NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION:

Honeywell Automation India Limited (the 'Company') is engaged primarily in the business of Automation & Control systems on turnkey basis and otherwise. The Company is a public limited company and is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange, Mumbai (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle, based on the duration of the specified project/contract/product line/service including the defect liability period, wherever applicable and extends up to the realization of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to this industry.

B. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

i) Derivative financial instruments

ii) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair values (as required by the relevant Ind AS)

iii) Share based payment transactions and

iv) Defined benefit and other long term employee benefits

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the assets or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and disclosure purpose in these financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based transactions that are within scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

C. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment that have been retired from active use and are held for disposal are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are shown separately in the financial statements. Any expected loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The Company depreciates Property, Plant and Equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Buildings	30 years
Plant and Machinery*	10 years
Test Equipment*	4 - 10 years
Computers and Networks	3 - 5 years
Vehicles*	4 - 5 years
Office Equipment	5 - 6 years
Furniture and Fixture	5 - 10 years

* Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Assets installed in leased premises are depreciated over lease period or useful life of assets whichever is lower.

The estimated useful life of the Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

D. Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.

Losses arising from the retirement of, gain or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Purchased Software are amortized over a period of 3 years.

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

E. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (property, plant and equipment and intangible) may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

F. Inventories

Inventories comprise of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, stock in trade and are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the technique of standard cost method, which approximates the actual cost using the Moving Weighted Average basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

G. Revenue Recognition

i) The Company earns revenue primarily from turnkey projects with respect to automation and related control systems, AMC services and other business solutions.

On March 28, 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 115 – Revenue from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 with effect from April 1, 2018 by using cumulative catch-up transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as on April 1, 2018.

Revenue from construction of plants and systems with performance obligations satisfied over time are recognized using input method. Revenue from such contracts is recognized over time because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. With control transferring over time, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. Cost based input method of progress is used because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer that occurs as costs are incurred. Under the cost based cost method, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the proportion of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Cost estimates on significant contracts are reviewed on a periodic basis, or when circumstances change and warrant a modification to a previous estimate. Cost estimates are largely based on negotiated or estimated purchase contract terms, historical performance trends and other economic projections. Significant factors that influence these estimates include if the desired site is made available on time, inflationary trends, technical and schedule risk, internal and subcontractor performance trends, business volume assumptions, asset utilization and anticipated labour agreements. Provisions for anticipated losses on long-term contracts are recorded in full when such losses become evident, to the extent required.

ii) Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Service sales, principally representing software development are recognized over the contractual period or as services are rendered.

iii) The terms of a contract or the historical business practice can give rise to variable consideration due to, but not limited to, cash-based incentives, rebates, performance awards, or credits. Variable consideration is estimated at the most likely amount receivable from customers. Estimated amounts are included in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized for such transaction will not occur, or when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of our anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available.

iv) A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration excluding any amounts presented as a receivable.

v) 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.

H. Foreign Currency Transactions

i) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (rounded off to Lakhs).

ii) Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

iii) Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period.

Exchange differences on restatement of all other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

I. Employee Benefits

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans:

i) Superannuation fund:

Contribution towards superannuation fund for certain employees is made to the Life Insurance Corporation, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

ii) Provident Fund:

Provident Fund contributions are made to a Trust administered by the Company. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of the period/ year and any shortfall in the fund size maintained by the Trust set up by the Company is additionally provided for.

iii) Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each reporting period.

iv) Compensated Absences:

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

v) Termination Benefits:

Termination benefits in the nature of voluntary retirement benefits are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Actuarial gain or losses and remeasurements:

Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit obligations are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit and loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

J. Share Based Payments

Certain employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments given by the ultimate holding company (Honeywell International Inc.), for rendering services over a defined vesting period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant.

The expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share based payment reserve, as a component of equity. The equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants. The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

K. Income Tax

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the period.

Current tax:

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the taxation laws prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax:-

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements.

Deferred tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

L. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions: Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date and are discounted to its present value as appropriate.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

Contingent Liabilities: Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, 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 past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is termed as a contingent liability.

M. Leases

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Ind AS 116 Leases. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 from its effective date. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 with effect from April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on that date using the modified retrospective method, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to 'right-of-use asset' as on April 1, 2019.

Accordingly, as a lessee, the Company carried forward the historical classification of leases and recognized a 'right-of-use asset' and a corresponding 'lease liability' for its leasing arrangements on its balance sheet.

Comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2019 are not retrospectively adjusted or restated. They continue to be reported in accordance with previous standard Ind AS 17 Leases.

In the statement of profit and loss for the current year, the nature of expenses in respect of operating leases has changed from lease rent in previous year to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability in current year.

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. The assessment is based on:

(1) whether the contract involves the use of a distinct identified asset,

(2) whether the Company obtains the right to substantially all the economic benefit from the use of the asset throughout the period, and

(3) whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company has hired office premises under non-cancelable operating lease arrangements at stipulated rentals.

Right-of-use assets represent right to use an underlying asset during the reasonably certain lease term, and lease liabilities represent obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. The lease terms include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance lease payments.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Company primarily uses incremental borrowing rate, which is based on the information available at the lease commencement date, in determining the present value of the lease payments.

Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at commencement. A right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability are not recorded for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes lease payments as operating expense as incurred over the lease term.

The Company has elected practical expedient available within the standard not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

N. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

O. Financial Assets

All purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis including delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value , depending on the classification of the financial assets

i. Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition) :

a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition) :

a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit and loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

ii. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of debt instrument and of allocating interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit and loss and is included in "Other income".

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investment in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduced a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporate any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in 'Other income'. Dividend on financial asset at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that economic benefits associated with dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instrument at FVTOCI, trade receivables, other contractual right to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-Adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. 12 month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the company again measures the loss allowance based on 12 month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default accruing over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financials asset that results from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix based on judgement considering past experience.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI expect that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

v. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expired or when it transfer the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred assets the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and then associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial assets.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of relative fair values of those part on the date of the transfer. The difference between carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair value of those parts.

vi. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit and loss.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured amortised cost. Thus, the exchange difference on the amortised cost are recognised in profit and loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

vii. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

In the ordinary course of business, the Company uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations. The instruments are confined principally to foreign exchange forward contracts. The instruments are employed as hedges of transactions included in the financial statements or for highly probable forecast transactions/firm contractual commitments. These derivatives contracts do not generally extend beyond six months.

Derivatives are initially accounted for and measured at fair value from the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period

The Company adopts hedge accounting for forward contracts. At the inception of each hedge, there is a formal, documented designation of the hedging relationship. This documentation includes, inter alia, items such as identification of the hedged item or transaction and the nature of the risk being hedged. At inception each hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving an offset of changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. The effectiveness of hedge instruments to reduce the risk associated with the exposure being hedged is assessed and measured at the inception and on an ongoing basis. The ineffective portion of designated hedges is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When hedge accounting is applied:

a. for fair value hedges of recognised assets and liabilities, changes in fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and compensate for the effective portion of symmetrical changes in the fair value of the derivatives.

b. for cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is taken to the statement of profit and loss. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a nonfinancial asset or liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss. In cases where hedge accounting is not applied, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss for the period.

P. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

i. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liability and equity instrument.

ii. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

iii. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amoritised cost using effective interest method of FVTPL.

iii . a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liability at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in 'Other Income'.

b) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amount of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expenses that is not capitalised as part of cost of an asset is included in 'finance cost'.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amoritised 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 through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instrument and are recognised in other income.

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

iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liability when, and only when, the Company obligations are discharged, cancelled and have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instrument is substantially different term is accounted for as and extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of a term of existing financial liability is accounted for as and extinguishment of the original financial liability and recognition of new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit and loss.

Q. Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19):

The Company has evaluated and factored in the possible impact that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying value of it's assets and liabilities at March 31, 2020. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The impact on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 because of events and developments beyond the date of approval of these financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and will be recognized prospectively.

The global markets continue to experience significant volatility due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The economic and business environment emanating from the disruption of this pandemic is still evolving and the Company is proactively managing its businesses as developments and events unfold. The duration and severity of this pandemic cannot be reasonably estimated. The extent of the impact on the Company’s business operations, cash flows, assets and liabilities will depend on numerous evolving factors that currently cannot be reasonably assessed, including: the duration, scope and severity of the pandemic; Governmental, business and individual decisions and actions; the impact of the pandemic on economic activity; and the extent to which the Company or employees, customers, suppliers, service providers or other business partners may be prevented from conducting normal business activities for an indefinite period of time, including due to shutdowns that may be requested or mandated by Governmental authorities.

The Company has business presence in diversified industries and a robust portfolio of customers and suppliers which greatly helps in such situations. However, the impact on future revenue could come from inability of customers to continue their businesses due to financial resource constraints, prolonged lock-down situation; customers postponing their discretionary spend due to change in priorities; customers expecting a change in billing and delivery patterns and extended credit terms.

The Company has considered all events and circumstances up-to the date of approval of these financial statements, and believes that the carrying value of assets and liabilities as reflected in the financial statements at March 31, 2020 is appropriate. The impact and assessment related to specific items of the financial statements is stated under the respective notes to financial statements.

R. New Accounting Standards, Amendments to Existing Standards, Annual Improvements and Interpretations applicable to the Company effective subsequent to March 31, 2020

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Note 3 -Critical Judgements, estimations and assumptions in applying Accounting Policies

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

1. The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.
2. The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its contract revenue. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.
3. The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company’s estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.
4. Provision for warranty is considered based on the rolling average warranty expense incurred in the preceding 12 months , the warranty period for which ranges from 12 months to 24 months as per provisions of the contracts.
5. In case of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets, the charge in respect of periodic depreciation/ amortisation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Carrying amounts of :		
Freehold land	30	30
Buildings	5,223	3,846
Plant and machinery	2,827	2,798
Computers and networks	2,061	1,035
Furniture and fixtures	683	336
Office equipments	761	468
Vehicles	-	2
	11,585	**8,515**
Capital work-in-progress	1,388	801
	12,973	**9,316**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computers and networks	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost								
Balance at March 31, 2018	**30**	**4,502**	**4,445**	**2,573**	**634**	**334**	**70**	**12,588**
Additions	-	179	300	837	94	327	-	1,737
Disposals/ assets written off	-	-	(103)	(282)	(20)	(1)	(47)	(453)
Balance at March 31, 2019	**30**	**4,681**	**4,642**	**3,128**	**708**	**660**	**23**	**13,872**
Additions	-	1,812	573	1,847	466	407	-	5,105
Disposals/ assets written off	-	(44)	(143)	(366)	(26)	(5)	(23)	(607)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**30**	**6,449**	**5,072**	**4,609**	**1,148**	**1,062**	**-**	**18,370**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment (if any)								
Balance at March 31, 2018	**-**	**561**	**1,401**	**1,769**	**278**	**129**	**68**	**4,206**
Eliminated on disposal/ assets written off	-	-	(92)	(280)	(11)	(0)	(47)	(430)
Depreciation expenses	-	274	535	604	105	63	-	1,581
Balance at March 31, 2019	**-**	**835**	**1,844**	**2,093**	**372**	**192**	**21**	**5,357**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(17)	(132)	(362)	(19)	(2)	(21)	(553)
Depreciation expenses	-	408	533	817	112	111	-	1,981
Balance at March 31, 2020	**-**	**1,226**	**2,245**	**2,548**	**465**	**301**	**-**	**6,785**
Carrying Amount								
Balance at March 31, 2019	**30**	**3,846**	**2,798**	**1,035**	**336**	**468**	**2**	**8,515**
Balance at March 31, 2020	**30**	**5,223**	**2,827**	**2,061**	**683**	**761**	**-**	**11,585**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 5 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Computer software	4	3
Product distribution rights HSPL	-	-
	4	3

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Computer software	Product distribution rights HSPL
Cost or deemed cost		
Balance at March 31, 2018	**76**	**-**
Additions	1	-
Disposals/ write off	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	**77**	**-**
Additions	4	-
Disposals/ write off	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**81**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment (if any)		
Balance at March 31, 2018	66	-
Amortisation expenses	8	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	**74**	**-**
Amortisation expenses	3	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**77**	**-**
Carrying Amount		
Balance at March 31, 2019	**3**	**-**
Balance at March 31, 2020	**4**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Non-Current		
(a) Secured, considered good	-	-
(b) Unsecured, considered good	874	1,067
Less: Expected credit loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(40)	(79)
Total	**834**	**988**
Current		
(a) Secured, considered good	-	-
(b) Unsecured, considered good	74,761	66,065
Less: Expected credit loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(2,399)	(3,826)
	72,362	62,239
(c) Credit impaired	233	72
Less: Expected credit loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(233)	(72)
	-	-
Total	**72,362**	**62,239**

Also, refer note 21.1(B) below.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. This provision matrix is based on judgement considering past experience. The provision matrix at the end of reporting period is as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Expected credit loss %	
Ageing	**31st March 2020**	**31st March 2019**
0-90 days past due	0.98%	0.95%
More than 90 days past due	13.78%	24.12%

Age of trade receivables

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
0-90 days past due	60,791	52,789
More than 90 days past due	15,077	14,415
Total	**75,868**	**67,204**

Notes to the financial statements

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Balance at beginning of the year	3,977	6,364
Add: Expected credit loss during the year	1,527	2,537
Less: Amounts recovered / reversed in the current year	(2,832)	(4,924)
Balance at the end of the year	2,672	3,977

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large.

The Company determines the allowance for expected credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered the likelihood of increased credit risk and consequential default considering emerging situations due to COVID-19 and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID -19. The Company has specifically evaluated the potential impact with respect to customers which could have an immediate impact and the rest which could have an impact with expected delays. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as at March 31, 2020 is considered adequate.

