Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 : Company overview

Automotive Stampings and Assemblies Limited ('the Company') is engaged in the business of manufacturing sheet metal stampings, welded assemblies and modules for the automotive industry. The Company primarily operates in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). The Company's Registered office is at - TACO House, Plot No- 20/B FPN085, V. G. Damle Path, Off Law College Road, Erandwane, Pune: 411004, Maharashtra, India.

Note 2 : Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies applied in these financial statements are the same as those applied in the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 26, 2021.

(ii) Basis of preparation

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

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- net defined benefit (asset)/ liability – present value defined benefit obligations less fair value of plan assets

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh except share data, unless otherwise indicated.

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

(v) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values. In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The Chief Financial Officer and persons entrusted have overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values and assessments that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

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

Level1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following note:-

Note 32- Financial risk management

(vi) Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is less than 12 months.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2.2 Revenue recognition

The Company generates revenue principally from -

(i) Sale of products including scrap sales:

The Company recognizes revenue when 'control' of the promised goods underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Control of products passes to the customers, at a point in time which is usually upon delivery of goods to the customer / carrier appointed by the customer. Invoices are generated, and revenue is recognised at that point in time. Invoices are usually payable within 30 – 90 days. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government.

For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, under Ind AS 115 revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data. Returned goods are exchanged only for new goods – i.e. no cash refunds are offered. In such circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognised. The amount disclosed as revenue is net of Goods and Services Tax collected on behalf of third parties.

(ii) Sale of tools:

Tooling contracts are the fixed price contracts to build a specific tool (asset). Under these contracts a performance obligation is satisfied when control of such assets underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Hence, revenue from tooling contracts is recognized when such tools are transferred to the customers since the customer receives and consumes the benefits at the end of the contract.

Generally, the Company receives short-term tooling advances from its customers which are utilised for providing advance to supplier of the tool. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of any significant financing component.

(iii) Sale of services:

In contracts involving the rendering of services, revenue is measured using the proportionate completion method and are recognized net of goods and service tax as applicable.

(iv) Other Income:

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable and dividend income from investments in shares is recognised when the owner's right to receive the payment is established.

2.3 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing as at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate prevalent, at the date of initial recognition (in case measured at historical cost) or at the date when the fair value is determined (in case measured at fair value). Foreign exchange gain and loses resulting from the settlement of such transaction and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated foreign

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

currencies at year end exchange rates are recognized in profit and loss. Foreign exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gain and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on net basis within other income / other expenses.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation less impairment loss, if any. Historical cost comprises of purchase price, including non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which in certain cases may be different than the rate prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usages of the assets.

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Class of Asset	Useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 (in years)	Useful life as followed by the Company (in year)
Factory Building	30	30
Office building	60	60
Plant and machinery		
- Press Machines	15 (on a single shift basis)	20
- Other plant and equipment	15 (on a single shift basis)	10 to 18
Tools, jigs and fixture	15 (on a single shift basis)	15
Furniture and fitting	10	10
Office equipment	5	5
Vehicles	8	4

- Improvements to leased premises are depreciated over the balance tenure of leasehold land.
- Leasehold land is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

recognized as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5 Intangible asset

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives ranging from 3-5 years. The amortization period and amortization method are reviewed as at each Balance sheet end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the asset to fair value less cost to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increase in fair value less cost to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

2.7 Borrowings

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

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses). Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.8 Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Leases

A. Recognition

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

• the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

• the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

• the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

• the Company has the right to operate the asset; or

• the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used. This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after April 01, 2019.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

B. Company as a lessee

Ind AS 116 requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any option to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. The Company has considered all relevant facts and circumstances to determine whether the option to extend the lease shall be exercised. This includes but is not limited to the fact that certain assets have been leased to us by related parties for operations directly linked to them.

The Company recognises a Right-Of-Use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

– fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

– variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

– amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

– the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company has applied a single discounting rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets.

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

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work-in-progress, finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

(b) defined contribution plans

(a) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

(b) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit under which an entity pays a specific contribution to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are a defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to these funds. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits in the nature of voluntary retirement benefits are recognized as an expense when

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

2.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss) (FVTOCI / FVTPL), and
- those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business models for managing the assets and the cash flow characteristics of the assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), except for the recognition of

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments:

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities (that are not held for trading or not designated at fair value through profit or loss) are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based in the effective interest method. Effective interest method is a method of calculating amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 32 (c) details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

An impairment loss for financial assets is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss has been recognized.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, the obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of a debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and a recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.13 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. In respect of non-financial assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying value of an asset other than goodwill is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the said asset in previous years. The reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.16 Earnings/(loss) per share

(I) Basic earnings/ (loss) per share

Basic earnings / (loss) per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted earnings / (loss) per share

Diluted earnings / (loss) per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.17 Contract liabilities

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

2.18 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions for restructuring are recognized by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Company.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.20 Segment reporting

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

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2.21 Government grants

Grant from the government are recognized at their fair value were there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment are included in non-current liability as deferred income and are credited to Profit and loss on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

2.22 Derivatives

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in other income / expenses .

2.23 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Note 3: Recent pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

  The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

required by law.

Note 4 : Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosures.

These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgments or complexities and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these judgments, estimates and assumptions is mentioned below. These Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgments

4.1 Contingent liabilities

The Company has received various orders and notices from tax and other judicial authorities in respect of direct taxes, indirect taxes and labour matters. The outcome of these matters may have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The filing of a suit or formal assertion of a claim against the Company or the disclosure of any such suit or assertions, does not automatically indicate that a provision of a loss may be appropriate. Management regularly analyzes current information about these matters and makes provisions for probable losses including the estimate of legal expense to resolve the matters. In their assessments management considers the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of loss.

4.2 Going concern assumptions

The Company has incurred a net loss of INR 2,988.74 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2021 and, as of the date the total liabilities exceed its total assets by INR 8,872.07 lakhs. The networth of the company as at March 31, 2021 is thus negative. The year end financial results have also been negatively impacted due to the outbreak of the COVID-19. These indicate that material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that the Company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's management has carried out an assessment of the Company's financial performance and has obtained a letter providing comfort of financial support from the Holding Company, if required to meet its liabilities. The company also has access to alternate sources of funding by the Group entities. The Company has also prepared a strategic plan for the next five years after recognising the unexpected effect of COVID-19. The said plan takes into account reduction in costs through operational efficiency, improvement initiatives, rationalisation of existing operations and increase in sales volumes from the existing and new customers. With continued efforts, the Company expects to address the material uncertainty in future. Also, the performance of the Company has improved in the last two quarters of the year ended March 31, 2021 as compared to the performance of the earlier two quarters of the FY 2020-21. Accordingly, the above financial results have been prepared on going concern basis which contemplates realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

4.3 Determination of cash generating unit (CGU) for Impairment analysis

As part of its impairment assessment for non-financial assets (i.e. property, plant and equipment), the

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

management needs to identify Cash Generating Units i.e. lowest group of assets that generate cash flows which are independent of those from other assets. Considering the nature of its assets, operations and administrative structure, the management has defined all assets put together as a single Cash Generating Unit.

