,392.09	1,392.73
Trade receivables	526.95	210.00
Cash and cash equivalents	0.90	1.13
Other bank balances	3.85	2.51
Loans	984.47	883.68
Other financial assets	28.86	14.26

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and principally from credit exposure to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The company continuously reviews the credit to be given and the recoverability of amounts due. Majority of the trade receivables are from parties with whom the company had long standing satisfactory dealings.

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

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Gross carrying amount	
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
1-90 days past due *	526.95	210.00
91 to 180 days past due	-	-
More than 180 days past due #	-	-
Not due	-	-
	526.95	**210.00**

* The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour.

The company continuously reviews the credit to be given and the recoverability of amounts due. Majority of the trade receivables both domestic and overseas, are from parties with whom the company had long standing satisfactory dealings.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally transacts with the Banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic and international credit rating agencies.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets do not have any significant credit risk

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(I) Liquidity risk

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

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and cash equivalent and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent of Rs. 0.09 Lakhs as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 1.12 Lakhs), anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available, revolving undrawn credit facility will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the Company believes it has access to financing arrangements, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements. The Company will continue to consider various borrowing or leasing options to maximize liquidity and supplement cash requirements as necessary.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. -
- Maintaining diversified credit lines.

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

I. Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted:

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31.03.2019	**Carrying amount**	**0-1 year**	**1-5 years**	**"More than 5 years"**	**Total**
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	1,285.00	-	-	1,285.00	1,285.00
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	290.00	290.00	-	-	290.00
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	35.05	35.05	-	-	35.05
Total	**1,610.05**	**325.05**	**-**	**1,285.00**	**1,610.05**

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31.03.2019	**Carrying amount**	**0-1 year**	**1-5 years**	**"More than 5 years"**	**Total**
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	1,285.00	-	-	1,285.00	1,285.00
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	38.74	38.74	-	-	38.74
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	30.47	30.47	-	-	30.47
Total	**1,354.21**	**69.21**	**-**	**1,285.00**	**1,354.21**

c. Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Company.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Company is not exposed to foreign currency sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Company is not exposed to interest rate sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding long term borrowing as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

Note 39: Capital management

"For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the management of the Company's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue business opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic/ business conditions and requirements.

The Company's debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts (less cash & cash equivalents) divided by total capital (equity attributable to equity share holders plus interest-bearing debt) is as under:"

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
Borrowings	1,323,74	1,575.00
Other Financial Liabilities	30.47	35.05
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	0.90	1.13
Adjusted net debt (A)	1,353.31	1,608.92
Total equity (B)	2,424.92	2,380.87
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	55.81%	67.58%

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

Note 40: As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, there are no outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. There is no interest due or outstanding on the same. None of the parties have confirmed themselves to be covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" (MSMED Act, 2006).

Note 41: In view of the management, the current assets, loans and advances and other assets as at March 31, 2019 have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019.

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Sd/- Umesh Kumar Sharma DIN : 01957315	Sd/- Natin Jain DIN: 06383628

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23.05.2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS & accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2019, of consolidated profit, consolidated other comprehensive income, its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibility for the consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements is included in Annexure 'A'. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of Versa Trading Limited, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 4,793.40 lacs as at 31st March, 2019, total revenues of Rs. 132.15 lacs and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 9.69 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the report of the other auditor.

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company, none of the directors of the Group companies, is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 control system over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in the Annexure B ; and

(g) with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Holding Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act. Further, as no remuneration has been paid by the subsidiary company to its directors, the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable thereon.

(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 Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group;

ii) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and

iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company.

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. : 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
(Membership No.: 076750)

Place : Delhi
Date:23.05.2019

Annexure A

Responsibilities for Audit of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statement

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 from one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

  We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
(Membership No. 076750)

Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 DCM Hyundai Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiary (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group for the year ended March,2019

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company and its subsidiary company are 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures

Contd.

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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company and its subsidiary company have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective 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 Riten Girish & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 015492N)

Girish Kumar Narang

Partner

(Membership No. 076750)

Place : Delhi

Date : 23.05.2019

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2019

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	314.07	459.23
(b) Intangible assets	5	2.18	3.93
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments in associate	6	4,052.14	4,394.28
(ii) Loans	7	336.41	488.80
(iii) Other financial assets	8	28.86	13.18
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	217.38	141.91
(e) Income tax assets(net)	13	80.42	74.39
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	542.24	165.01
(ii) Trade receivables	10	526.95	210.00
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	23.34	13.87
(iv) Other bank balances	12	3.85	2.52
(v) Loans	7	648.07	883.69
(vi) Other financial assets	8	-	1.08
(b) Other current assets	14	3.25	22.42
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,779.16**	**6,874.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	15	400.15	400.15
(b) Other equity	16	4,318.09	4,415.64
Total Equity		**4,718.24**	**4,815.79**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,985.00	1,985.00
(b) Provisions	19	2.40	20.81
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	18	17.72	16.42
(b) Provisions	19	16.73	0.29
(c) Other current liabilities	20	39.07	35.99
Total Liabilities		2,060.92	2,058.51
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,779.16	6,874.30