The Composition of trade receivables representing more than 5% of trade receivables are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

As at	Number of customers	Outstanding balance
31st March 2020	1	3,765
31st March 2019	2	6,026

NOTE 7 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Bank balances		
In current accounts	22,128	16,592
Cheques on hand	94	-
Demand deposits (Original maturity less than 3 months)	4,131	4,932
Total	**26,353**	**21,524**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

NOTE 8 - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Other bank balances		
Long term deposits with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	1,25,000	1,00,901
Unpaid dividend account	37	27
Total	**1,25,037**	**1,00,928**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 9 - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Non-Current		
Deposits against bank guarantee	1,144	2,217
Security deposits [net of expected credit loss allowance Rs.375 Lakhs, (31st March 2019 Rs. 276 Lakhs)]	1,142	991
Unbilled services (refer note 21.1(B))	1,246	224
Total	**3,532**	**3,432**
Current		
Deposits against bank guarantee	265	155
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	1,803	1,847
Foreign currency forward contracts designated in hedge accounting relationships	-	302
Security deposits	327	338
Earnest money deposits [net of expected credit loss allowance Rs. 475 Lakhs, (31st March 2019 Rs. 370 Lakhs)]	47	258
Amounts due from customers under construction contracts (refer note 21.1(B) and note below)[net of expected credit loss allowance of Rs. 1,079 Lakhs; (31st March 2019 Rs. 1,206 Lakhs)]	42,390	37,867
Unbilled services (refer note 21.1(B)) [net of expected credit loss allowance of Rs. 159 Lakhs; (31st March 2019 Rs. 158 Lakhs)]	4,533	2,567
Total	**49,365**	**43,334**

Movement in the expected credit allowance on amounts due from customers under construction contracts

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Balance at beginning of the year	1,206	1,425
Add: Expected credit loss during the year	1,042	705
Less: Amounts recovered / reversed in the current year	(1,169)	(924)
Balance at the end of the year	1,079	1,206

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of unbilled revenues. The expected credit loss is calculated considering the likelihood of change in billing patterns, liquidation and recoverability plans. Basis this assessment, the allowance for amounts due from customers under construction contracts and unbilled services as at March 31, 2020 is considered adequate.

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 10 - INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Taxes paid in advance less provisions [Net of Provision for tax Rs. 110,685 Lakhs; (31st March 2019 Rs. 93,364 Lakhs)]	11,453	8,661
	11,453	**8,661**

Movement in the expected credit allowance on amounts due from customers under construction contracts

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Profit before tax	68,655	55,489
Tax expenses	19,507	19,605
Effective tax rate	28.41%	35.33%
Net impact of deduction/exemption and disallowance	-3.24%	-0.39%
Tax rate as per Income Tax Act	25.17%	34.94%

The applicable Indian statutory tax rate for financial year ended March 31, 2020 is 25.17% and March 31, 2019 is 34.94%.

During the year, the Company exercised the option available under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been recognized basis the above option.

NOTE 11 - DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NET)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Deferred tax liability (A)	108	205
Deferred tax assets (B)	5,797	7,657
Deferred tax assets (Net) (B-A)	5,689	7,452

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing taxation laws.

Notes to the financial statements

2019-20 (Rupees in lakhs)

	Opening Balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to				
Depreciation and amortisation	(86)	(22)	-	(108)
Gain / (loss) on designated portion of hedging instruments	(119)	30	89	-
Total	**(205)**	**8**	**89**	**(108)**
Expected Credit Loss on trade and other receivables	2,092	(894)	-	1,198
Provision for estimated cost to complete	1,296	(443)	-	853
Provision for compensated absences	520	(96)	-	424
Provision for other expenses	1,325	(12)	-	1,313
Provision for Gratuity	237	(128)	175	284
Provision for Bonus	1,248	(411)	-	837
Lease liabilities	-	110	-	110
Others	939	(263)	102	778
Total	**7,657**	**(2,137)**	**277**	**5,797**

2018-19

	Opening Balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to				
Depreciation and amortisation	(68)	(18)	-	(86)
Gain / (loss) on designated portion of hedging instruments	-	-	(119)	(119)
Total	**(68)**	**(18)**	**(119)**	**(205)**
Expected Credit Loss on trade and other receivables	2,747	(655)	-	2,092
Provision for estimated cost to complete	1,304	(8)	-	1,296
Provision for compensated absences	457	63	-	520
Provision for other expenses	1,695	(370)	-	1,325
Provision for Gratuity	277	(83)	43	237
Provision for Bonus	897	351	-	1,248
Others	357	652	(70)	939
Total	**7,734**	**(50)**	**(27)**	**7,657**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 12 - OTHER ASSETS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Non-current		
Advance rent	236	248
Balances with Government authorities (including payments made under protest)	7,597	7,470
Prepaid expenses	19	47
Total	**7,852**	**7,765**
Current		
Advance rent	74	67
Balances with Government authorities	7,565	11,479
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	2,272	963
Advances to employees	410	273
Prepaid expenses	139	130
Total	**10,460**	**12,912**

NOTE 13 - INVENTORIES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials [includes in transit: Rs. 1,834 lakhs (31st March 2019 : Rs. 833 lakhs)]	6,626	5,821
Work-in progress	1,110	540
Finished goods	526	420
Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading)	3,827	3,725
Total	**12,089**	**10,506**

The mode of valuation of Inventories is stated in note 2(F)

The Company has evaluated the liquidity plan of inventories and considered potential impact due to reduction in future estimated selling price emerging due to COVID-19 pandemic.

NOTE 14 - EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
10,000,000 (March 31, 2019: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	**1,000**
Issued:		
8,841,697 (March 31, 2019: 8,841,697) equity shares of Rs.10 each	884	884
	884	**884**
Subscribed and paid up:		
8,841,523 (March 31, 2019: 8,841,523) equity shares of Rs. 10 each (fully paid up)	**884**	**884**
Total	**884**	**884**

Notes to the financial statements

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the shares

Equity shares: The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(b) Reconciliation of shares:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	88,41,523	884	88,41,523	884

(c) Shares held by the holding company

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
Equity shares:				
HAIL Mauritius Limited (Holding company) (earlier, Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc.)	66,31,142	663	66,31,142	663

(d) Number of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Number of shares	Percentage	Number of shares	Percentage
HAIL Mauritius Limited (Holding company) (earlier, Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc.)	66,31,142	75	66,31,142	75

e) 6,631,142 (March 31, 2019 : 6,631,142) Equity shares constituting 75% (March 31, 2019 : 75%) of the paid-up capital of the Company are held by Honeywell International Inc., the ultimate holding company, through its 100% subsidiary, HAIL Mauritius Limited (earlier, Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc.).

f) The Company has neither allotted any shares as fully paid up bonus shares nor pursuant to contract(s) payment being received in cash during 5 years immediately preceding March 31, 2020.

g) During the year ended March 31, 2019, Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc. (“HAPI”) merged with HAIL Mauritius Limited (“HAIL Mauritius”), resulting in:

(i) change in the immediate holding company of the Company, and

(ii) an inter se transfer of 6,631,142 equity shares aggregating to 75.00% of the shareholding of the Company, from HAPI to HAIL Mauritius. Honeywell International Inc. continues to be the ultimate holding company.

