Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Bharat Forge Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Completeness of revenue in relation to determination of point of time when revenue should be recognized *(refer note 2.2(e) (accounting policy) and note 24 (financial disclosures) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements)*	
The Company has revenue from sale of products which includes finished goods and tooling income and sale of services in the form of job work charges. The Company manufactures highly specialized forged and machined finished goods per specification provided by the customers and based on the schedules from the customers. The Company recognizes revenue from sale of finished goods at a point of time based on the terms of the contract with customers which varies for each customer. Determination of point in time includes assessment of timing of transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership, establishing the present right to receive payment for the products, delivery specifications including inco terms, timing of transfer of legal title of the asset and determination of the point of acceptance of goods by customer. Further, the pricing of the products is dependent on metal indices and foreign exchange movements making the price volatile including variable considerations. Due to judgments relating to determination of point of time in satisfaction of performance obligations with respect to sale of products, this matter has been considered as key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included: • We focused on our understanding of the Company's sales process, including design and implementation of controls and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We read and understood the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition. • We obtained and read the terms of customer contracts on sample basis to assess various performance obligations in the contract, the point of time of transfer of control and pricing terms. • We tested on a sample basis sales invoices for identification of point of time for transfer of control and terms of contract with customers. Further, we have performed procedures on sales by testing on a sample basis to assess whether the control was passed for the sales made at or around the year end based on various supporting documents. • We also performed various analytical procedures to identify any unusual sales trends for further testing.
Significant estimate and judgement in Hedge accounting including valuations thereof *(refer note 2.2(r) (accounting policy) and note 9 and 49 (financial disclosures) to the Ind AS standalone financial statements)*	
The Company enters into derivative financial instruments which are mainly plain vanilla forward contracts to manage its exposure of foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions which arise during the normal course of its business. These contracts are measured at fair values leading to derivative financial assets of INR 1,982.94 million as at March 31, 2019. The net movement of cashflow hedge reserve for the year is INR 33.29 million net of taxes which is recorded in other comprehensive income. The gain / loss on maturity of such derivative instruments is recorded in the statement of profit and loss along with the relevant hedged item. Due to the changes in risks and estimates during the lifecycle of the customer contracts, in order to apply hedge accounting, management is required to demonstrate that the underlying contract is considered to be a highly probable transaction, that the hedges are highly effective and maintain appropriate hedge documentation. A degree of subjectivity is also required to determine when hedge accounting is to be considered as ineffective. Fair value movements of the forward contracts are driven by movements in financial markets. These transactions may have a significant financial effect and have extensive accounting and reporting obligations and accordingly, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included: • We obtained understanding of the Company's overall hedge accounting strategy, forward contract valuation and hedge accounting process from initiation to settlement of derivative financial instruments including assessment of the design and implementation of controls, and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We assessed Company's accounting policy for hedge accounting in accordance with Ind AS. • We tested the existence of hedging contracts by tracing to the confirmations obtained from respective banks. • We tested management's hedge documentation and contracts, on a sample basis. • We tested on a sample basis the fair values of derivative financial instruments recorded by the Company with the independent balance confirmations obtained from banks. • We involved our valuation specialists to assist in re-performing the year-end fair valuations of derivative financial instruments on a sample basis and compared these valuations with those recorded by the Company including assessing the valuation methodology and key assumptions used therein. • We assessed the disclosure of hedge transactions in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Significant judgement relating to impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures *(refer note 2.2 (n) (accounting policy) and note 6 (financial disclosures) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements)*	
The Company has major investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as at March 31, 2019. The management assesses at least annually the existence of impairment indicators of each shareholdings in such subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the recoverable amount of each investments are based on complex assumptions, that by their nature imply the use of the management's judgment, in particular with reference to identification of impairment indicators, forecast of future cash flows relating to the period covered by the Company's strategic business plan, normalized cash flows assumed as a basis for terminal value, as well as the long-term growth rates and discount rates applied to such forecasted cash flows. Considering the judgment required for estimating the cash flows and the complexity of the assumptions used, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included • We obtained understanding of the Company's policy on assessment of impairment of investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and assumptions used by the management including design and implementation of controls. We have tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We assessed the methodology used by management to estimate the recoverable value of each investment and consistency with accounting standards. • We compared the carrying values of the Company's investment in these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with their respective net asset values as per audited financial statements. • With respect to cases where indicators of impairment were identified by management, we obtained and read the projections / future cash flows along with sensitivity analysis thereof with respect to the relevant investments. • We evaluated management's methodology, assumptions and estimates used in the calculations. • We evaluated the accounting and disclosure of investment impairments in the financial statements of the Company.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 38 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

      ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 20 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Tridevlal Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place of Signature: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

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

Re: Bharat Forge Limited ('the Company')

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except six immovable properties aggregating gross block of INR 0.01 million and net block of INR 0.01 million as at March 31, 2019 for which title deeds were not available with the Company and hence we are unable to comment on the same.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2019 and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations.

(iii) (a) The Company has granted loans to two companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(b) In respect of loans granted to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, repayment of the principal amount is as stipulated and payment of interest has been regular except for loans granted by the Company to one of its subsidiaries, wherein loans are repayable on demand. The Company has not demanded the repayment of such loans and payment of interest has not been regular.

(c)

The Company has a sum of INR 6.73 million which is overdue for more than ninety days from a Company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act and in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has taken reasonable steps for recovery of this overdue interest.

Details of overdue cases mentioned below:

INR in million

Name of Company	Interest Overdue
BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited*	6.73

* Amount has been converted to loan as on March 31, 2019

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable. However, according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of deposits accepted earlier under relevant provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, and the rules framed thereunder, there are certain unclaimed deposit amounting to INR 0.04 million including interest thereon which are subject to litigation.

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacture of forged products, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been slight delay in few cases.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows:

Statement of arrears of statutory dues outstanding for more than six months

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR in million)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of payment	Remarks, if any
Maharashtra municipal Corporation Act, 1949 and Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (Local Body Tax) Rules, 2010(LBT rules)	Local Body Tax (LBT)	39.80	PY 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18	Various dates	Not paid	-

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR in million)#	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Non deduction of withholding taxes u/s 195 (INR 54.92 million)	-	AY 2014-15	ITAT
Property tax#	Demand received for various cases (INR 149.09 million paid under protest)	164.66	AY 2005-06 to 2016-2017	High Court
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand received for various cases (INR 8.96 million paid under protest)	49.36	AY 2004-05 to 2016-2017	Commissioner Appeals / CESTAT/ High Court
Customs Act, 1962	Demand received for wrong availment of duty drawback (INR 157.40 million paid under protest)	-	AY 2012-13 and 2013-14	Principal Commissioner (RA) and Ex-Officio Additional Secretary to the Government of India

Excludes interest and penalty

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders. The Company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of a financial institution and debenture holders.

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company does not have any unutilised money out of initial public offer / further public offer.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Tridevlal Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place of Signature: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bharat Forge Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.):

and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Tridevlal Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place of Signature: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2019