4.4 Segment reporting

IInd AS 108 Operating Segments requires Management to determine the reportable segments for the purpose of disclosure in financial statements based on the internal reporting reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to assess performance and allocate resources.

Operating segments are defined as 'Business Units' of the Company about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company operates in the automotive segment. The automotive segment includes all activities relating to development, design, manufacture, assembly and sale of auto component parts from which the Company derives its revenues. The management considers that these business units have similar economic characteristics like the nature of the products and services, the nature of the production processes and nature of the regulatory environment etc.

Based on the management analysis, the Company has only one operating segment, so no separate segment report is given. The principal geographical areas in which the Company operates is India.

4.5 Impairment of Property, plant and equipment : Key assumptions used

The management has assessed current and forecasted financial performance of the Company and the current market value of the assets to determine whether carrying value of property, plant and equipment has suffered any impairment. Impairment assessment is based on estimates of future financial performance or opinions that may represent reasonable expectations at a particular point of time. Such information, estimates or opinions are not offered as predictions or as assurances that a particular level of income or profit will be achieved, that events will occur, or that a particular price will be offered or accepted. Actual results achieved may vary and the variations may be material.

4.6 Claims payables & receivable to customers

Price increase or decrease due to change in major raw material cost, pending acknowledgement from major customers, is accrued on estimated basis. Also the Company has made accruals in respect of unsettled prices for some of its other material purchase contracts, finished goods and scrap sales contracts. These accruals are made considering the past settlement arrangements with the vendors and customers respectively and the applicable metal prices from published sources. Actual results of these considerations may vary and the variations may be material.

Further, the management has assessed and believes that the timing of cash outflow pertaining to this accruals are uncertain and hence considered the same as payable on demand and classified under current liabilities.

4.7 Defined benefit plan

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, other retirement benefits, the present value of the gratuity obligation and other retirement benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 43.

4.8 Fair valuation of financial instruments

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

4.9 Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed under Note 32 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

4.10 Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

Due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic and consequent mandatory lockdowns and restrictions in activities imposed by the Government, the Company's manufacturing plants and offices had to be closed down for a considerable period of time, during the year ended March 31, 2021. As a result of the lockdown, the manufacturing operations for the first two quarters were significantly impacted. Further, on the background of recent surge of COVID-19 cases in India, the Company is monitoring the situation closely. Management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impacts of known events arising from COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of the financial results including but not limited to its assessment of Company's liquidity and going concern, recoverable values of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and the net realisable values of other assets. However, given the effect of these on the overall economic activity and in particular on the automotive industry, the impact assessment of COVID-19 on the above mentioned financial statement captions is subject to significant estimation uncertainties given its nature and duration and, accordingly, the actual impacts in future may be different from those estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and consequential impact on its financial results.

Automotive Stampings and Assemblies Limited

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangible assets

a. Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	Freehold land	Leasehold land [refer note c (ii) below]	Factory buildings	Office buildings	Plant and machinery	Tools, jigs & fixtures	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total	Intangible assets - Computer software	Capital Work-in-Progress
Gross block												
Balance as at April 1, 2019	30.46	139.42	3,555.55	123.13	10,210.31	25.08	27.10	69.90	4.42	14,185.37	43.36	362.72
Leasehold land transferred to Right of use assets	-	(139.42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139.42)	-	-
Additions	-	-	46.20	-	325.72	5.71	2.87	46.91	-	427.41	44.49	275.31
Disposals/ Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	(215.97)	-	-7.19	-3.83	-	(226.99)	-	(260.20)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**30.46**	**-**	**3,601.75**	**123.13**	**10,320.06**	**30.79**	**22.78**	**112.98**	**4.42**	**14,246.37**	**87.85**	**377.83**
Balance as at April 1, 2020	30.46	-	3,601.75	123.13	10,320.05	30.79	22.78	112.98	4.42	14,246.37	87.85	377.83
Assets held for sale (refer note 15)	(6.91)	-	(901.90)	(24.30)	(140.83)	-	-	-	-	(1,073.94)	-	-
Additions	-	-	316.75	-	61.96	-	-	16.10		394.81	-	83.72
Disposals/ Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	(61.12)	-	-	(0.24)	-	(61.36)	-	(369.32)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**23.55**	**-**	**3,016.60**	**98.83**	**10,180.06**	**30.79**	**22.78**	**128.84**	**4.42**	**13,505.87**	**87.85**	**92.23**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization												
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	7.99	662.29	8.69	2,971.61	8.15	17.52	45.48	4.35	3,726.08	38.17	-
Leasehold land transferred to Right of use assets	-	(7.99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.99)		-
Depreciation and amortization charge for the year	-	-	168.05	2.27	836.73	1.75	2.95	10.12	0.07	1,021.93	5.94	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(27.35)	-	(5.87)	(3.83)	-	(37.05)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**830.34**	**10.96**	**3,780.98**	**9.90**	**14.60**	**51.77**	**4.42**	**4,702.97**	**44.11**	**-**
Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	-	830.34	10.96	3,780.98	9.90	14.60	51.77	4.42	4,702.98	44.11	-
Assets held for sale (refer note 15)	-	-	(239.06)	(2.77)	(80.68)	-	-	-	-	(322.51)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization charge for the year	-	-	176.40	2.34	823.39	1.97	2.29	23.66	-	1,030.05	13.08	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(8.75)	-	-	(0.24)	-	(8.99)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**767.68**	**10.53**	**4,514.94**	**11.87**	**16.89**	**75.18**	**4.42**	**5,401.52**	**57.18**	**-**
Carrying amount (net)												
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**30.46**	**-**	**2,771.41**	**112.17**	**6,539.08**	**20.89**	**8.18**	**61.21**	**-**	**9,543.40**	**43.75**	**377.83**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**23.55**	**-**	**2,248.92**	**88.30**	**5,665.12**	**18.92**	**5.89**	**53.65**	**-**	**8,104.35**	**30.67**	**92.23**

b. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2021 amounts to INR 92.23 Lakhs comprising majorly of addition to plant and machinery for capacity expansions, while that as at March 31, 2020 amounts to INR 377.83 Lakhs comprising comprising majorly of addition to factory building at Pantnagar plant and at Pune Plant for ongoing projects and capacity expansions.

c. Notes

(i) For property, plant and equipment pledged as securities refer note 44. For contractual commitments towards acquisition of property plant and equipment refer note 37 (a)