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 15 - OTHER EQUITY

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Securities Premium (A)	1,577	1,577
Share based payment reserve (B)	580	523
General Reserve (c)	18,552	18,552
Other comprehensive Income (D)		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net)	(1735)	(572)
Effective portion of cash flow hedge (net)	-	166
Retained Earnings (E)	1,97,967	1,53,616
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	**2,16,941**	**1,73,862**

NOTE 16 - PROVISIONS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Non Current		
Gratuity and other retirement benefits (refer note 36)	3,852	2,981
Provision for Warranty (refer note 35)	412	394
	4,264	**3,375**
Current		
Compensated absences	1,684	1,489
Gratuity and other retirement benefits (refer note 36)	871	1,000
Provision for Warranty and other potential claims (refer note 35)	897	1,101
Provision for litigations/ disputes (refer note 35)	2,010	2,386
Provision for estimated cost to complete on contracts (refer note 35)	3,413	3,709
	8,875	**9,685**

NOTE 17 - TRADE PAYABLES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Non current		
Trade Payable	338	368
Total	**338**	**368**
Current		
Trade Payable to Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (refer note 32)	5,365	8,914
Trade Payables others	79,437	74,186
Total	**84,802**	**83,100**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 18 - LEASE LIABILITIES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Lease liabilities (refer note 2 (M) and note 30)	6,389	-
Total	**6,389**	**-**
Current		
Current maturities of lease liabilities (refer note 2 (M) and note 30)	1,705	-
Total	**1,705**	**-**

NOTE 19 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Current		
Unclaimed dividend	37	27
Creditors for capital goods	395	636
	432	**663**

NOTE 20 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Deferred revenue from services (refer note 21.1(B))	9,297	7,950
Amount due to customers under construction contract (refer note 21.1(B))	7,628	3,934
Advances from customers	258	2,924
Statutory dues (including Provident Fund and Tax deducted at Source)	3,935	2,315
	21,118	**17,123**

NOTE 21 - REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers (refer note 21.1)		
Manufactured products and jobs	1,83,149	1,81,344
Traded products	41,830	42,687
Sale of services	1,02,163	93,310
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sale	23	35
Refund of taxes and duties	1,836	98
Total	**3,29,001**	**3,17,474**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 21.1 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
A. Disaggregation of revenue		
(a) Timing of revenue recognition		
Point in time	79,343	77,907
Over time	2,47,799	2,39,434
(b) Geographical location		
India	1,82,886	1,71,193
Other	1,44,256	1,46,148
(c) Type of contract		
Fixed price	2,43,972	2,26,107
Time and material	83,170	91,234

B. Contract balances

Progress on satisfying performance obligations under contracts with customers and the related billings and cash collections are recorded in accounts receivable and the unbilled receivables (Contract Assets) in Other Financial Assets. The customer advances are recorded as Other Current Liabilities. Unbilled receivables (Contract Assets) arise when the timing of cash collected from customers differs from the timing of revenue recognition, such as when contract provisions require specific milestones to be met before a customer can be billed. Those assets are recognized when the revenue associated with the contract is recognized prior to billing and derecognized when billed in accordance with the terms of the contract. Contract liabilities are recorded when a milestone is met triggering the contractual right to bill but revenue recognised over time is not recognized.

When contracts are modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements, the Company considers whether the modification either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Contract modifications that are for goods or services that are not distinct from the existing contract, due to the significant integration with the original good or service provided, are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and the measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognized as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) on a cumulative catch-up basis. When the modifications include additional performance obligations that are distinct, they are accounted for as a new contract and performance obligation, which are recognized prospectively.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
(a) Opening balances		
Contract receivables (net of expected credit loss allowance)	63,227	59,966
Contract assets (net of expected credit loss allowance)	40,658	37,338
Contract liabilities	11,884	9,975
Closing balances		
Contract receivables (net of expected credit loss allowance)	73,196	63,227

Notes to the financial statements

Contract assets (net of expected credit loss allowance)	48,169	40,658
Contract liabilities	16,925	11,884
(b) Revenue recognised from opening balance of contract liability	5,910	5,130
(c) Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods	78	93

The net change was primarily driven by the increase in recognition of revenue as performance obligations were satisfied exceeding milestone billings.

C. Performance obligation

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. When contracts with customers require highly complex integration or manufacturing services that are not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, not distinct, then the entire contract is accounted for as a single performance obligation. Performance obligations are satisfied as of a point in time or over time. Performance obligations are supported by contracts with customers, providing a framework for the nature of the distinct goods, services or bundle of goods and services. The timing of satisfying the performance obligation is typically indicated by the terms of the contract. Typical payment terms of fixed-price over time contracts include progress payments based on specified events or milestones, or based on project progress. For some contracts the Company may be entitled to receive an advance payment. The Company provides standard warranty on its products and records obligation on the same based on past trend.

D. Transaction price

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Amount of transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied)	1,28,735	1,19,963
Reconciliation of revenue		
Contracted Price	3,27,615	3,17,639
Liquidated Damages	(473)	(298)
Revenue as per Statement of Profit & Loss	3,27,142	3,17,341

The Company has applied the practical expedient for certain revenue streams to exclude the value of remaining performance obligations for contracts with an original expected term of one year or less. Performance obligations recognized as at the year end will be satisfied over the course of future periods. The disclosure of the timing for satisfying the performance obligation is based on the requirements of contracts with customers. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts and periodic revalidations.

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from possibility of constraints to complete performance obligations within contracts with customers which may require revision of estimations of costs to complete the contract because of additional efforts, onerous obligations, liquidated damages and penalties within the terms of contract, termination or deferment of contracts by customers, invoking of force-majeure clause, etc. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material based on these estimates. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 22 - OTHER INCOME

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as a fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss		
i) Bank Deposits	7,316	5,587
ii) Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	103	59
Foreign exchange gain (net)	2,140	968
Liabilities no longer required written back	43	65
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	-	27
Dividend on current investments	-	239
Miscellaneous income	163	142
Total	**9,765**	**7,087**

NOTE 23 - COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Raw materials consumed		
Opening inventory	5,821	4,817
Add: Purchases (net)	1,36,750	1,35,602
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	6,626	5,821
Cost of raw materials consumed	**1,35,945**	**1,34,598**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 24 - CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
(Increase)/ decrease in stock		
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	420	132
Work in progress	540	292
Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading)	3,725	2,736
Total (A)	4,685	3,160
Stock at the end of the year		
Finished goods	526	420
Work in progress	1,110	540
Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading)	3,827	3,725
Total (B)	5,463	4,685
(Increase)/ decrease in stock (A-B)	**(778)**	**(1,525)**

NOTE 25 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus*	51,850	50,111
Share based payment	57	134
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 36)	2,729	2,865
Staff welfare expenses	845	870
Total	**55,481**	**53,980**

*Includes provision for potential outflow due to loss incurred by Provident Fund Trust on its investments (refer note 36)

NOTE 26 - FINANCE COST

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Interest (refer note 30 and 32)	687	348
Total	**687**	**348**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 27 - OTHER EXPENSES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Power and fuel	1,221	1,139
Rent [(refer note 2 (M) and 30]	742	2,356
Rates and taxes	602	1,842
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	99	59
Others	1,123	1,067
	1,222	1,126
Auditors remuneration		
As Auditors	38	46
Others (including tax audit)	21	21
Out of pocket expenses	8	1
	67	68
Travelling and conveyance	25,172	23,665
Warranty expenses (refer note 35)	260	1,324
Communication expenses	604	599
Insurance	172	122
Loss on sale / write off of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	26	-
Sales commission	377	164
Professional fees	2,974	2,511
Bad debts written off (net of expected credit loss allowance) (refer note 27.1)	(544)	490
Corporate overhead allocations	11,166	11,069
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note 38)	828	605
Bank Charges	316	301
Miscellaneous expenses	388	904
Total	**45,593**	**48,285**

NOTE 27.1 - BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF (NET OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCE)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Bad debts written off	684	2,854
Expected credit loss allowance	(1,228)	(2,364)
Bad debts written off (net of expected credit loss allowance)	**(544)**	**490**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 28 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses only on one business segment i.e. Automation & Control Systems. There are no other reportable segments.