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

As per our Report of even date attached
For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma
DIN : 01957315

Sd/-
Natin Jain
DIN: 06383628

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

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	21	199.54	475.81
	Other income	22	269.16	289.14
	Total revenue		**468.70**	**764.95**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of traded goods		88.00	337.77
	Depreciation & amortisation expenses	23	43.35	44.19
	Finance costs	24	-	5.51
	Employee benefits expense	25	89.59	89.90
	Other expenses	26	69.06	81.49
	Total expenses		**290.00**	**558.86**
III	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		**178.70**	**206.09**
IV	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax expense		8.85	8.02
	(b) Deferred tax (credit) / charge		6.75	57.39
	(c) Tax expense for earlier year		(10.87)	1.78
	Total tax expense		**4.73**	**67.19**
V	**Profit/ (loss) for the year (III-IV)**		**173.97**	**138.90**
VI	**Other comprehensive income/(expense)**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(342.85)	(2,548.99)
	(ii) Income tax pertaining to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		71.33	525.16
	Other comprehensive income/(expense)for the year, net of taxes		**(271.52)**	**(2,023.83)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes (V+VI)**		**(97.55)**	**(1,884.93)**
VIII	Earnings per share: (Face value Rs. 10 per share)	27		
	1) Basic (Amount in Rs.)		4.35	3.47
	2) Dilluted (Amount in Rs.)		4.35	3.47

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma
DIN : 01957315

Sd/-
Natin Jain
DIN: 06383628

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
A. Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	**178.70**	**206.09**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	43.35	44.19
Finance Costs	-	5.51
Interest income	(65.16)	(80.96)
Dividend Income	(89.16)	(144.88)
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	(28.23)	(4.83)
Profit on sale of current investments	-	(3.63)
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	12.56	1.33
Operating profit before working capital changes	**52.06**	**22.82**
Adjustments for :		
Increase in trade payables, other current liabilities and short term provisions	21.33	(5.43)
Decrease in long term liabilities & long term provisions	(19.13)	(2.51)
Increase in trade receivables, short term loans & advances and other current assets	(296.70)	(103.45)
Decrease in long term loans & advances and other non current assets	152.39	41.85
Cash generated from operations	**(90.05)**	**(46.72)**
Net Income tax paid	(14.89)	(5.92)
Net cash from operating activities	**(104.94)**	**(52.64)**
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant & equipment	(1.95)	-
Capital expenditure on intangible assets	-	(5.24)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	92.93	0.02
Proceeds from sale of current non trade investments	-	169.85
Proceeds/(Purchase) from sale of current non trade investments	(349.00)	(160.00)
Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	(14.35)	(11.37)
Intercorporate deposits received back	270.00	-
Interest received	28.14	67.03
Dividend received	89.16	144.88
Net cash used in investing activities	**114.93**	**205.17**
C. Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Finance Costs paid	-	(47.79)
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	(130.00)
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowing	-	-
Net cash from / (used) in financing activities	**-**	**(177.79)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**9.99**	**(25.26)**
Cash and cash equivalents		
- At beginning of year	11.37	36.63
- At end of year	**21.36**	**11.37**

As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Sd/-	Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma	Natin Jain
DIN : 01957315	DIN: 06383628

Consolidated Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Balance as at 01.04.2017	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2017-18	Balance as at 31.03.2018	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2018-19	Balance as at 31.03.2019
400.15	-	400.15	-	400.15

B. Other Equity

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Reserve and Surplus				**Items of other comprehensive income**		
	Capital Reserve	**Securities Premium Reserve**	**General Reserve**	**Retained Earning**	**Remeasurement of Investment**	**Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation**	**Total**
Balance as at 01.04.2017	**25.00**	**240.00**	**32.17**	**2,101.11**	**3,902.92**	**(0.63)**	**6,300.57**
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	138.90		-	138.90
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	-	(2,022.82)	(1.01)	(2,023.83)
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**25.00**	**240.00**	**32.17**	**2,240.01**	**1,880.10**	**(1.64)**	**4,415.64**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	173.97		-	173.97
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense)	-	-	-	-	(270.98)	(0.54)	(271.52)
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**25.00**	**240.00**	**32.17**	**2,413.98**	**1,609.12**	**(2.18)**	**4,318.09**

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

As per our Report of even date attached

For Riten Girish & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 015492N

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Girish Kumar Narang
Partner
Membership Number : 076750
Place : Delhi
Date : 23.05.2019

Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma
DIN : 01957315

Sd/-
Natin Jain
DIN: 06383628

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Corporate Information

DCM Hyundai Limited (the “company”) is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India and having its registered office at 508, 5th Floor, Akash Deep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001. The Company is primarily engaged in trading and promotion of fabricated engineering products and leasing of Machinery & Equipments, providing Technical Know-how, Marketing assistance and other services in relation thereto.