In ₹ Million

	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	26,104.46	25,146.07
(b) Capital work-in-progress		7,126.19	3,024.01
(c) Investment property	4	2.89	2.89
(d) Intangible assets	5	234.34	130.14
(e) Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	6	7,738.69	5,761.91
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	8,777.30	11,003.29
(ii) Loans	8	214.93	209.63
(iii) Trade receivables	12	-	233.77
(iv) Derivative instruments	9	1,175.97	476.63
(v) Other financial assets	10	1,354.61	1,132.24
(g) Income tax assets (net)		55.69	77.83
(h) Other assets	14	2,532.17	1,946.40
		55,317.24	**49,144.81**
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	7,604.20	5,380.54
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	5,403.02	3,839.98
(ii) Loans	8	27.72	27.98
(iii) Trade receivables	12	22,583.59	17,908.03
(iv) Derivative instruments	9	806.97	1,245.80
(v) Cash and cash equivalent	13	1,960.56	1,341.84
(vi) Other bank balances	13	1,737.82	535.04
(vii) Other financial assets	10	1,215.57	1,408.99
(c) Other assets	14	2,733.93	2,826.50
		44,073.38	**34,514.70**
Total assets		**99,390.62**	**83,659.51**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	15	931.27	931.27
(b) Other equity	16	53,050.94	45,211.53
Total equity		**53,982.21**	**46,142.80**
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	14,181.59	9,098.02
(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	1.10	153.66
(b) Provisions	20	250.98	194.59
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	2,702.05	2,544.64
		17,135.72	**11,990.91**
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	16,219.85	11,665.98
(ii) Trade payables	22		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		58.17	44.92
Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8,060.57	6,843.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	2,416.22	4,967.76
(b) Provisions	20	441.25	578.09
(c) Other liabilities	23	725.56	1,119.12
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		351.07	306.19
		28,272.69	**25,525.80**
Total liabilities		**45,408.41**	**37,516.71**
Total equity and liabilities		**99,390.62**	**83,659.51**

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Tridevlal Khandelwal**
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bharat Forge Limited

B. N. Kalyani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00089380

G. K. Agarwal
Deputy Managing Director
DIN : 00037678

Kishore Saletore
Executive Director & CFO
DIN : 01705850

Tejaswini Chaudhari
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 18907

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2019

In ₹ Million

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	65,199.90	53,729.44
Other income	25	1,660.17	1,186.93
Total income [i]		**66,860.07**	**54,916.37**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	26	25,568.84	19,151.77
(Increase) in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, dies and scrap	27	(1,212.07)	(281.63)
Excise duty on sale of goods		-	569.80
Employee benefits expense	28	4,862.86	4,359.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	3,466.31	3,067.49
Finance costs	30	1,024.05	848.38
Other expenses	31	16,919.30	14,562.81
Total expenses [ii]		**50,629.29**	**42,277.62**
Profit before exceptional items and tax [i - ii]		**16,230.78**	**12,638.75**
Exceptional items (loss)	32	-	(1,332.05)
Profit before tax		**16,230.78**	**11,306.70**
Tax expense	21		
Current tax		5,350.68	4,161.42
Deferred tax		167.29	72.33
Income tax expense		**5,517.97**	**4,233.75**
Profit for the year		**10,712.81**	**7,072.95**
Other comprehensive income			
Other Comprehensive Income to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent period (net of tax)			
- Movement on cash flow hedges	33	51.17	(1,692.51)
- Foreign Currency Monetary Items Translation Difference Account	33	21.02	181.92
		72.19	**(1,510.59)**
Income tax effect		(17.88)	580.08
[a]		**54.31**	**(930.51)**
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent period (net of tax)			
- Re-measurement (losses)/gains of defined benefit plans	33	(79.45)	55.71
- Loss/(gain) on FVTOCI equity securities	33	(69.56)	166.47
		(149.01)	**222.18**
Income tax effect		27.76	(19.47)
[b]		**(121.25)**	**202.71**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) [a+b]		**(66.94)**	**(727.80)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**10,645.87**	**6,345.15**
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share ₹ 2/- (March 31, 2018: ₹ 2/-)]	34		
Basic		23.00	15.19
Diluted		23.00	15.19

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Tridevlal Khandelwal**
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bharat Forge Limited

B. N. Kalyani
Chairman and Managing Director
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Kishore Saletore
Executive Director & CFO
DIN : 01705850

Tejaswini Chaudhari
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 18907

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

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

A. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of ₹ 2/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No.	In ₹ Million
As at April 1, 2017	232,794,316	465.68
Add: Bonus shares issued during the period [Refer note 16(c)(ii)]	232,794,316	465.59
As at March 31, 2018	465,588,632	931.27
As at March 31, 2019	**465,588,632**	**931.27**