Geographical Information:

The Company operates in two principal geographical areas, viz. India and Others. Revenue by location of operations and information about its non- current assets is given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Revenue from external customer for the year ended		Non current assets* as at	
Particulars	**31st March 2020**	**31st March 2019**	**31st March 2020**	**31st March 2019**
India	1,84,745	1,71,326	20,722	9,319
Other	1,44,256	1,46,148	-	-
Total	**3,29,001**	**3,17,474**	**20,722**	**9,319**

* Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-Of-Use Assets, Capital work in progress and Intangible assets used in the Company's business have not been identified to "India" or "Other", as they are used interchangeably.

The Company generates more then 10% of the revenue only from Honeywell group.

NOTE 29 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE :

List of related parties (as identified and certified by the Management)

i)	**Parties where control exists**	
	HAIL Mauritius Limited, Holding company (previous year Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc.) (refer note 14(g)) Honeywell International Inc., Ultimate holding company	
	Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:	
ii)	**Fellow Subsidiaries**	
	Ademco Asia Pacific Limited	Honeywell Life Safety AS
	Ademco Smart Homes Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	HONEYWELL LIMITED / HONEYWELL LIMITEE
	AUTOMATION AND CONTROL SOLUTIONS LIMITED	Honeywell Limited [Hong Kong]
	Automation and Control Solutions, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Honeywell Limited [New Zealand]
	Bryan Donkin RMG Canada Ltd.	Honeywell Ltd. (Australia)
	Bryan Donkin RMG Gas Controls Ltd.	Honeywell Marine SAS
	Eclipse Combustion Private Limited	Honeywell Measurex (Ireland) Limited
	Eclipse, Inc.	Honeywell Middle East B.V.
	Elster GmbH	Honeywell Middle East FZE
	Elster Holdings US, Inc.	Honeywell Middle East Limited

Notes to the financial statements

	Elster Instromet India Private Limited	Honeywell NV [Belgium]
	Elster Metering Limited	Honeywell Oy
	Elster Metering Private Limited	Honeywell Peru S.A.
	Elster s.r.o.	Honeywell Portugal Automacao e Controlo S.A.
	Elster Solutions GmbH	Honeywell Pte. Ltd.
	Elster Water Metering Limited	Honeywell Romania s.r.l.
	Elster-Instromet Sdn. Bhd.	Honeywell S.A. [France]
	Energy ICT N.V.	Honeywell S.A.I.C.
	Enraf B.V.	Honeywell S.r.l.
	Enraf Tanksystem AG	Honeywell Sensing and Control
	EnviteC-Wismar GmbH	Honeywell Sensing and Control (China) Co., Ltd.
	Foreign Enterprise Honeywell Ukraine	Honeywell Southern Africa (Proprietary) Limited
	Honeywell & Co. Oman LLC	Honeywell Sp. z o.o.
	Honeywell (China) Advanced Solutions Co., Ltd.	Honeywell Specialty Chemicals MTO
	Honeywell (China) Co., Ltd.	Honeywell spol. s.r.o. [Slovakia]
	Honeywell (Tianjin) Limited	Honeywell Systems (Thailand) Limited
	Honeywell A.B.	Honeywell Szabalyozastechnikai es Automatizalasi Kft.
	Honeywell A/S [Denmark]	Honeywell Taiwan Limited
	Honeywell Aerospace B.V.	Honeywell Technologies S.a.r.l.
	Honeywell AG	Honeywell Technology Solutions Lab Private Limited
	Honeywell Algerie S.a.r.l.	Honeywell Technology Solutions Qatar LLC
	Honeywell AS [Norway]	Honeywell Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi
	Honeywell ASCa Inc.	Honeywell Turbo Technologies (India) Private Limited [till September 30, 2018]
	Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc.	Honeywell Turki-Arabia Limited
	Honeywell Austria Gesellschaft mbH	Honeywell, S.L. [Spain]
	Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:	
	Honeywell Automation and Control Solutions Caribbean Limited	Integrated Technical Innovation Company for General Services & Trade
	Honeywell Automation and Control Solutions South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Intelligrated Systems LLC
	Honeywell Automation and Controls Solutions Phillippines	Intermec Technologies (S) Pte Ltd
	Honeywell Automation Control Solutions (China) Co Ltd	Life Safety Distribution AG
	Honeywell Automation Controls System LLP (Kazakhstan)	Life Safety Germany GmbH
	Honeywell Automatizacija i Kontrola d.o.o. (Honeywell Automation & Control d.o.o.)	Matrikon Europe Limited

Notes to the financial statements

	Honeywell B.V.	Maxon Corporation
	Honeywell Bahrain W.L.L	Maxon International B.V.B.A.
	Honeywell Building Solutions GmbH	MK Electric (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
	Honeywell Chile S.A.	Movilizer GmbH
	Honeywell Co., Ltd.	Novar ED&S Limited
	Honeywell Colombia S.A.S	Novar France S.A.S.
	Honeywell Control Systems Limited	Novar GmbH
	Honeywell Controls & Automation India Private Ltd. [till April 1, 2018]	Novar Systems Limited
	Honeywell Controls International Ltd.	Pittway Sarl
	Honeywell do Brasil Ltd	Pittway Systems Technology Group Europe Limited [till October 28, 2018]
	Honeywell Egypt LLC	PT Honeywell Indonesia
	Honeywell Electrical Devices & Systems India Limited	PT Honeywell Indonesia Trading
	Honeywell Electronic Materials, Inc.	RMG Regel + Messtechnik GmbH
	Honeywell Engineering Sdn. Bhd.	S.C.A.M.E. Sistemi S.r.l.
	Honeywell Enraf Americas, Inc.	Saia-Burgess Controls AG
	Honeywell Environmental and Combustion Controls (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Salisbury Electrical Safety LLC
	Honeywell EOOD	Trend Control Systems Limited
	Honeywell Europe NV	Tridium Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
	Honeywell GmbH	Tridium, Inc.
	Honeywell Hometown Solution India Foundation	UOP India Private Limited
	Honeywell Int Puerto Rico	UOP L.L.C.
	Honeywell International (India) Private Limited	UOP Limited
	Honeywell International Middle East Ltd.	Xtralis (UK) Limited
	Honeywell International Sarl	ZAO Honeywell
	Honeywell International Sdn. Bhd.	Honeywell Kuwait International for Technical and Computer Services SPC
	Honeywell Iraq Company for Technology Solutions and Services Ltd	Honeywell Kuwait K.S.C.
	Honeywell Japan Inc.	
iii.	**Key Management Personnel**	
	Mr. Ashish Gaikwad, Managing Director	
	Mr. R Ravichandran, CFO [Resigned w.e.f. May 15, 2018]	
	Mr. Amit Tantia, CFO [Appointed w.e.f. May 16, 2018]	
	Ms. Farah Irani, Company Secretary	