2. Statement of Compliance

a) Statement of Compliance

These Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements (“Standalone Financial Statements”) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the ‘Act’), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable.

b) Basis of Measurement

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

c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

i. The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary company have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra-group transactions resulting in unrealized profit or losses.

ii. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented in the same manner as the Company’s separate financial statements.

3. Significant accounting Policies

a) 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

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:

- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax
- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset
- Recognition and Measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources
- Estimation of obligations relating to employee benefits: key actuarial assumptions

Revenue Recognition & Presentation

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risk and rewards associated with the sale of goods of the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has concluded that they are operating on a principal to principal basis in all its revenue arrangements.

When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue or costs of revenue, both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction.

Useful Lives of Property, Plants and Equipments

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

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.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recoverability of Deferred taxes

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

b) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

Assets

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle:

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

c) Property, Plants & Equipments

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided using the Straight Line Method as per useful life specified in schedule II to the

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of additions. No depreciation is provided on assets sold, discarded, etc during the year. Assets costing up to ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. Further, the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 requires that useful life and depreciation for significant components of an asset should be determined separately. The identification of significant components is matter of technical judgement and is decided on case to case basis; wherever applicable. In respect of assets taken on finance lease, depreciation is provided in accordance with the policy followed for owned assets.

Capital Work In Progress

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as at, April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

d) Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as at, April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

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

e) Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentational currency

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

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

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

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

f) Revenue Recognition

(I) Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

(ii) Other income: Other income comprises interest income on investments, interest received on income tax refund, gain on sale of mutual funds, fair value gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit and loss. Interest income on deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

g) Leases

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

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

Company as a lessee

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

Operating lease

A lease where risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor is classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

h) 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

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

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

i) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

-Debt instruments at amortised cost

-Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

-Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

-Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

(ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Equity instruments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). There is no

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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

(I) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposits received 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)

Financial liabilities at Amortized cost

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

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

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

j) 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 group 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 income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

l) 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

m) 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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

n) Cash & 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 balance on hand, cash balance at banks 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.

o) Earning Per Shares

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.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

p) Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

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

q) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified following changes effective from accounting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2019.

Ind AS 116- Leases

Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard recognises exemptions for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. No significant impact is expected on implementation of Ind AS 116.

Amendment to Ind AS 12- Income taxes

Appendix C to Ind-AS 12 Income taxes – “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments” has been notified which requires the entities to consider recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability accordingly.

Further, it has been clarified that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events in accordance with Ind-AS 109.

Amendment to Ind AS 19- Employee benefits

Amendment requires the entities to determine current service cost using actuarial assumptions and net interest using discount rate determined at the start of the annual reporting period. However, if an entity re-measures the net defined benefit liability (asset) as per the requirement of the standard, it shall determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the actuarial assumptions used to re-measure the net defined benefit liability (asset). The amendment permits early application also.

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

Note 4 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Installation	Total
Gross Carrying Amount							
As at 01.04.2017	533.43	0.88	8.35	0.97	1.96	0.95	546.54
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year -		0.09	-	0.09	0.21	0.95	1.34
As at 31.03.2018	533.43	0.79	8.35	0.88	1.75	-	545.20
Add: Additions made during the year	-	0.54	-	1.23	0.17	-	1.94
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	109.83	-	-	-	0.46	-	110.29
As at 31.03.2019	**423.60**	**1.33**	**8.35**	**2.11**	**1.46**	**-**	**436.85**
Depreciation and impairment							
As at 01.04.2017	40.78	0.08	1.54	0.12	0.58	0.22	43.32
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	40.78	0.08	1.53	0.17	0.31	-	42.87
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year -	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.22
As at 31.03.2018	81.56	0.16	3.07	0.29	0.89		85.97
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	39.46	0.12	1.54	0.21	0.28		41.61
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	4.80	-	-	-	-		4.80
As at 31.03.2019	**116.22**	**0.28**	**4.61**	**0.50**	**1.17**		**122.78**
Net book value							
As at 31.03.2019	**307.38**	**1.05**	**3.74**	**1.61**	**0.29**	**-**	**314.07**
As at 31.03.2018	**451.87**	**0.63**	**5.28**	**0.59**	**0.86**	**-**	**459.23**