B. Other equity

In ₹ Million

	Reserves and Surplus [Refer note 16]					Items of OCI [Refer note 16]			
	Security premium	Capital reserves	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Cash flow hedge reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account (FCMITDA)	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	7,096.48	15.50	300.00	3,030.48	29,309.09	120.13	2,208.80	(226.84)	41,853.64
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	7,072.95	-	-	-	7,072.95
- Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	36.24	166.47	(1,112.43)	181.92	(727.80)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,109.19**	**166.47**	**(1,112.43)**	**181.92**	**6,345.15**
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
Utilised for issue of bonus shares	(165.59)	-	(300.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(465.59)
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners									
- Equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(1,163.97)	-	-	-	(1,163.97)
- Tax on equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(236.96)	-	-	-	(236.96)
- Interim equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(931.18)	-	-	-	(931.18)
- Tax on interim equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(189.56)	-	-	-	(189.56)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**6,930.89**	**15.50**	**-**	**3,130.48**	**33,796.61**	**286.60**	**1,096.37**	**(44.92)**	**45,211.53**
Balance at April 1, 2018	**6,930.89**	**15.50**	**-**	**3,130.48**	**33,796.61**	**286.60**	**1,096.37**	**(44.92)**	**45,211.53**
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	10,712.81	-	-	-	10,712.81
- Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(51.69)	(69.56)	33.29	21.02	(66.94)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,661.12**	**(69.56)**	**33.29**	**21.02**	**10,645.87**
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners									
- Equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(1,163.97)	-	-	-	(1,163.97)
- Tax on equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(239.26)	-	-	-	(239.26)
- Interim equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(1,163.97)	-	-	-	(1,163.97)
- Tax on interim equity dividend	-	-	-	-	(239.26)	-	-	-	(239.26)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**6,930.89**	**15.50**	**-**	**3,230.48**	**41,551.27**	**217.04**	**1,129.66**	**(23.90)**	**53,050.94**

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Tridevlal Khandelwal**
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bharat Forge Limited

B. N. Kalyani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00089380

G. K. Agarwal
Deputy Managing Director
DIN : 00037678

Kishore Saletore
Executive Director & CFO
DIN : 01705850

Tejaswini Chaudhari
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 18907

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2019

In ₹ Million

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	**16,230.78**	**11,306.70**
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,466.31	3,067.49
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)/MTM (net)	(139.01)	718.34
Interest income on fixed deposit and others	(179.47)	(149.41)
Interest income on loan to subsidiaries	(13.02)	(11.48)
Liabilities/provision no longer required written back	(30.13)	(19.60)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net) including expected credit loss	54.82	50.00
Bad debts/advances written off	62.37	50.61
Finance costs	1,024.05	848.38
(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(134.01)	(34.17)
Dividend income from investments	(1.47)	(228.47)
Dividend income from subsidiary company	(79.36)	-
Net (gain) on sale of financial investments	(125.64)	(52.57)
Net (gain) on fair valuation of financial instruments (FVTPL)	(714.75)	(461.23)
Exceptional items	-	1,332.05
Operating profit before working capital changes	**19,421.47**	**16,416.64**
Working capital adjustments :		
(Increase) in trade receivable	(4,528.91)	(3,824.05)
(Increase) in inventories	(2,223.66)	(1,115.62)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(245.14)	74.32
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	104.25	(528.65)
(Decrease) in provisions	(178.97)	(13.09)
Increase in trade payables	1,296.28	2,272.91
(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(2.27)	(3.18)
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(393.56)	(49.60)
Cash generated from operations	**13,249.49**	**13,229.68**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(5,283.66)	(3,816.73)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**7,965.83**	**9,412.95**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	(8,846.56)	(3,935.87)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	390.86	87.27
Investments in subsidiaries/joint venture/associates	(1,976.78)	(855.11)
Loan/amount recoverable/advance given to subsidiaries	(9.71)	(336.04)
Proceeds from loan given to subsidiaries	6.66	-
Loan given to employees	(48.58)	(66.68)
Proceeds from loan given to others	39.96	125.21
Investments in financial instruments	(38,098.74)	(50,977.37)
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments	38,317.54	48,584.82
Interest received	126.22	176.87
Dividends received	80.83	228.47
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(10,018.30)**	**(6,968.43)**