Notes to the financial statements

(Rupees in lakhs)

Transactions with Related Parties	Volume of transactions for year ended		Amount outstanding as at			
Description of the nature of transactions	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	31st March 2020		31st March 2019	
			Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable
Sale of goods, services and reimbursement of expenses						
Ultimate Holding Company						
Honeywell International Inc.	26,468	27,194	2,639	-	1,932	-
Total	**26,468**	**27,194**	**2,639**	**-**	**1,932**	**-**
Fellow Subsidiaries						
Honeywell Ltd. (Australia)	3,452	2,948	524	-	609	-
Honeywell Turki-Arabia Limited	12,509	15,320	3,765	-	875	-
Honeywell Middle East B.V.	6,720	5,913	940	-	1,249	-
Honeywell Co., Ltd.	3,216	3,430	394	-	53	-
Other Fellow Subsidiaries	71,185	65,521	10,616	-	13,941	-
Total	**97,082**	**93,132**	**16,239**	**-**	**16,727**	**-**
Purchase of goods, services and Property, Plant and Equipment (including GIT)						
Ultimate Holding Company						
Honeywell International Inc.	13,570	14,560	-	4,988	-	3,674
Total	**13,570**	**14,560**	**-**	**4,988**	**-**	**3,674**
Fellow Subsidiaries						
Honeywell Measurex (Ireland) Limited	18,684	20,798	-	1,062	-	1,218
Honeywell International (India) Private Limited	8,901	7,913	-	1,389	-	1,623
Other Fellow Subsidiaries	24,686	24,585	-	7,493	-	5,710
Total	**52,271**	**53,296**	**-**	**9,944**	**-**	**8,551**
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility						
Fellow Subsidiaries						
Honeywell Hometown Solution India Foundation	828	605	-	-	-	-
Total	**828**	**605**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Dividends paid						
Holding Company						
HAIL Mauritius Limited (previous year Honeywell Asia Pacific Inc.)	2,984	2,122	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,984**	**2,122**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements

Remuneration to Key Management Personnel

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Short term benefits	370	294
Post-employment benefits	26	20
Other long-term benefits	21	21
Share-based payments	79	93
Termination benefits	-	-

The Company generates a large percentage of its sales and profits from its business with the Honeywell group (Honeywell), its major shareholder. Sales to Honeywell group accounted for approximately 38% and 38% of our total net sales for the year ended March 31, 2020 and year ended March 31, 2019 respectively. The Company's ability to maintain or grow its business with Honeywell depends upon a number of performance factors. However, the Company cannot be assured that its level of sales and profits associated with its relationship with Honeywell will continue. Honeywell-specific business considerations (independent of its shareholding in the Company), including changes in Honeywell's strategies regarding utilization of alternate opportunities available to it to source products and services currently provided by the Company (including from alternate sources which Honeywell may acquire or develop within its own group), may also reduce the level and/or mix of Honeywell's business with the Company.

NOTE 30 - LEASES

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	2,074
Interest expense on lease liabilities	530
Expense relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	742
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-
Cash outflow from operating leases	2,167
Additions to right-of-use assets during the year	3,715

Notes to the financial statements

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

As a lessee under operating leases

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020
2020-21	2,508
2021-22	2,379
2022-23	2,307
2023-24	1,754
2024-25	853
2025-26 and thereafter	977
Total lease payments	**10,778**
Less: Interest	1,543
Total	**9,235**

The leases that the Company has entered with lessors towards office premises are long term in nature and no changes in terms of those leases are expected due to the COVID-19.

NOTE 31 - EARNING PER SHARE (EPS):

EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the average number of shares outstanding during the year. The basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Profit after tax (Rs. in lakhs)	49,148	35,884
Weighted average number of equity shares	88,41,523	88,41,523
Basic/ Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	555.88	405.86
Face value per share (Rs.)	10	10

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 32 - DISCLOSURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 22 OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period		
	-Principal amount outstanding	5,365	8,914
	-Interest thereon	148	348
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
	-Interest paid in terms of Section 16	-	-
	-Delayed principal payments	5,559	6,780
iii)	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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
	- Normal Interest accrued during the year, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms and not as payable under the Act	-	-
	- Normal Interest payable during the year, for the period of delay in making payment, as per the agreed terms and not as payable under the Act.	-	-
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period		
	-Total interest accrued during the period	148	348
	-Total Interest remaining unpaid out of the above as at the balance sheet date	148	348
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.		
	Outstanding interest at the end of current year	680	532
	Outstanding interest at the end of previous year	532	184

The Company has compiled this information based on intimations received from suppliers of their status as Micro or Small enterprises and / or its registration with the appropriate authority under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (as amended from time to time).

NOTE 33 - SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Employee share option plan of the company

Honeywell International Inc. (HII), the ultimate holding company, may grant stock options and restricted stock awards to certain employees under its stock incentive plan.

Stock Options—The exercise price, term and other conditions applicable to each option granted under the stock plans are

Notes to the financial statements

generally determined by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Honeywell International Inc. The exercise price of stock options is set on the grant date and may not be less than the fair market value per share of the stock on that date. The fair value is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the award). Options generally vest over a four-year period and expire after ten years.

Restricted Stock Units—Restricted stock unit (RSU) awards entitle the holder to receive one share of common stock for each unit when the units vest. RSUs are issued to certain employees as compensation at fair market value at the date of grant. RSUs typically become fully vested over periods ranging from three to seven years and are payable in Honeywell common stock upon vesting.

Fair value of share options granted in the year

The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatility is based on implied volatilities from traded options on common stock of HII and historical volatility of common stock of HII. Monte Carlo simulation model is used to derive an expected term which represents an estimate of the time options are expected to remain outstanding. Such model uses historical data to estimate option exercise activity and post-vest termination behavior. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date of the Stock options were as follows.

Grant Date	14-Feb-20	26-Feb-19	27-Feb-18	28-Feb-17	25-Feb-16	26-Feb-15	27-Feb-14
Exercise price	$180.92	$154.22	$155.39	$124.99	$103.07	$103.31	$93.44
*Exercise price in equivalent INR	13,689	11,669	11,758	9,457	7,799	7,817	7,070
Expected volatility	17.96%	18.38%	18.93%	18.96%	23.07%	21.55%	23.07%
Option life	4.62	4.87	4.95	5.04	4.97	4.96	4.99
Dividend yield	2.49%	2.65%	2.49%	2.81%	2.92%	1.98%	2.05%
Risk-free interest rate	1.42%	2.51%	2.71%	2.02%	1.29%	1.61%	1.48%
Fair value per share	$21.41	$21.53	$23.65	$16.65	$15.59	$17.21	$16.35
Fair value per share in equivalent INR*	1,620	1,629	1,789	1,260	1,180	1,302	1,237

* converted into INR using exchange rate 75.665

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the current and previous year :

Options series	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value at grant date	Equivalent fair value INR*
Restricted stock option						
2011	1,000	25-Jul-14	NA	NA	$89.80	6,795
2011	700	31-Jul-15	NA	NA	$98.28	7,436
2011DIV	670	25-Feb-16	NA	NA	$103.65	7,843
2011DIV	590	26-Feb-15	NA	NA	$103.90	7,862