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

Note 5: Intangible Assets (Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Computer Software
Gross Block	
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at 01.04.2017	0.31
Add: Additions made during the year	5.24
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	0.23
As at 31.03.2018	5.32
Add: Additions made during the year	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-
As at 31.03.2019	**5.32**
Amortisation and impairment	
As at 01.04.2017	0.08
Add: Amortisation for the year	1.31
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-
As at 31.03.2018	1.39
Add: Amortisation for the year	1.74
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-
As at 31.03.2019	**3.13**
Net book value	
As at 31.03.2019	**2.19**
As at 31.03.2018	**3.93**

Notes to the financial statements (Contd......)

Note 6: Investments in Subsidiary & associates

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current Investments		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
Investments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		
In Equity shares of Associate Company Quoted, fully paid up		
DCM Shriram Industries Limited 22,28,898 (31.03.2018 - 22,28,898), Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	4,052.14	4,394.28
	4,052.14	4,394.28
Current Investments		
Trade Investments		
Investments measured at Fair Value through profit and loss		
Investments in Mutual Funds		
HDFC Cash Management Fund 11,74,952.71 units (31.03.2018 - 4,34,048.972 units) of Rs 10/- each	480.11	164.82
ABSL Savings Fund 16656.848 units (31.03.2018 - Nil) of Rs 10/- each	61.92	-
UTI Equity Fund - Dividend Payout 200 units (31.03.2018 - 200 units) of Rs 10/- each	0.21	0.19
	542.24	165.01
	4,594.38	4,559.29
Aggregate amount of quoted investment	4,052.14	4,394.28
Market Value of quoted Investments	4,052.14	4,394.28
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	542.24	165.01
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,052.14	4,394.28
Investments measured at fair value through profit & loss	542.24	165.01

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 7: Loans	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
(A) Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits		
- To related parties	336.23	488.77
- Others	0.18	0.03
	336.41	**488.80**
(B) Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others		
Advance to employees	0.10	0.10
Intercorporate deposits :		
- To related parties	647.97	606.32
- Others	-	277.27
	648.07	**883.69**
	984.48	**1,372.49**

Note 8: Other Financial Assets		
(A) Non current		
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 month from reporting date)		
Deposits held as margin money/security for Bank Guarantee	26.52	12.17
Interest accrued on Bank Deposits	2.34	1.01
	28.86	13.18
(B) Current		
Duty Drawback Receivable	-	1.08
	-	1.08
	28.86	14.26

Note 9: Income tax expenses

A. Amounts recognised in statement of profit & loss

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018

Current taxes		
Current year	8.85	8.02
Deferred taxes		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences*	6.75	57.39
Earlier year		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(10.87)	1.78
Income Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**4.73**	**67.19**

*Including MAT credit entitlement Rs.8.85 lakhs (31.03.2018- Rs. 9.81 Lakhs)

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31.03.2019 & 31.03.2018

Income tax		
Remeasurement of investments	(71.52)	(524.73)
Remeasurement of employees benefit obligation	0.19	(0.43)
Income Tax charged to other comprehensive income	(71.33)	(525.16)

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit/ (loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

Profit/ (Loss) before tax from continuing operations, including OCI	(164.15)	(2,342.90)
Tax rate as per Income Tax Act	26.00%	25.75%
Tax expense as per above	**(42.68)**	**(603.30)**
Tax effect of:		
Exempt Income	(23.18)	(37.31)
Non-deductible expenses	0.14	3.63
Non-taxable income	(7.34)	(1.24)
Items taxable at lower rate	17.79	131.39
Effect of change in rate of tax	(0.40)	38.03
Others	(10.93)	10.83
Total income tax expense/ (credit)	**(66.60)**	**(457.97)**
Effective tax rate	**40.57%**	**19.55%**

D. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	
	As at March 31 2019	**As at March 2018**	**As at March 2019**	**As at March 2018**	**As at March 2019**	**As at March 2018**
Accrued expenses deductible on payment	7.83	7.47	-	-	7.83	7.47
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	4.98	5.43	-	-	4.98	5.43
Difference in book written down value and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	-	-	56.01	63.99	(56.01)	(63.99)
Fair valuation of investments	-	-	416.63	487.78	(416.63)	(487.78)
Others	223.55	235.97	-	-	223.55	235.97
	236.36	**248.87**	**472.64**	**551.77**	**(236.28)**	**(302.90)**
MAT credit entitlement *	453.66	444.81			453.66	444.81
Net Deferred tax liability	**690.02**	**693.68**	**472.64**	**551.77**	**217.38**	**141.91**