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financing activities		
Dividend paid on equity shares	(2,327.94)	(2,095.14)
Tax on equity dividend paid	(478.52)	(426.52)
Interest paid	(797.12)	(655.55)
Proceeds from borrowings	56,788.62	46,404.99
Repayment of borrowings	(50,197.70)	(46,893.45)
Net cash flows from/(used) in financing activities (C)	**2,987.34**	**(3,665.67)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**934.87**	**(1,221.15)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year*	**1,025.63**	**2,246.78**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year*	**1,960.50**	**1,025.63**

*Excluding earmarked balances (on unclaimed dividend accounts)

Cash and Cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balances with banks:		
In cash credit and current accounts	1,434.90	1,010.97
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	525.00	330.00
Cash on hand	0.66	0.87
Total	**1,960.56**	**1,341.84**
Less : cash credit	0.06	316.21
	1,960.50	**1,025.63**

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

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Tridevlal Khandelwal**
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bharat Forge Limited

B. N. Kalyani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00089380

G. K. Agarwal
Deputy Managing Director
DIN : 00037678

Kishore Saletore
Executive Director & CFO
DIN : 01705850

Tejaswini Chaudhari
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 18907

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Corporate information

Bharat Forge Limited ("the Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company's shares are listed on two stock exchanges in India. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of forged and machined components for auto and industrial sector. The Company caters to both domestic and international markets. The registered office of the Company is located at Mundhwa, Pune. The Company has manufacturing facilities at Mundhwa, Baramati, Chakan and Satara locations. The Company's CIN is L25209PN1961PLC012046. The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on May 20, 2019.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments;
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

In addition, the carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortized cost are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

a. Current versus non-current classification (Contd.):

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency.

Transactions and balance

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange difference that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise except for differences pertaining to Long-term Foreign Currency Monetary Items as mentioned subsequently.

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

Exchange differences

The Company had availed the option available under Ind AS 101 para D13 AA and is continuing the policy adopted for accounting for exchange difference arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2016, pertaining to long term foreign currency translation difference account (FCMITDA). Hence, such exchange differences are accounted as below:

a) Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

b) Exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items are accumulated in the FCMITDA through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The amortization of the balance of FCMITDA is transferred to the statement of profit and loss over the remaining life of the respective monetary item.

c) All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of (a) and (b) above, the Company treats a foreign monetary item as "long-term foreign currency monetary item", if it has a term of 12 months or more at the date of its origination.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

b. Foreign currencies (Contd.):

Exchange differences (Contd.):

Further, the Company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange difference.

c. Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at cost less accumulated impairment.

d. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

d. Fair value measurement (Contd.):

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 49)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 47)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares (note 6 and 7)
- Investment properties (note 4)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 48)

e. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The policy of recognizing the revenue is determined by the five stage model proposed by Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers".

Post Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) w.e.f. July 1, 2017, "Revenue from operations" is required to be disclosed net of GST. Accordingly, the revenue from operations are inclusive of excise duty invoiced till June 30, 2017 and are not comparable with revenue for year ended March 31, 2018 to that extent.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 49.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on date of bill of lading for export sales and generally on delivery for domestic sales. The normal credit term is 30 to 240 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Export incentives

Revenue from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

e. Revenue from contracts with customers (Contd.):

Tooling income

Revenue from tooling income is recognised at the point in time when the control of the die is transferred, which is on receipt of customer's approval as per the terms of the contract.

Sale of services

Revenue from sale of services is in nature of job work on customer product which normally takes 1 – 4 days maximum and hence revenue is recognized when products are sent to customer on which job work is done. The normal credit period is 60 days.