Notes to the financial statements

Options series	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value at grant date	Equivalent fair value INR*
2016	2,000	29-Jul-16	NA	NA	$106.79	8,080
2016DIV	2,000	29-Jul-16	NA	NA	$115.78	8,760
2016DIV	320	28-Feb-17	NA	NA	$124.99	9,457
2016DIV	1,300	27-Jul-17	NA	NA	$137.53	10,406
2016DIV	300	27-Feb-18	NA	NA	$155.39	11,758
2016DIV	301	26-Feb-19	NA	NA	$154.22	11,669
2016DIV	277	14-Feb-20	NA	NA	$180.92	13,689
Stock options						
2011	1,500	27-Feb-14	26-Feb-24	93.44	$16.35	1,237
2011	2,611	26-Feb-15	25-Feb-25	103.31	$17.21	1,302
2011	4,000	25-Feb-16	24-Feb-26	103.07	$15.59	1,180
2016	2,200	28-Feb-17	27-Feb-27	124.99	$16.65	1,260
2016	2,100	27-Feb-18	26-Feb-28	155.39	$23.65	1,789
2016	2,153	26-Feb-19	25-Feb-29	154.22	$21.53	1,629
2016	2,336	14-Feb-20	13-Feb-30	180.92	$21.41	1,620

* converted into INR using exchange rate 75.665

Movements in Restricted Stock Units during the year	Restricted Stock Units	
	2019-20 No of Units	2018-19 No of Units
Balance at beginning of year	6,500	7,679
Adjustments during the year*	-	254
Granted during the year	277	301
Forfeited during the year	-	619
Vested and issued during the year	3,268	1,115
Expired during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	3,509	6,500

Notes to the financial statements

Movements in share options during the year	Employee stock option plan			
	2019-20		2018-19	
	No of Options	Weighted average exercise price	No of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at beginning of year	9,659	141.19	9,832	131.58
Adjustments during the year*	-		348	
Granted during the year	2,336		2,153	
Forfeited during the year	-		-	
Exercised during the year	-		2,674	
Expired during the year	-		-	
Balance at end of year	11,995		9,659	

* Represents adjustments made by Honeywell International Inc., the ultimate holding company, pursuant to realignment of employees' entitlement.

Restricted Stock Units vested and issued during the year

	Number Settled	Issue date
2016DIV	335	28-Feb-20
2016DIV	447	27-Jul-19
2016DIV	691	29-Jul-10
2016	1795	29-Jul-19

NOTE 34 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A) Contingent liabilities

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
a)	Income tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal	3,627	9,422
b)	Excise duty claims against the Company	2	51
c)	Sales tax liability that may arise in respect of matters in appeal	7,637	4,684
d)	Customs duty claims against the Company	187	187
e)	Third party Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	1,888	1,622

Note: It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflow, if any, in respect of the above pending resolutions of the respective proceedings.

B) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances) - Rs. 2,705 ('lakhs) [31st March 2019 Rs. 925 ('lakhs)]

Notes to the financial statements

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March	Opening balance	Additions	Utilizations	Reversals	Total
Provision for litigations/ disputes (A)	2020	2,386	186	(562)	-	2,010
	2019	1,873	1,090	(577)	-	2,386
Provision for warranty (B)	2020	1,495	441	(446)	(181)	1,309
	2019	1,191	1,505	(1,020)	(181)	1,495
Provision for estimated cost to complete on contracts (C)	2020	3,709	3,691	(3,462)	(525)	3,413
	2019	3,743	2,396	(2,078)	(352)	3,709
Total	**2020**	**7,590**	**4,318**	**(4,470)**	**(706)**	**6,732**
	2019	**6,807**	**4,991**	**(3,675)**	**(533)**	**7,590**

A) Litigations/ disputes mainly include:

a) Provision for disputed statutory matters comprises matters under litigation with Sales Tax and Local authorities.

b) The amount of provision made by the Company is based on the estimate made by the Management considering the facts and circumstances of each case.

To the extent the Company is confident that it may have a strong case that portion is disclosed under contingent liabilities.

c) The timing and the amount of cash flows that will arise from these matters will be determined when the matters are settled with respective Appellate Authorities.

B) Warranty

Provision for warranty is considered based on the rolling average warranty expense incurred in the preceding 12 months, the warranty period for which ranges from 12 months to 24 months as per provisions of the contracts.

C) Provision for Estimated Cost to complete on Contracts

A provision for estimated cost to complete on construction contracts is recognized when it is probable that the total contract cost will exceed total contract revenue. The provision shall be utilized as and when the contract gets executed.

NOTE 36 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

A Defined contribution plans

The company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Contribution to employees' superannuation fund		72	78
Total		**72**	**78**

Notes to the financial statements

B Defined benefit plans (gratuity and other retirement benefits)

The Company also provides for gratuity, covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

Provident Fund contributions are made to a Trust administered by the Company for its qualifying employees. This defined benefit plans is administered by separate trust that is legally separated from the entity. The board of the trust is required by law and by its trust deed to act in the interest of the fund and of all the relevant stakeholders in the scheme; i.e. active employees, inactive employees, retirees, employers. The board of the fund is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund.

The Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Sr .No	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Discount rate	6.60%	7.55%
2	Yield on asset based on the Market Value	7.80%	8.40%
3	Rate considered for actuarial valuation for PF interest shortfall	8.50%	8.65%
4	Salary escalation rate	3% in first year and 8% therafter	8.00%
5	Mortality rate	Provident Fund and Gratuity : IALM (2012-14) Ultimate Pension : LIC (1996-98) Annuitants	Provident Fund and Gratuity : IALM (2006-08) Ultimate Pension : LIC (1996-98) Annuitants
6	Withdrawal rate	Age Based: Upto 30 years - 11.5% 31 to 44 years - 5.9% 45 to 50 years - 5.5% Above 50 years - 4.5%	Age Based: Upto 30 years - 11.5% 31 to 44 years - 5.9% 45 to 50 years - 5.5% Above 50 years - 4.5%
7	Retirement age	60 years	60 years

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Total expense recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended	
		31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Current service cost	760	699
2	Past service cost	-	-
3	Net Interest cost	120	130
	Component of defined benefit costs recognised in profit and loss	**880**	**829**
4	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-
5	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expenses)	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended	
		31st March 2020	31st March 2019
6	Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1	31
7	Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	533	63
8	Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	191	40
9	Return on plan assets (greater)/ less than discount rate	(18)	(11)
10	Adjustments for restriction on defined benefit asset	-	-
	Component of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**707**	**123**
	Total	**1,587**	**952**

The current service cost and the net interest expenses for the year are included in 'Employee benefits expense' in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended	
		31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	6,378	5,730
2	Current service cost	760	699
3	Interest cost	465	421
4	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
	Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1	31
	Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	533	63
	Actuarial (gain)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	191	40
5	Curtailment cost/(credit)	-	-
6	Settlement cost/(credit)	-	-
7	Benefits paid	(568)	(579)
8	Acquisition/ Divestiture	(160)	(27)
9	Present value of obligation as at end of the year	7,600	6,378