(ii) There are no future minimum lease payments in respect of these leasehold land. The lease terms generally expires within period of 79-95 years and as per the lease agreement, the lease term for one of the leasehold facility can be renewed for a further period of 95 years subject to other terms and conditions and for other leasehold facility the renewal will be mutually decided at the time of completion of lease period.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6A: Loans (non current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise specified		
Security deposits	93.80	93.80
Total	**93.80**	93.80

Break-up of loans details

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Security deposits considered good - Secured	-	-
Security deposits considered good - Unsecured	93.80	93.80
Security deposits which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Security deposits - credit impaired	-	-
Total	**93.80**	93.80

Note 6B: Other financial assets (non current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise specified		
Claims receivable	17.66	17.66
Margin money deposit (Under bank's lien)	2.84	2.84
Total	**20.50**	20.50

Note 7: Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax asset		
Unabsorbed depreciation	668.12	1,008.91
Provision for employee benefits	74.61	79.65
Provision for slow moving / obsolete inventories	30.39	14.03
MAT credit receivable	91.00	91.00
Less: Provision for doubtful MAT credit	(91.00)	(91.00)
Expenditure covered by section 43 B of Income Tax Act, 1961	87.93	134.82
Others	60.66	65.37
	921.71	**1,302.77**
Deferred tax liability		
Excess of depreciation/amortization on property, plant and equipment under Income Tax law over depreciation/amortization provided in the accounts	921.71	1,302.77
	921.71	**1,302.77**
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**-**	**-**

Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes' states that deferred tax assets should be recognised and carried forward only to the extent it is probable that the entity will have sufficient taxable profit against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. As it is not probable as at 31 March 2021, deferred tax assets is recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

	Unabsorbed depreciation	Provision for employee benefits	Provision for slow moving / obsolescence inventory	Expenditure covered by section 43 B of Income Tax Act, 1961	Others	Depreciation
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,042.81	67.27	37.83	101.44	43.64	-1,292.99
(Charged)/ credited :						
- to profit or loss	-33.90	12.38	-23.80	33.38	21.72	-9.79
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,008.91**	**79.65**	**14.03**	**134.82**	**65.36**	**-1,302.77**
Balance as at April 1, 2020	1,008.91	79.65	14.03	134.82	65.36	-1,302.77
(Charged)/ credited :						
- to profit or loss	-340.79	-5.04	16.36	-46.89	-4.70	381.06
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**668.12**	**74.61**	**30.39**	**87.93**	**60.66**	**-921.71**

Note 8: Income tax asset (net)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	223.24	224.53
Less: Current tax payable pertaining to earlier years	-	(12.00)
Less: Refunds received during the year	(162.13)	(65.78)
Add: Taxes paid during the year	87.44	76.49
Closing balance	**148.55**	**223.24**

Note 9: Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital advances	33.27	21.77
Balances with government authorities	211.21	211.21
Taxes paid under protest	218.18	218.18
Less: Provision for doubtful claims	(126.03)	(117.28)
	92.15	100.90
Total	**336.63**	**333.88**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Inventories

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw materials	2,767.94	2,024.10
Finished goods (includes goods-in-transit of INR 59.85 Lakhs;		
March 31, 2020: INR 51.42 Lakhs)*	157.31	229.42
Work-in-progress	404.51	509.65
Stores and spares	301.78	312.31
Scrap	44.43	61.70
Total	**3,675.97**	**3,137.18**

*(i) Write-downs of inventories to net realizable value amounted to INR 3.98 Lakhs (March 31, 2020 INR 5.95 Lakhs). These were recognized as an expense during the year and included in 'changes in value of inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress ' in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Inventories have been offered as securities against the working capital facilities provided by the banks. Refer note 44.

Note 11: Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	1,192.30	1,663.28
Receivables from related parties (refer note 35)	2,058.81	1,596.43
Less: Loss allowance	-135.64	-92.23
Total	**3,115.47**	**3,167.48**

Break-up of security details

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	3115.47	3167.48
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	135.64	92.23
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total	**3,251.11**	**3,259.71**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-135.64	-92.23
Total trade receivables	**3,115.47**	**3,167.48**

(i) The Company's exposure to credit and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 32.

(ii) Trade receivables have been offered as securities against the working capital facilities provided by the banks. Refer note 44.

(iii) For terms and conditions of trade receivables owing from related parties, refer note 35.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 12 (a): Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Bank balances		
- in current accounts	2.30	40.69
Cash on hand	0.29	0.29
Total	**2.59**	**40.98**

Note 12 (b): Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Bank balances		
- Margin money deposits (restricted)	0.96	12.96
Total	**0.96**	**12.96**

Note 13: Other financial assets (current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Claims receivable from vendor	-	409.88
Foreign currency derivative contracts	-	8.75
Other receivable	31.13	16.50
Total	**31.13**	**435.13**

Note 14: Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advances to suppliers	588.48	511.42
Balances with government authorities	186.29	179.81
Prepayments	61.91	70.02
Advance to employees	20.14	14.78
Total	**856.82**	**776.03**

Note 15: Assets held for sale

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Leasehold land	6.91	-
Factory and office buildings	684.37	-
Plant and machinery	60.15	-
Total (refer note (a) below)	**751.43**	**-**

15 (a): On January 31, 2021, consent of the Board of Directors was obtained for transfer of the freehold land situated at Halol along with the building. The carrying value of said assets have been presented as “Assets held for sale” under the current assets and the advance consideration received from buyers amounting to INR 245 lakhs is presented under “Other current liabilities”. The transaction is expected to be completed in financial year 2021-22.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 (b):On 15 January 2019, consent of the Board of Directors was obtained for transfer of leasehold rights of Bhosari MIDC land along with factory building. For the financial year 2018-19, the carrying value of said assets was presented as "Assets classified as held for sale" in current assets and advance consideration received from buyers is presented under "Other current liabilities". The transaction has been completed in the current financial year ended 31 March 2020 resulting in gain of INR 2,100 Lakhs as disclosed under exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

Note 16: Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorized		
20,000,000 (March 31, 2020 : 20,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
16,000,000 (March 31, 2020:16,000,000) preference shares of INR 10 each	1,600.00	1,600.00
Total	**3,600.00**	**3,600.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
15,864,397 equity shares of INR 10 each. (31 March 2020: 15,864,397 equity shares of INR 10 each)	1,586.44	1,586.44

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares At the commencement and at the end of the year	1,58,64,397	1,586.44	1,58,64,397	1,586.44

(b) Shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
11,898,296 equity shares (March 31, 2020 : 11,898,296 equity shares) held by Tata AutoComp Systems Limited, the Holding Company	1,189.83	1,189.83

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares held as on March 31, 2020	% holding	Number of shares held as on March 31, 2019	% holding
Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	1,18,98,296	75.00%	1,18,98,296	75.00%