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

E Availability of MAT Credit is as under :

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	**As at March 31.03.2018**
Expire Year	Gross amount	Gross amount
2024-25	417.09	417.09
2031-32	8.53	8.53
2032-33	11.16	11.16
2033-34	8.03	8.03
2034-35	8.85	-
	453.66	**444.81**

Note 10: Trade receivables

	As at 31.03.2019	**As at 31.03.2018**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	526.95	210.00
	526.95	**210.00**

Note 11 : Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	0.01	0.12
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	23.33	13.75
	23.34	**13.87**

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash and cash equivalents (as per note 11 above)	23.34	13.87
Book Overdraft (Refer note 18)	1.99	2.50
	25.33	**16.37**

Note 12 : Other bank balances

Current		
Other balances		
Deposits held as margin money/security for bank guarantee	3.85	2.52
	3.85	**2.52**

Details of bank balance / Deposits

- Bank Deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other non-current assets' (Note-8)	26.52	12.17

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 13: Income tax assets	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-current		
Taxation	67.38	74.39
	67.38	**74.39**

Note 14: Other current assets		
Other short term loans and advances	0.47	0.53
Balance with Revenue authorities	2.78	21.89
	3.25	**22.42**

Note 15 : Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
27,000,000 (31.03.2018 - 27,000,000)		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	5,200.00	2,700.00
	5,200.00	2,700.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
"40,01,490 (31.03.2018 - 40,01,490)"		
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	400.15	400.15
	400.15	400.15

(I) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) There has been no movement in the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company.

(iii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31.03. 2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No.of shares	% holding	No. of share	% holding
M/s DCM Shriram Industries Limited	1,972,000	49.28	1,972,000	49.28
M/s Taib Venture Capital Mauritius Ltd.	800,000	19.99	800,000	19.99
M/s Hyundai Precision & Ind. Co. Ltd.	320,000	8.00	320,000	8.00

Note 16: Other equity

	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve*	Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2017	25.00	240.00	32.17	6,003.40	6,300.57
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	138.90	138.90
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	(2,023.83)	(2,023.83)
Balance as at 31.03.2018	25.00	240.00	32.17	4,118.47	4,415.64
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	173.97	173.97
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	(271.52)	(271.52)
Balance as at 31.03.2019	25.00	240.00	32.17	4,020.92	4,318.09

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 17 : Borrowings

(A) Non-current		
Unsecured		
Preference share capital		
12.85,000 (31.03.2018 - 12,85,000) 5% Optionally convertible Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,285.00	1,285.00
"7,00,000 (31.03.2018 : 7,00,000 ; 30.09.2018 - 7,00,000) 5 % Redeemable Non-convertible Non cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each "	700.00	700.00
	1,985.00	**1,985.00**

(i) The Preference shares are optionally convertible into equity shares of Rs.10/- each or any other denomination, as the other equity shares in the company, at par. Conversion of Preference shares can be anytime before the expiry of ten years from the effective date of allotment i.e.31.03.2007, at the option of the shareholders. The equity shares so alloted on conversion will rank pari-pasu with the existing equity shares. Preference share remaining unconverted will be redeemable at par on expiry of ten years from the date of allotment which can be extended by mutual consent for not exceeding another 10 years subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The shareholders have authorised the Board of Directors to vary the redemption period of unconverted portion of the Preference Shares by way of special resolution passed in their meeting held on 23.03.2010. Preference Shares due for redemption on 31.03.2017 have been renewed for a further term of not exceeding 10 years w.e.f. 01.04.2017 vide resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company in meeting held on 30.12.2016.

(ii) There has been no movement in the Preference shares in the current and previous year.

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

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	No.of shares	No. of shares
M/s DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.	700,000	700,000
M/s Bantam Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	685,000	685,000
M/s Hivac Wares Pvt Ltd	350,000	350,000
M/s Hindustan Vacuum Glass Pvt Ltd	250,000	250,000

Note 18: Other financial liabilities

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Current		
Other Payables		
- Advance from customers	-	-
- Book Overdraft	1.99	2.50
- Others	15.73	13.92
	17.72	**16.42**

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Note 19: Provisions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for employee benefits		
(A) Non- current		
- Gratuity	1.09	13.43
- Earned leave	1.31	7.38
	2.40	**20.81**
(B) Current		
- Gratuity	10.67	0.18
- Earned leave	6.06	0.11
	16.73	**0.29**
	19.13	**21.10**
Note 20: Other current liabilities		
Liability payable to excise deptt.	31.17	30.10
Statutory dues payable	7.90	5.89
	39.07	**35.99**