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 2.2-q Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration in form of advance from customer (or an amount of consideration is due). 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 the obligation as per the contract.

f. Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and is allocated to statement of profit and loss over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on those assets is charged.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

f. Government grants (Contd.):

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

g. Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

g. Taxes (Contd.):

Deferred tax (Contd.):

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

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

Indirect taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of indirect taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost, including non-cenvatable GST, wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Depreciation for identified components is computed on straight line method based on useful lives, determined based on internal technical evaluation as follows:

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

h. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.):

Type of asset	Schedule II life (years)	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Building- Factory	30	30
Buildings- Others (including roads)	5 to 60	5 to 60
Plant and machinery (including dies)	15	1 to 21
Plant and machinery- Windmill	25	19
Plant and machinery - Computers	3	3
Office equipment	5	5
Railway sidings	15	10
Electrical installation	10	10
Factory equipments	10	10
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Vehicles	8	8
Aircrafts	20	6 to 18

Expenditure on power line is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of six years.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by a technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Freehold land is carried at cost. The Company has taken certain land on lease for a period of 99 years. Leasehold land is amortised on the straight line method over period of the lease.

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

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

i. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurements, the fair value measurement of investment property is disclosed in note 4. Fair values are determined based on a periodic evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying valuation model recommended by recognised valuation standards committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

j. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The summary of amortization policy applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Type of asset	Life (years)
Computer software	3
Technology licenses	5

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs w.r.t. borrowings taken on or after April 1, 2016.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

l. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the same is in line with inflation.

Company as a lessor

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

m. Inventories

Cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials and components, stores and spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Costs are determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods are determined on a weighted average basis.

Scrap is valued at net realizable value.

Dies are valued at cost or net realisable value. Cost includes direct material and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of dies are determined on a weighted average basis.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

m. Inventories (Contd.):

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

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

o. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

o. Provisions and contingent liabilities (Contd.):

Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, 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 arising out of a past event 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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

p. Post-employment and other employee benefits

Provident fund

The Company operates two plans for its employees to provide employee benefits in the nature of provident fund.

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a part of the contributions to the "Bharat Forge Company Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust". The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

The cost of providing benefits under above-mentioned defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

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

The employees which are not covered under the above scheme, their portion of provident fund is contributed to the Government administered pension fund which is a defined contribution scheme.

The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity

The Company operates two defined benefits plan for its employee's viz. gratuity and special gratuity scheme. Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity is being made to approved gratuity funds. The special gratuity scheme

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

p. Post-employment and other employee benefits (Contd.):

Gratuity (Contd.):

is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under these plans is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the project unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet as asset / liability with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs
- Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.
- The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
- Service costs comprising of current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Superannuation

Retirement benefit in the form of superannuation plan is a defined contribution plan. Defined contributions to insurance Company for employees covered under Superannuation scheme are accounted at the rate of 15% of such employees' basic salary. The Company recognizes expense toward the contribution paid/ payable to the defined contribution plan as and when an employee renders the relevant service. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the balance sheet date, such excess is recognized as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or cash refund. If the contribution already paid is lower than the contribution due for service before the balance sheet date, the Company recognises that difference as a liability. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the superannuation fund.

Privilege leave benefits

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

p. Post-employment and other employee benefits (Contd.):

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of these benefits; and (b) when the entity recognizes cost for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

q. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

q. Financial instruments (Contd.):

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity instruments not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

q. Financial instruments (Contd.):

Derecognition (Contd.):

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI
c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

q. Financial instruments (Contd.):

Impairment of financial assets (Contd.):

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables:

  ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:

  Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

q. Financial instruments (Contd.):

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 18.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

q. Financial instruments (Contd.):

Embedded derivatives (Contd.):

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

r. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects statement of profit and loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

r. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (Contd.):

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Contd.):

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through the statement of profit and loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in trade receivables. The change in fair value is recognized as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs. (Refer note 50).