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Terms and rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of INR 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Note 17: Other equity

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital redemption reserve		
At the commencement and at the end of the year	300.00	300.00
Securities premium reserve		
At the commencement and at the end of the year	4,237.26	4,237.26
General reserve		
At the commencement and at the end of the year	444.15	444.15
Retained earning		
At the commencement of the year	-12,451.18	-10,722.92
(Loss) for the year	-2,969.89	-1,701.37
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations during the period (net of tax)	-18.85	-26.89
At the end of the year	-15,439.92	-12,451.18
Total	**-10,458.51**	**-7,469.77**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Capital redemption reserve

The Capital redemption has been created out of the profit of earlier years at the time of redemption of the preference shares. The reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Securities premium Reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General reserve

The general reserves are the retained earnings of a Company which are kept aside out of Company's profits to meet future (known or unknown) obligations. The general reserve is a free reserves which can be utilized for any purpose after fulfilling certain conditions.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18: Borrowings (non - current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Term Loan		
Secured		
From banks	-	206.45
From related party (refer note 35)	2,084.56	-
Unsecured		
From Holding Company (refer note 35)		
Long term loan	1,350.00	1,350.00
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD)	500.00	1,300.00
	3,934.56	2,856.45
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-317.19	-204.87
Less: Interest accrued	-9.56	-1.58
Total	**3,607.81**	**2,650.00**

The Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks related to borrowings is disclosed in note 32.

1. Details of repayment of term loans

Lender and nature of facility	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2020	Terms of repayment/ Maturity detail
State Bank of India- Term loan		206.45	Fully repaid in September 2020
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited - Term loan	828.25	-	Repayable in equal monthly installments by installment by February 2026.
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited - Term loan	1,256.31	-	Repaid in monthly installment by May 2025.
Tata AutoComp Systems Limited, Holding Company - Term loan	900.00	900.00	Repayment with scheduled installment in March 2023 (Rescheduled).
Tata AutoComp Systems Limited, Holding Company - Term loan	450.00	450.00	Repayment with scheduled installment in March 2023 (Rescheduled).
Tata AutoComp Systems Limited, Holding Company - ICD	500.00	1,300.00	Repayment with scheduled installment in March 2023 (Rescheduled).
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-317.19	-204.87	
Less: Interest accrued	-9.56	-1.58	
	3,607.81	**2,650.00**	

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18: Borrowings (non - current) (continued)

Details of repayment of term loans (continued)

2. (a) Term loan of INR 1,250 Lakhs (March 31, 2020 INR NIL Lakhs) from Tata Capital Financial Services Limited is secured by first and exclusive hypothecation of land and building and plant and machinery of Pantnagar plant of the Company.

   (b) Term Loan of INR NIL (March 31, 2020 INR 206.45 Lakhs) from State Bank of India was secured by exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of specific press machinery at Halol Plant.

   (c) Term Loan of INR 825 Lakhs (March 31, 2020 INR NIL) from Tata Capital Financial Services Limited which was secured by second charge on land and building and plant and machinery at Pantnagar plant.

3. Interest rates on the above loans range between 9% p.a. to11.50% p.a.

Note 19: Provisions (non-current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	215.46	163.18
Gratuity (refer note 43)	286.96	251.86
Provision for warranty (refer note 38)	3.03	1.39
Total	**505.45**	**416.43**

Note 20: - Borrowings (current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured		
Loans from banks repayable on demand	1,673.54	2,035.20
Loan from related party repayable on demand (refer note 35)	2,117.16	4,480.57
Unsecured		
Loan from Holding Company repayable on demand (refer note 35)	2,050.00	4,200.00
Loan from related party repayable on demand (refer note 35)	6,000.00	1,000.00
	11,840.70	**11,715.77**
Less: Interest accrued	(24.72)	(46.17)
Total	**11,815.98**	**11,669.60**

Notes:

1. Loans from banks repayable on demand are secured by hypothecation of current assets and second charge on the movable and immovable properties of Chakan plant of the Company.
2. Loan from related party is secured by first and exclusive hypothecation of plant and machinery and first charge on leasehold land and building of Pantnagar plant of the Company.
3. Interest rates on the above loans range between 9.50% p.a. to 11.00% p.a.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21: Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 40)	459.69	47.80
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
- Acceptances	794.54	333.15
- Other than related parties	5,024.03	5,778.37
- To related parties	1,418.90	880.54
Sub-total (b)	7,237.47	6,992.06
Total	**7,697.16**	**7,039.86**

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 32

Note 22: Other financial liabilities (current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 18)	317.19	204.87
Creditors for capital goods	53.55	53.87
Claims payable to customers	158.73	601.33
Accrued employee liabilities	325.35	303.11
Interest accrued	106.06	140.69
Security deposit from customers	56.96	108.06
Foreign currency derivative contracts (refer note 32)	0.52	-
Total	**1,018.36**	**1,411.93**

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to financial liabilities is disclosed in note 32

Note 23: Provisions (current)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	23.60	54.97
Gratuity (refer note 43)	-	3.44
Provision for warranty (refer note 38)	7.26	7.26
Provisions for tax contingencies (refer note 38)	246.79	183.75
Total	**277.65**	**249.42**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24: Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance from customers	347.37	612.86
Deferred grant (INR 3 Lakhs each year released to statement of profit and loss from year end March 31, 2017)	15.00	18.00
Other payables		
Statutory dues	612.07	131.46
Others	4.20	4.09
Consideration received in advance for sale of property, plant and equipment	345.00	-
Total	**1,323.64**	**766.41**

Note 25: Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products (refer footnote below)	33,787.87	35,937.36
Sale of services	122.94	287.06
Other operating revenues	2.21	15.88
Total	**33,913.02**	**36,240.30**

a) Contracts with customer

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers	33,913.02	36,240.30
Disaggregation of revenue		
Based on type of goods		
- Components, assemblies and sub-assemblies	28,975.62	29,751.94
- Tools, dies and moulds	460.27	1,962.94
- Scrap	4,477.13	4,525.42
Based on market		
- Original equipment manufacturers	29,435.89	31,714.88
- Others	4,477.13	4,525.42
Impairment losses recognised on receivables or contract assets arising from an entity's contracts with customers (loss recognised as per expected credit loss model)	66.08	7.62

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b) Details of contract balances:

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	3,115.47	3,167.48
Contract liabilities	506.10	1,214.19

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers and claims payable to customers, for which revenue is recognised as and when control in promised goods is transferred.