Note 21: Revenue from operations	**Year Ended 31.3.2019**	**Year Ended 31.3.2018**
Sale of products	105.45	360.48
Other operating revenues		
Duty drawback	-	1.70
Income from leasing		
- Machinery	10.00	30.00
- Containers	84.09	83.63
	199.54	**475.81**
Note 22 : Other income		
Interest income	65.16	80.96
Dividend income	89.16	144.88
Other non-operating income		
- Marketing assistance fee	83.32	42.49
- Profit on sale of current investment	-	3.63
- Profit / (Loss) on investments carried at fair value through P & L	28.23	4.83
- Excess provision / Liabilities written back	-	6.22
- Miscellaneous income	3.29	6.13
	269.16	**289.14**
Note 23 : Depreciation & amortisation expenses		
Depreciation expenses	41.61	42.87
Amortisation expenses	1.74	1.32
	43.35	44.19

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Year Ended 31.03.2019	Year Ended 31.03.2018
Note 24 : Finance cost		
Interest expense	-	5.51
	-	**5.51**

Note 25: Employee benefits expense

Salary and other remuneration	76.59	80.79
Contribution to provident and other funds	6.98	6.68
Provision for earned leave	3.57	1.23
Provision for gratuity	2.28	0.93
Staff welfare expenses	0.17	0.27
	89.59	**89.90**

Note 26 : Other expenses

Advertisement	2.10	0.25
Insurance	0.88	1.01
Freight & forwarding	11.83	15.96
Repair & maintenance	1.35	1.74
Tour & travelling	5.63	4.13
Legal & professional	6.05	9.91
Rates & taxes	1.42	2.01
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit fee	0.61	0.56
- Tax audit fee	0.28	0.28
- Others	0.27	-
- Out of pocket expenses	0.26	0.25
Printing & stationery	2.20	1.66
Director's sitting fee	0.53	0.84
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	0.04	0.54
Telephone & postage	2.27	1.81
Compensation paid	-	15.03
Loss on sale/Disposal of property, plant and equipments	12.56	1.34
Rent	18.45	9.61
Bad debts / Amount write off	-	0.28
Bank charges	0.41	1.20
Miscellaneous	1.92	13.08
	69.06	**81.49**

	Year Ended 31.3.2019	**Year Ended 31.3.2018**
Note 27 : Earnings per share (EPS)		
Net profit / (loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss	173.97	138.90
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	4,001,490	4,001,490
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	4.35	3.47

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

28. As per the Technical & Marketing Assistance agreement with Hindustan Vacuum Glass Pvt. Ltd. (HVGPL), the Company is required to procure minimum monthly orders failing which it will compensate HVGPL for the overheads and establishment cost it has incurred.

29. Contingent Liabilities	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs./Lakh)	As at 31.03.2018 (Rs./Lakh)
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
Income Tax matters	38.58	43.23
Sales Tax matters	5.78	2.75
Labour Demands		
Interest Tax matters	360.00	350.00
	4.65	4.65

The above amounts are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded, will not, in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on the results of the operations or financial position.

30. Managerial Remuneration

To the whole time Director	2018-19 (Rs./Lakh)	2017-18 (Rs./Lakh)
Salary	17.29	23.32
Contributions to Provident / Other Funds	4.67	4.35
Perquisites	8.62	4.42
Total	30.58	32.09

The appointment and remuneration of the erstwhile Whole Time Director from 28.09.2002 to 31.03.2006 is subject to Central Government approval.

31. Earnings / Expenditure in Foreign Currency

	2018-19		**2017-18**	
	USD	Rs./Lakh	USD	Rs./Lakh
A. Earnings				
Export of Goods	-	-	1,65,773	104.94
B. Expenditure				
Travelling	1,605	1.15	1,501	0.98
Others	-	-	9,499	6.23

32. Related party disclosure under Ind Accounting Standard 24:

A. Names of related parties and nature of related party relationship

Investing party in respect of which the company is an Associate	DCM Shriram Industries Limited (DSIL), Daurala Foods & Beverages Pvt. Ltd. (DFBL)
Key Management personnel	Mr. Umesh Kumar Sharma (UKS) Whole Time Director

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

B. Transactions with the related parties (Amount inRs./ Lakh)

Particulars	Associate Company		Key Management Personnel	
	Current year	Previous year	Current Year	Previous year
Managerial Remuneration- - UKS	-	-	30.58	32.09
Dividend Income - DSIL	89.16	144.88	-	-

33. There being no reportable segments, the requirements of Accounting Standard IND AS 108 on 'Operating Segments' are not applicable to the company.