Notes to the financial statements

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended	
		31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Fair value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	4,568	3,792
2	Remeasurement gain/(loss)	18	11
3	Expected return on plan assets	345	290
4	Employers' contribution	1,620	1,058
5	Benefits payment from plan asset	(545)	(556)
6	Acquisition/ Divestiture	(160)	(27)
7	Fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	5,846	4,568

Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet (for gratuity and other retirement benefits) including a reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of assets.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Present value of funded obligation	7,600	6,378
2	Fair value of plan assets	5,846	4,568
3	Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	1,754	1,810

Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet (for provident fund) including a reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of assets.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Present value of funded obligation	29,754	24,764
2	Fair value of plan assets	26,796	22,593
3	Net liability	2,958	2,171

A significant part of the plan assets are classified as Level 2 where the fair value is determined basis the observable inputs either directly or indirectly. This fair value factors the uncertainties arising out of COVID-19. The financial assets carried at fair value by the trust are mainly investments in Government securities, public and private sector bonds and mutual funds.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the Present value of obligation (PVO) and aids in understanding the uncertainty of reported amounts.

1- Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumptions viz. Discount rate and Salary escalation rate as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes is called out in the table above.

Notes to the financial statements

2- The assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis is Discount rate at +100 bps and – 100 bps Salary escalation rate at +100 bps and -100 bps

3- The method used to calculate the liability in these scenarios is by keeping all the other parameters and the data same as in the base liability calculation except for the parameters to be stressed.

4- There is no change in the method from the previous period and the points/percentage by which the assumptions are stressed are same as that in the previous year.

Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased/increased by 100 basis point

(Rupees in lakhs)

Discount rate	March 31, 2020 Present value of Obligation	March 31, 2019 Present value of Obligation
a) Discount rate -100 basis point	8,460	7,065
b) Discount rate +100 basis point	6,871	5,792

Impact of change in salary increase rate when base assumption is decreased/increased by 100 basis point

(Rupees in lakhs)

Salary escalation rate	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
a) Salary escalation rate -100 basis point	6,938	5,789
b) Salary escalation rate +100 basis point	8,442	7,055

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligations has been calculated using Projected Unit Credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the Balance sheet.

Percentage of each category of plan assets to total fair value of plan assets

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
1	Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is based on the expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the Fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The actual return on plan assets is as follows

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
a.	Actual return on plan assets	363	302

A Note on other risks

Investment risk – The funds are invested with an external insurer (LIC of India). The insurer manages the Gratuity Fund and provides quarterly interest returns. Considering LIC is a state insurer with a sovereign guarantee and no history of defaults the investment risk is not significant.

Notes to the financial statements

Interest Risk – The Gratuity fund managed by an external insurer (LIC of India) is in the form of cash accumulation scheme with interest rates declared annually – A significant fall in interest (discount) rates may not be offset by an increase in value of Gratuity Fund, hence may pose an interest rate risk.

Longevity Risk – Since Gratuity is paid at retirement in form of lump sum and also during service at the time of termination to vested members, longevity risk is not applicable since maximum duration for benefit is till retirement age

Salary Risk – The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Expected future cash flow of defined benefit obligation:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Amount
Year -1	429
Year -2	441
Year -3	500
Year -4	467
Year -5	507
Years 6 to 10	2,895

NOTE 37 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instrument

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
a) Liability - Trade Creditors		
In GBP	3	4
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	278	356
In USD	115	169
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	8,701	11,718
In EURO	42	41
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	3,476	3,215
In CAD	0	0
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	1	23
In AUD	0	0
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	1	12
In JPY	65	81
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	45	51
In SGD	0	0

Notes to the financial statements

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	0	0
In CNY	122	136
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	1,294	1,389
In CHF	(0)	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	(1)	-
In NOK	0	0
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	1	0
In EGP	2	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	10	-
In RUB	-	1
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	-	1
In AED	0	0
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	2	1
In SAR	1	3
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	14	60
In DZD	46	18
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	29	11
In RON	1	0
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	14	1
b) Asset - Trade Receivables		
In GBP	2	0
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	201	44
In EURO	9	10
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	730	758
In USD	293	274
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	22,207	18,980
c) Asset - Bank Balances		
In USD	236	177
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	17,853	12,224
In KRW	244	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	15	-
In ZAR	6	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	24	-

*Amount below the rounding off norm adopted by the company

Notes to the financial statements

Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operation are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risk primarily relate to U.S. Dollars against the functional currency of Honeywell Automation India Limited.

The Company, as per its Hedging policy, uses forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposure. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using forward contracts in accordance with its risk management policies.

The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its exposure in foreign currency. The information on derivative instruments is as follows :

Particulars	As At	Bought/ Sold	Currency	Amount in foreign Currency (Lakhs)	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Foreign Exchange Forward contracts	March 31,2020	Sold	USD/INR	-	-
	March 31,2019	Sold	USD/INR	152	10,981

The Table below analyzes the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as of the balance sheet

(Amount in USD lakhs)

	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Not Later than one month	-	20
Later than one month but not later than three months	-	18
Later than three month but not later than one year	-	114

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is exposed mainly to the fluctuation in the value of USD and EURO. The following table details the company sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in functional currency against the relevant foreign currency. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjust there translation at the period end for a 5 % change in foreign currency rate.

	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
USD Impact		
5% Appreciation in USD		
Impact on profit or loss for the year {Gain/(Loss)}	1,568	974
Impact on total equity as at the end of the year	1,568	974
5% Depreciation in USD		
Impact on profit or loss for the year {Gain/(Loss)}	(1,568)	(974)
Impact on total equity as at the end of the year	(1,568)	(974)

Notes to the financial statements

	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
EURO Impact		
5% Appreciation in EURO		
Impact on profit or loss for the year {Gain/(Loss)}	(137)	(123)
Impact on total equity as at the end of the year	(137)	(123)
5% Depreciation in EURO		
Impact on profit or loss for the year {Gain/(Loss)}	137	123
Impact on total equity as at the end of the year	137	123

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risks that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company deals only with credit worthy counterparties and takes appropriate measures to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. Trade receivable consists of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facility and by continuously monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

NOTE 38

As set out in section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company is required to contribute/ spend Rs. 828 lakhs towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities, as calculated basis 2% of its average net profits of the last three financial years. Accordingly, during the current year, the Company has spent Rs. 828 lakhs (previous year Rs. 605 lakhs).

NOTE 39

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 22, 2020 (previous year ended March 31, 2019 on May 13, 2019). The Board of Directors have recommended dividend of Rs. 75 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 (previous year ended March 31, 2019: Rs. 45 per equity share) for approval of shareholders. The face value of the equity share is Rs. 10 each. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting of the Company. In view of COVID - 19 the Company is working on an Annual General Meeting date which will be announced by the Company in due course. This final dividend if approved by shareholders would result in a net cash outflow of approximately Rs. 6,631 lacs (previous year ended March 31, 2019: Rs. 4,797 lacs approved by shareholder in Annual General Meeting held on August 9, 2019).

For and on behalf of the Board

Suresh Senapaty
Chairman

Ashish Gaikwad
Managing Director

Farah Irani
Company Secretary

Amit Tantia
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Pune
Date : May 22, 2020