Significant changes in the contract liability balances during the year ended are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,214.19	2,118.21
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	- 1,214.19	- 1,532.12
Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	506.10	628.10
Contract liabilities at the end of the year	**506.10**	**1,214.19**

c) Performance obligations

The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of auto components at point in time when the control of goods is actually transferred to the customers. No significant judgment is involved in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. The contract is a fixed price contract and do not contain any financing component. The payment is generally due within 30-90 days. There are no other significant obligations attached in the contract with customer.

d) Transaction price

There is no remaining performance obligation for any contract for which revenue has been recognised till period end. Further, the Company has not applied the practical expedient as specified in para 121 of Ind AS 115 as the Company do not have any performance obligations that has an original expected duration of one year or less or any revenue stream in which consideration from a customer corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date.

e) Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

There is no significant judgments involved in ascertaining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods, transaction price and allocation of it to the performance obligations.

f) Determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations

The transaction price ascertained for the only performance obligation of the Company (i.e. Sale of goods) is agreed in the contract with the customer. There is no variable consideration involved in the transaction price.

g) Cost to obtain contract or fulfil a contract

There is no cost incurred for obtaining or fulfilling a contract and there is no closing assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26: Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income on deposit with bank	2.20	-
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	36.45
Other non-operating income	3.00	7.96
Total	**5.20**	**44.41**

Note 26 (a): Cost of materials consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Inventory of raw materials at the beginning of the year	2,024.10	3,056.03
Add: Purchases	26,346.35	25,718.30
Less: Inventory of raw material at the end of the year	2,767.94	2,024.10
Total	**25,602.51**	**26,750.23**

Note 26 (b): Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in progress

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress	509.65	1,480.47
Finished goods	229.42	361.31
Scrap	61.70	122.15
	800.77	1,963.93
Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	404.51	509.65
Finished goods	157.31	229.42
Scrap	44.43	61.70
	606.25	800.77
Total	**194.52**	**1,163.16**

Note 27: Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,500.28	2,861.89
Contributions to provident fund and other fund (refer note 43)	229.95	281.52
Staff welfare expenses	189.89	301.77
Total	**2,920.12**	**3,445.18**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 28: Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on loan at amortised cost	1,811.13	1,719.81
Interest on lease liability (refer note 37 (b))	18.21	28.46
Total	**1,829.34**	**1,748.27**

Note 29: Depreciation and amortization expense

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,030.05	1,021.93
Amortization on other intangible assets	13.08	5.94
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 37 (b))	103.29	103.29
Total	**1,146.42**	**1,131.16**

Note 30: Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Consumption of consumables, stores and spare parts	321.35	357.21
Contract labour charges	1,427.23	1,672.68
Power and fuel	758.72	774.35
Rent and service charges	126.51	150.84
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	93.30	57.96
Machinery	269.57	363.73
Others	14.04	50.85
Insurance	101.90	101.22
Rates and taxes	236.22	327.51
Communication expenses	28.73	6.73
Travelling and conveyance	25.55	56.29
Freight and forwarding	570.25	620.78
Consumption of packing material	7.78	67.30
Legal and professional fees (refer note 30(a))	88.35	121.35
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	66.08	7.62
Net loss on foreign currency transaction	9.07	0.70
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	2.25	-
Processing charges	628.35	572.43
Security expenses	141.01	188.03
Miscellaneous expenses	278.94	338.50
Total	**5,195.20**	**5,836.08**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 30 : a) Legal and professional fees includes following payment to auditors

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
As Auditor		
Statutory audit	8.00	8.00
Tax audit	1.00	1.00
Limited review of quarterly results	3.00	3.00
Reimbursement of expenses and certification fees	1.07	1.12
Total	**13.07**	**13.12**

Note 31 : Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category:

As at March 31, 2021

	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying value
Financial assets:			
Non Current			
Loans	93.80	-	93.80
Other financial asset	20.50	-	20.50
Current			
Trade receivables	3,115.47	-	3,115.47
Cash and cash equivalents	2.59	-	2.59
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.96	-	0.96
Other financial asset	31.13	-	31.13
Financial liabilities:			
Non Current			
Borrowings	3,607.81	-	3,607.81
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Current			
Borrowings	11,815.98	-	11,815.98
Lease liabilities	109.10	-	109.10
Tarde payable	7,697.16	-	7,697.16
Other financial liabilities	1,017.84	0.52	1,018.36

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 31 : Fair Value Measurement (Contd.)

Financial Instrument by category:

As at March 31, 2020

	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying value
Financial assets:			
Non Current			
Loans	93.80	-	93.80
Other financial asset	20.50	-	20.50
Current			
Trade receivables	3,167.48	-	3,167.48
Cash and cash equivalents	40.98	-	40.98
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12.96	-	12.96
Other financial assets	426.38	8.75	435.13
Financial liabilities:			
Non Current			
Borrowings	2,650.00	-	2,650.00
Lease liabilities	109.12	-	109.12
Current			
Borrowings	11,669.60	-	11,669.60
Lease liabilities	101.99		101.99
Trade payable	7,039.86	-	7,039.86
Other financial liabilities	1,411.93	-	1,411.93

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level are as follows:

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

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 31 : Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2021:

	As at March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liability Derivative financial instruments - foreign currency forward	0.52	-	0.52	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2020:

	As at March 31, 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Asset Derivative financial instruments - foreign currency forward	8.75	-	8.75	-

The carrying amount of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent, other current financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The Company has availed long term borrowings from banks, financial institutions and holding company carrying interest in the range of 10.25% to 11.00%. The Company has determined the fair value of these loans based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. The carrying values approximates their respective fair values. Similarly the fair value of non-current financial assets also approximates its carrying value.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value:

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include

- Fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates as at the balance sheet date

- Fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

Valuation processes

For valuation of financial assets and liabilities, the finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO and the valuation team on regular basis.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 32 : Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimize any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, the Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as credit risks, liquidity risk etc. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(A)Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet this.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- all non-derivative financial liabilities, and

- net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Upto 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	2 years and above	Total
March 31 , 2021				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	11,815.98	2,356.25	1,251.56	15,423.79
Lease liabilities	115.21	-	-	115.21
Trade payables	7,697.16	-	-	7,697.16
Other financial liabilities	1,018.36	-	-	1,018.36
Total liabilities	**20,646.71**	**2,356.25**	**1,251.56**	**24,254.52**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Upto 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	2 years and above	Total
March 31, 2020				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	11,669.60	2,650.00	-	14,319.60
Lease liabilities	101.99	109.12	-	211.11
Trade payables	7,039.86	-	-	7,039.86
Other financial liabilities	1,411.93			1,411.93
Total liabilities	**20,223.38**	**2,759.12**	**-**	**22,982.50**

Financing Arrangement
The company has access to undrawn facility as at the year end including cash credit facility amounting to INR 4,134.01 Lakhs (March 31, 2020 INR 141.90 Lakhs).