34. Employee benefits

(I) The basis for determination of liability is as under :

Particulars	Current Year (Rs./Lakh)		Previous Year (Rs./Lakh)	
	Gratuity	Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Compensated Absences
Change in present value of obligation				
1. Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	13.61	7.49	14.03	7.31
2. Current service cost	1.23	1.00	2.01	1.51
3. Interest Cost	1.06	0.58	0.90	0.46
4. Actuarial (gain)/loss	1.13	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.37)
5. Benefits paid	(5.27)	(1.28)	(2.34)	(1.42)
6. Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	11.76	7.38	13.61	7.49
Liability recognized in the financial Statements	11.76	7.38	13.61	7.49
Long term	11.76	7.38	13.43	7.38
Short term	-	-	0.18	0.11
Cost for the year				
Change in present value of obligation				
1. Current service cost	1.23	1.00	2.01	1.51
2. Interest cost	1.06	0.58	0.90	0.46
3. Actuarial (gain)/loss	1.13	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.37)
4. Total expense	3.42	1.17	1.92	1.60
Main actuarial assumptions				
Discount rate	7.75%	7.75%	7.99%	7.99%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Method	Projected Unit Credit Method		Projected Unit Credit Method	

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

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

(ii) Disclosure relating to present value of defined benefit obligation and net actuarial gain/(loss):

	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
Particulars	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege Leaves
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	11.76	7.38	13.61	7.49	14.03	7.31	10.91	6.00	9.19	5.47
Actuarial Gain/(loss) on obligation	1.13	(0.41)	(0.99)	(0.37)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.60)	0.06	0.78	0.30

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements (Contd......)

35. Disclosure in respect of asset given on operating lease under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 17 “Leases”:

The company had given its machinery and containers on operating lease and had earned an income of Rs. 94.09 Lakh (2017-18 - Rs. 113.63 Lakh) which has been credited to Statement of profit and loss.

The details as to future lease rentals is as under :-

(Amount in Rs Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Not later than one year	36.27	100.14
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	65.31
Total	36.27	165.45

Description of Assets given on lease:

Asset given on lease	Gross Carrying Amount as on March 31, 2019	Accumulated Depreciation as on March 31, 2019	Depreciation for the year	Written Down Value as on March 31, 2019
	(A)	(B)	(C)	D=(A)-(B)
Machinery & Containers	573.99	267.22	39.36	306.77

Details of Leasing Agreement are enumerated below:

Property given on lease	Date of termination of lease	Escalation clause	Terms of Renewal	Purchase option
Containers	07.07.2019 & 31.10.2019	No	Yes	No

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

36. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

a. Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

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

I. As on March 31, 2018

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(I) Investments							
Equity instrument	-	4,394.28	-	4,394.28	4,394.28	-	-
(i) Loans*	-		488.80	488.80	-	-	488.80
(ii) Other financial assets*	-	-	13.18	13.18	-	-	-
				-			
Current				-			
(i) Investments*				-			
Equity instrument (Mutual funds)	165.01	-	-	165.01	165.01	-	-
(i) Trade receivables*	-	-	210.00	210.00	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	13.87	13.87	-	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances *	-	-	3.85	3.85	-	-	-
(iv) Loans*	-	-	883.69	883.69	-	-	883.69
Total	**165.01**	**4,394.28**	**2,954.95**	**7,514.24**			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	1,985	1,985	-	-	1,985.00
				-			
Current				-			
(iii) Other financial liabilities*	-	-	16.42	16.42	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,001.42**	**2,001.42**			

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

ii. As on March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Carrying value				**Fair value measurement using**		
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Investments							
Equity instrument	-	4,052.14	-	**4,052.14**	4,052.14	-	-
(i) Loans*	-	-	336.41	**336.41**	-	-	336.41
(ii) Other financial assets*	-	-	28.86	**28.86**	-	-	-
				-			
Current				**-**			
(i) Investments*				**-**			
Equity instrument (Mutual funds)	542.24	-	-	**542.24**	542.24	-	-
(i) Trade receivables*	-	-	526.95	**526.95**	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	23.34	**23.34**	-	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances*	-	-	3.85	**3.85**	-	-	-
(iv) Loans*	-	-	648.07	**648.07**	-	-	648.07
Total	**542.24**	**4,052.14**	**1,567.48**	**6,161.86**			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	1,985.00	**1,985.00**	-	-	1,985.00
				-			
Current				**-**			
(iii) Other financial liabilities*	-	-	17.72	**17.72**	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,002.72**	**2,002.72**			

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at both floating and fixed rates of interest. The borrowings at floating rates reset at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

* The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. The other non-current financial assets represents security deposits given to various parties, loans and advances to employees and bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date), and other non-current financial liabilities, the carrying value of which approximates the fair values as on the reporting date.