(B) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(a) Interest rate risk

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

The exposure of the borrowings (long term and short term (excluding factored receivables)) to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:-

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Variable rate borrowings	5,840.98	6,674.44
Fixed rate borrowings	9,900.00	7,850.00
Total	**15,740.98**	**14,524.44**

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding's

	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Weighted average interest rate	Outstanding balance	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate	Outstanding balance	% of total loans
Bank loan	10.52%	5,840.98	37.11%	10.62%	6,674.44	45.95%

The percentage of total loans shows the proportion of loans that are currently at variable rates in relation to the total amount of borrowings.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity

Loss is sensitive to change in interest expenses from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates

Change in interest rate	Impact on profit after tax	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Increases in rates by - 0.50%	29.20	33.37
Decreases in rates by - 0.50%	(29.20)	(33.37)

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's imports includes raw materials and capital goods. As a result of this the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD and EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

The Company's risk management policy is to hedge forecasted foreign currency transactions for the subsequent 6 months. The objective of the hedges is to minimize the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	77.43	1.97	59.38	1.85
Foreign currency borrowings including interest	-	-	206.45	-
Exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	77.43	1.97	265.83	1.85
Foreign exchange forward contracts against above payables	77.18	-	249.68	-
Fair Value Gain / (Loss)	-0.52	-	8.75	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity for above net exposure to foreign currency for all liabilities does not have a material impact to profit and loss.

(C) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness. For the Company, credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, other balances and deposits with bank and financial institutions and trade receivables.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk management

For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.

For other financial assets, the Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 90 days past due.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 365 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

None of the Company's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other financial assets that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at March 31, 2021, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

The Company follows 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) model for recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost other than trade receivables. The Company follows lifetime expected credit loss model (simplified approach) for recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables.

The ageing of trade receivable as on balance sheet date is given below. The age analysis has been considered from the due date.

Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Gross	Allowance	Net	Gross	Allowance	Net
Period (in months)						
Not due	2,830.40		2,830.40	792.90	-	792.90
Overdue up to 3 months	168.99		168.99	1,594.60	-	1,594.60
Overdue 3-6 months	34.92		34.92	174.04	-	174.04
Overdue more than 6 months	216.80	135.64	81.16	698.17	92.23	605.94
Total	**3,251.11**	**135.64**	**3,115.47**	**3,259.72**	**92.23**	**3,167.48**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The following table summarizes the change in loss allowance measured using lifetime expected credit loss model

Loss allowance on March 31, 2019	**84.61**
Changes in loss allowance	7.62
Loss allowance on March 31, 2020	**92.23**
Changes in loss allowance	66.08
Loss allowance utilised	(22.67)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021	**135.64**

Note 33 : Capital Management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:-

• Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

• Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans, long-term product and maintaining other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, long term borrowings and short-term borrowings. The Company's policy is aimed at maintaining optimum combination of short-term and long-term borrowings. The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustments considering the economic environment, the maturity profile of the overall debt of the company and the requirement of the financial covenants.

Total debt includes all long term debts as disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total long term debt	3,607.81	2,650.00
Total equity	-8,872.07	-5,883.33
Total capital	**(5,264.26)**	**(3,233.33)**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34 : Segment information

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosure about products and services, geographic areas and major customer. The Company is engaged mainly in the business of manufacturing and trading of automobile components, design and engineering services. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' (CODM) considers entire business as single operating segment. The Company's operating divisions are managed from India. The principal geographical areas in which the Company operates are India.

Revenue from customer for each of the major products is as follows:-

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
- Components, assemblies and sub-assemblies	28,975.62	29,751.94
- Tools, dies and moulds	460.27	1,962.94
- Scrap	4,477.13	4,525.42
Total	**33,913.02**	**36,240.30**

Revenue from two major customers of the Company's single reportable segment is INR 24,365.17 Lakhs (March, 31 2020 INR 17,744.52 Lakhs) which are more than 10% of the Company's total revenue.

Note 35 : Related party transactions

a) **Related parties and their relationship**

Ultimate Holding Company

Tata Sons Private Limited

Holding Company

Tata AutoComp Systems Limited

Fellow subsidiaries (with whom transactions have taken place during the financial year)

i) Tata Capital Financial Services Limited

ii) Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited

Other related parties (Group Companies)

i) Tata Motors Limited

ii) Fiat India Automobiles Private Limited

iii) Tata Advanced Systems Limited (formerly TAL Manufacturing Solutions Limited)

iv) Tata Technologies Limited

v) Tata Steel Limited

vi) Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

vii) Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited

viii) Tata Teleservices Limited

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ix) Tata Communications Limited

x) Tata Ficosa Automotive Systems Private Limited

xi) Tata Toyo Radiator Limited

xii) Tata Autocomp Hendrickson Suspensions Private Limited

xiii) Voltas Limited

xiv) Tata Steel BSL Limited

xv) Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited

xvi) Trent Hyper Market Pvt. Ltd.

Key management personnel and directors

i) Mr. Neeraj Shrivastava, CEO (Manager) (till May 03, 2019)

ii) Mr. Jitendraa Dikkshit, CEO (Manager) (with effect from October 17, 2019)

iii) Mr. Pradeep Bhargava, Director

iv) Ms. Rati Forbes, Director (till July 18, 2019)

v) Mr. Shrikant Sarpotdar, Director (till March 14, 2021)

vi) Ms. Bhavna Bindra, Director

vii) Mr. Arvind Goel, Director

viii) Mr. Deepak Rastogi, Director

ix) Mr. Sanjay Sinha, Director

x) Mr. Bharat Parekh, Director

(b) Transactions with related parties

	Transaction value		Closing balance	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2021**	As at March 31, 2020
Sale of goods				
- Tata Motors Limited	17,398.45	17,744.52	609.83	1,864.70
- Fiat India Automobiles Private Limited	6,943.78	5,563.14	1,355.05	814.95
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	4.68	-	(7.58)	-
- Other Group Companies	36.52	354.58	(16.01)	19.74
Purchase of goods				
- Tata Motors Limited	562.19	265.51	200.14	(195.91)
- Tata Steel Limited	16.08	30.10	(12.53)	(6.31)
- Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	5,979.13	5,186.83	981.77	623.30
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	0.14	-	-	-
- Other Group Companies	479.13	144.44	9.82	(5.98)
Purchase of Fixed Asset				
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	-	20.82	-	32.57
- Other Group Companies	-	50.89	-	
Sale of service				
- Tata Motors Limited	22.94	89.84	-	-
- Fiat India Automobiles Private Limited	-	12.33	-	-

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Transaction value		Closing balance	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Purchase of service				
- Tata Sons Limited	0.15	-	0.27	
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	6.91	8.10	-	7.46
- Fellow Subsidiaries	30.21	42.47	4.66	-
- Other Group Companies	31.97	0.38	(4.68)	(20.57)
Sale of fixed asset				
-Tata Motors Limited	-	1.61	-	-
Recovery of expenses				
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	43.46	17.65	52.56	13.09
- Other Group Companies	21.33	1.83	21.70	-
Reimbursement of expenses				
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	129.54	133.76	99.98	243.60
Loan availed				
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	6,550.00	1,600.00	3,400.00	5,550.00
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited - ICD	-	-	500.00	1,300.00
- Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	16,886.00	15,053.43	4,167.44	4,442.19
- Other Group Companies	5,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00
Loan repaid				
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	8,700.00	-	-	-
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited -ICD	800.00	-	-	-
- Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	17,163.39	(14,833.10)	-	-
Interest paid				
- Tata AutoComp Systems Limited	392.16	693.94	-	
- Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	520.38	457.99	34.28	38.38
- Other Group Companies	584.11	24.22	-	
Sitting fees				
- Mr. Pradeep Bhargava	6.00	7.20	-	-
- Ms. Rati Forbes	-	3.20	-	-
- Mr. Shrikant Sarpotdar	6.20	6.40	-	-
- Ms. Bhavna Bindra	5.40	4.40	-	-
Remuneration				
-Mr. Jitendraa Dikkshit (from October 17, 2019) (Refer note d below)				
Short-term employee benefits	65.00	29.17	-	-
- Mr. Neeraj Shrivastava (From August 06, 2018) (Refer note d below)				
Short-term employee benefits	-	4.87	-	-

Notes - a) The closing balances above are net of advances.

b) All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

c) For borrowing terms and conditions refer note 18. In addition to the above related party transactions Tata Auto comp Systems Limited (Holding Company) has provided a letter of comfort for loans of INR 988.21 lakhs to State Bank of India , INR 685.33 lakhs to HDFC Bank Ltd and INR 4,167.44 lakhs to Tata capital financial services limited. (as at March 31, 2020 INR 1,183.25 lakhs to State Bank of India and INR

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1,025.84.00 lakhs to HDFC Bank Ltd. and INR 4,500.00 lakhs to Tata capital Financial Services Limited) with respect to credit facilities availed by the Company.

d) As post employment obligations and other long-term employee benefits obligations are computed for all employees in aggregate, the amounts relating to key management personnel cannot be individually computed and hence are not included in the above.

Note 36 :

(a) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
Excise duty and VAT related matters (refer note (a) below)	593.24	83.82
Labour matter (refer note (c) below)	397.23	347.82
Other matters (refer note (d) below)	52.43	52.43

Note: In addition to the above, there are certain pending cases in respect of labour matters, the impact of which is not quantifiable and is not expected to be material.

(a) The Company has received various demand/notices from the Excise and VAT/Sales Tax department on various matters. The Company has filed/is in the process of filing of appeal for these demand/notices and does not expect any significant outflows. Major demand is for mismatch between details as per the Company with that of filed by vendors and other matters such as for alleged evasion of Central Excise duty and alleged contravention of Central Excise Rules for which demand is raised and interest / penalty is charged. Further, the Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in the financial statements. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of above proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(b) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgment dated 28th February, 2019, relating to components/allowances paid that need to be taken into account while computing an employer's contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provident Act, 1952. The Company has also obtained a legal opinion on the matter and basis the same there is no material impact on the financial statements as at 31 March 2021. The Company would record any further effect on its financial statements, on receiving additional clarity on the subject.

(c) The Company is contesting various demands relating to labour matters and the management believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of above proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(d) This represents remote liability pertaining to other employee related matters. The management believe that the chances of outflow of resources is remote.

Note 37 : Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances)	43.76	81.90

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Leases

A. Right of use assets

	Land	Building	Total
As at March 31, 2020			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount	131.43	297.13	428.56
Addition during the period	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	131.43	297.13	428.56
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Depreciation charged for the period	2.01	101.28	103.29
Closing accumulated depreciation	2.01	101.28	103.29
Net carrying amount	129.42	195.85	325.27
As at March 31, 2021			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount	131.43	297.13	428.56
Addition during the period	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	131.43	297.13	428.56
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation	2.01	101.28	103.29
Depreciation charged for the period	2.01	101.28	103.29
Closing accumulated depreciation	4.02	202.56	206.58
Net carrying amount	127.41	94.57	221.98

B. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current	109.10	101.99
Non Current	-	109.12
Total	**109.10**	**211.11**

C. Interest expenses on lease liabilities

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	18.21	28.46

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

D. Expenses on short term leases / low value assets

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Short term lease	126.51	150.84

E. Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Total cash outflow for leases - Principle	102.01	114.48
Total cash outflow for leases - Interest	18.21	-
	120.22	**114.48**

F. Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	115.21	120.20
One to five years	-	115.21
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at year end	115.21	235.41

Note 38 : Movements in provisions

	Tax contingencies		Warranty	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	183.75	-	8.65	10.87
Provision made / (reversed) during the year	123.23	183.75	1.64	-2.22
Payments made during the year Amounts used during the year	(60.19)	-	-	-
Carrying amounts at the end of the year	246.79	183.75	10.29	8.65

Note 39 : Earnings per equity share

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Loss for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(2,969.89)	(1,701.37)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,58,64,397	1,58,64,397
(Loss) per share (Basic and Diluted)	(18.72)	(10.72)
Nominal value of an equity share	10.00	10.00

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 40 : Disclosures required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) are given as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	459.69	47.80
- Interest on the principal amount due	-	1.23
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
- Payments made to suppliers beyond the appointed date	783.92	201.33
- Interest paid on above	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	5.84	5.54
The amount of interest accrued in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 and remaining unpaid at the end of each year	5.84	6.77
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the supplier.	80.16	74.32

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note 41 : Corporate social responsibility

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies [Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)] Rules, 2014. Therefore it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the year.

Note 42 : Income tax

The Company does not have taxable income in current and previous year and hence no tax expenses have been recognized. Further since it is not probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize the deferred tax assets in respect of following unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation, no deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized		
- Business losses	8,515.08	8,980.93
- Unabsorbed depreciation	8,859.92	6,077.59
Potential tax benefit	4,517.50	4,653.08

Unused tax losses with respect to unabsorbed depreciation do not have an expiry date.

Unused tax losses with respect to business losses have following expiry dates

Expiry date	**Amounts**
March 31, 2024	1,379.29
March 31, 2025	1,088.30
March 31, 2027	3,199.45
March 31,2028	567.41
March 31,2029	641.27
March 31,2030	1,639.36
Total	**8,515.08**

The Government of India, on September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act 2019, inserted a new Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides an option to the Company to pay income taxes at reduced tax rates as per the provisions/conditions defined in the said section. The Company has evaluated and decided to continue under the existing tax regime.