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

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Valuation

Following financial instruments are remeasured at fair value as under :

(a) The fair value of investments in quoted Equity Shares and Mutual Funds are measured at quoted price or NRV.

(b) All foreign currency denominated assets are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

37 Risk Management

The Company Manages risk arising from financial instruments as under :

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.3.2019	As at 31.3.2018
Investments	4,052.14	4,394.28
Trade receivables	526.95	210.00
Cash and cash equivalents	23.34	13.87
Other bank balances	3.85	2.52
Loans	984.48	883.69
Other financial assets	28.86	14.26

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and principally from credit exposure to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The company continuously reviews the credit to be given and the recoverability of amounts due. Majority of the trade receivables are from parties with whom the company had long standing satisfactory dealings.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

	Gross carrying amount	
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
1-90 days past due *	526.95	210.00
91 to 180 days past due	-	-
More than 180 days past due #	-	-
Not due	-	-
	526.95	210.00

* The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour.

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

The company continuously reviews the credit to be given and the recoverability of amounts due. Majority of the trade receivables both domestic and overseas, are from parties with whom the company had long standing satisfactory dealings.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally transacts with the Banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic and international credit rating agencies.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets do not have any significant credit risk

b. Financial risk management (continued)
(ii) Liquidity risk

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

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and cash equivalent and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent of Rs. 23.34 Lakh as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 13.87 Lakh), anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available, revolving undrawn credit facility will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the Company believes it has access to financing arrangements, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements. The Company will continue to consider various borrowing or leasing options to maximize liquidity and supplement cash requirements as necessary.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:
- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.
- Maintaining diversified credit lines.

I. Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted:

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

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows 0-1 year	1-5 years	"More than 5 years"	Total
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	1,985.00	-	-	1,985.00	1,985.00
Trade payables	-		-	-	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
				-	
Current liabilities					-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16.42	16.42	-	-	16.42
Total	**2,001.42**	**16.42**	**-**	**1,985.00**	**2,001.42**

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows 0-1 year	1-5 years	"More than 5 years"	Total
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	1,985.00	-	-	1,985.00	1,985.00
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
				-	
Current liabilities					-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	17.72	17.72	-	-	17.72
Total	**2,002.72**	**17.72**	**-**	**1,985.00**	**2,002.72**

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Company.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Company is not exposed to foreign currency sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company’s main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Company is not exposed to interest rate sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding long term borrowing as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

38. Capital management

"For the purpose of the Company’s capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the management of the Company’s capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue business opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic/ business conditions and requirements.

The Company's debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts (less cash & cash equivalents) divided by total capital (equity attributable to equity share holders plus interest-bearing debt) is as under:"

(Amount in Rs./Lakh)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Borrowings	1,985.00	1,985.00
Other Financial Liabilities	17.72	16.42
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	23.34	13.87
Adjusted net debt (A)	1,979.38	1,987.55
Total equity (B)	4,718.24	4,815.79
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	41.95%	41.27%

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

39. As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, there are no outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. There is no interest due or outstanding on the same. None of the parties have confirmed themselves to be covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" (MSMED Act, 2006).

40. In view of the management, the current asssets, loans and advances and other assets as at March 31, 2019 have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019.

41. Previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever considered necessary.

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23.05.2019

Sd/-	Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma	Natin Jain
DIN : 01957315	DIN: 06383628

Form No. AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

Part “A”: Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs./lakh)

1	Sl. No.	One
2	Name of the subsidiary	Versa Trading Limited
3	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	18-10-2007
4	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's Reporting period	N.A.
5	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.
6	Share capital	2315.00
7	Reserves and surplus	1362.81
8	Total assets	4674.2
9	Total Liabilities	4674.2
10	Investments	4586.79
11	Turnover	132.15
12	Profit before taxation	131.54
13	Provision for taxation	2.67
14	Profit after taxation	128.87
15	Proposed Dividend	-
16	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)	100% *

Part “B”: Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures:

	Name of Associates / Joint Ventures	**N.A.**
1.	**Latest audited Balance Sheet Date**	**N.A.**
2.	**Date on Which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired**	**N.A.**
3.	**Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end**	
	No.	N.A.
	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	N.A.
	Extend of Holding (in percentage)	N.A.
4.	**Description of how there is significant influence**	**N.A.**
5.	**Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated**	**N.A.**
6.	**Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet**	**N.A.**
7.	**Profit or Loss for the year**	
	i. Considered in Consolidation	N.A.
	ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	N.A.

"For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd."

Sd/-	Sd/-
Umesh Kumar Sharma	Natin Jain
DIN : 01957315	DIN: 06383628

Notes

Notes