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	**As at March 31, 2021**		As at March 31, 2020	
Loss before tax		**(2,969.89)**		(1,689.37)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	**26.00%**	**(772.17)**	30.90%	(522.02)
Tax effect of amounts which are not				
(deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Other	**-0.02%**	**0.74**	-0.07%	1.25
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	**-25.98%**	**771.43**	-30.83%	520.76
Tax related to earlier years	**-0.71%**	**12.00**		
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**-**	-0.71%	12.00

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 43 : Employee benefits

(A) Defined benefit plans

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to recognized funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments. These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk, etc.

Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
Opening defined benefit obligation as at April 1, 2019	649.25	-433.65	215.60
Current service cost	48.22	-	48.22
Interest expense/(income)	43.86	-30.46	13.40
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	**92.08**	**-30.46**	**61.62**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	3.22	3.22
(Gain) from change in financial assumptions	29.33	-	29.33
Experience losses	-6.30	-	-6.30
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income	**23.03**	**3.22**	**26.25**
Employer contributions	-	-2.90	-2.90
Benefit payments	-45.27	-	-45.27
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2020	**719.09**	**-463.79**	**255.30**

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
Opening defined benefit obligation as at April 1, 2020	719.09	-463.79	255.30
Current service cost	50.75	-	50.75
Interest expense/(income)	42.40	-28.41	13.99
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	**93.15**	**-28.41**	**64.74**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	2.95	2.95
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	87.90	-	87.90
Loss from change in financial assumptions	-42.86	-	-42.86
Experience (gains)	(29.14)	-	(29.14)
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income	**15.90**	**2.95**	**18.85**
Employer contributions	-	-4.00	-4.00
Benefit payments	-47.93	-	-47.93
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2021	**780.21**	**-493.25**	**286.96**

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 43 : Employee benefits (continued)

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of funded obligations	780.21	719.09
Fair value of plan assets	-493.25	-463.78
Non-current liability recognized in Balance Sheet	**286.96**	**255.30**

Valuation in respect of gratuity has been carried out by independent actuary, as at the Balance Sheet date, based on the following assumptions:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.60%	6.10%
Salary escalation	8.00%	8.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.91%	6.10%
Attrition rate for Management	16.00%	18.00%
Attrition rate for others	3.00%	18.00%

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

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Increase/(decrease) in present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year		
(i) 1% increase in discount rate	-76.55	-32.43
(ii) 1% decrease in discount rate	89.18	35.58
(iii) 1% increase in rate of salary escalation	87.14	34.72
(iv) 1% decrease in rate of salary escalation	-76.34	-32.28

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

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

Category of planned asset

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Insurer managed funds*	100%	100%

* The Company maintains gratuity fund, which is being administered by LIC. Fund value confirmed by LIC as at March 31, 2021 is considered to be the fair value.

Contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the next financial year INR NIL lakhs (March 31, 2020 INR 3.44 lakhs).

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 43 : Employee benefits (continued)

b) The following payments are expected contributions to defined benefit plan in future years

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11 years (March 31, 2020 5 years)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation		
Less than a year	38.34	125.65
Between 1 - 2 years	40.58	119.07
Between 2 - 5 years	164.94	326.41
Over 5 years	394.30	439.42
Total	**638.16**	**1,010.55**

(B) Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% as per local regulations. The contributions are made to provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or any constructive obligation. The Company also has liability to contribute to other defined contribution plans. The Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contribution to Employee's Superannuation Fund	19.44	22.18
Contribution to Provident Fund	140.84	169.54
Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	0.35	0.47
Contribution to Employee's State Insurance Scheme	4.57	13.86

(C) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below :

1. **Interest rate risk:**

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

2. **Salary inflation risk:**

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

3. **Demographic risk:**

   For example, as the plan is open to new entrants, an increase in membership will increase the defined benefit obligation. Also, the plan only provides benefits upon completion of a vesting criteria. Therefore, if turnover rates increase then the liability will tend to fall as fewer employees reach vesting period.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 44 : Assets pledged as security

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Financial assets		
First charge		
Trade receivables	3,115.47	3,167.48
Non-financial assets		
First charge		
Inventories	3,675.97	3,137.18
Total current assets pledged as security	**6,791.44**	**6,304.66**
Non-current		
Non-financial assets		
First charge		
Leasehold land	127.42	129.42
Building	1,287.82	1,283.53
Plant and machinery	4,569.63	5,678.98
Second charge		
Freehold land	23.55	23.55
Building	1,049.40	1,112.85
Total non-current assets pledged as security	**7,057.82**	**8,228.33**
Total assets pledged as security	**13,849.26**	**14,532.99**

Note 45 : Managerial remuneration

During the year, the managerial remuneration paid / approved by the Company to it's Chief Executive Officer is in excess of the limits laid down under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule V by INR 5 Lakhs. The Company is in the process of obtaining approval from it's shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting for such excess remuneration paid. Further, as per the management it is reasonably certain that the approval from shareholders will be received.

Notes to financial statement

(All figures in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 46 : Risk assessment by the Company of COVID-19 (Global Pandemic):

Due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic and consequent mandatory lockdowns and restrictions in activities imposed by the Government, the Company's manufacturing plants and offices had to be closed down for a considerable period of time, during the year ended March 31, 2021. As a result of the lockdown, the manufacturing operations for the first two quarters were significantly impacted. Further, on the background of recent surge of COVID-19 cases in India, the Company is monitoring the situation closely. Management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impacts of known events arising from COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of the financial results including but not limited to its assessment of Company's liquidity and going concern, recoverable values of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and the net realisable values of other assets. However, given the effect of these on the overall economic activity and in particular on the automotive industry, the impact assessment of COVID-19 on the above mentioned financial statement captions is subject to significant estimation uncertainties given its nature and duration and, accordingly, the actual impacts in future may be different from those estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and consequential impact on its financial results.

Note 47 : Other

a) Subsequent to the year end in the board meeting held on April 5, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the sale of the company's land along with building situated at Chakan. The Company has also identified potential buyer and is in the process of obtaining an approval from the shareholders under section 180 (1) (a) of the Companies Act, 2013, in the forthcoming annual general meeting to authorise the execution of this transaction.

b) The disclosure regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended March 31, 2021.

Note 48 :

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

As per our report of even date.
For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101248W / W-100022

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No: 062343

Place: Pune
Date: April 26, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Automotive Stampings and Assemblies Limited
CIN:L28932PN1990PLC016314

Pradeep Bhargava
Chairman
DIN: 00525234

Deepak Rastogi
Director
DIN: 02317869

Yogesh Jaju
Chief Financial Officer

Jitendraa Dikkshit
Chief Executuve Officer

Prasad Zinjurde
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: April 26, 2021