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to statement of profit and loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Contd.):

s. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

t. Dividend to equity holders of the Company

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

u. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

v. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

a. Revenue from contract with customer

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (Contd.):

a. Revenue from contract with customer (Contd.):

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of April 1, 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at April 1, 2018.

There is no impact of transition to Ind AS 115 on retained earnings as on April 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

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

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

3. Property, plant and equipment

In ₹ Million

	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings (notes a, b)	Plant and machinery (note d)	Office equipments	Railway sidings	Electrical installations	Factory equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and aircraft	Power line	Total
Cost												
at April 1, 2017 [Refer Note (e)]	**173.39**	**70.82**	**4,156.85**	**21,903.68**	**53.67**	**0.02**	**178.81**	**393.95**	**125.06**	**2,524.22**	**6.17**	**29,586.64**
Additions	-	-	37.45	4,242.51	11.15	-	-	130.58	29.11	17.04	-	4,467.84
Disposals	-	-	-	(55.94)	-	-	-	-	(0.05)	(1.20)	-	(57.19)
Other adjustments												
- Borrowing costs	-	-	0.47	28.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.76
- Exchange differences	-	-	5.48	74.28	-	-	-	0.65	0.00	13.28	-	93.69
at March 31, 2018	**173.39**	**70.82**	**4,200.25**	**26,192.82**	**64.82**	**0.02**	**178.81**	**525.18**	**154.12**	**2,553.34**	**6.17**	**34,119.74**
Additions	233.75	-	264.34	3,417.48	24.11	-	1.70	248.10	39.55	16.53	-	4,245.56
Disposals	-	-	-	(141.22)	(4.17)	-	-	-	(13.59)	(0.05)	-	(159.03)
Other adjustments												
- Borrowing costs	-	-	-	2.36	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	2.39
- Exchange differences	-	-	19.85	132.51	-	-	-	2.18	-	9.87	-	164.41
at March 31, 2019	**407.14**	**70.82**	**4,484.44**	**29,603.95**	**84.76**	**0.02**	**180.51**	**775.49**	**180.08**	**2,579.69**	**6.17**	**38,373.07**
Depreciation and impairment												
at April 1, 2017 [Refer Note (e)]	-	1.59	233.62	5,159.94	12.89	-	64.15	93.85	32.13	372.43	6.17	5,976.77
Charge for the year	-	0.79	159.11	2,563.29	10.16	-	24.27	39.25	13.09	190.37	-	3,000.33
Disposals	-	-	-	(2.81)	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	(0.60)	-	(3.43)
at March 31, 2018	**-**	**2.38**	**392.73**	**7,720.42**	**23.05**	**-**	**88.42**	**133.10**	**45.20**	**562.20**	**6.17**	**8,973.67**
Charge for the year	-	0.79	145.59	2,943.83	12.71	-	21.83	55.49	16.36	191.53	-	3,388.13
Disposals	-	-	-	(81.41)	(3.63)	-	-	-	(8.14)	(0.01)	-	(93.19)
at March 31, 2019	**-**	**3.17**	**538.32**	**10,582.84**	**32.13**	**-**	**110.25**	**188.59**	**53.42**	**753.72**	**6.17**	**12,268.61**
Net block												
at March 31, 2018	**173.39**	**68.44**	**3,807.52**	**18,472.40**	**41.77**	**0.02**	**90.39**	**392.08**	**108.92**	**1,991.14**	**-**	**25,146.07**
at March 31, 2019	**407.14**	**67.65**	**3,946.12**	**19,021.11**	**52.63**	**0.02**	**70.26**	**586.90**	**126.66**	**1,825.97**	**-**	**26,104.46**

(a) Buildings include cost of hangar jointly owned with other companies ₹ 0.12 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 0.12 million).

(b) Documents for the ownership of Hangar at Lohegaon; Pune and flat at Lullanagar, Pune are not available with the Company.

(c) Capitalised borrowing costs :

The Company capitalises these borrowing costs in the capital work-in-progress (CWIP) first. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised as other adjustments in the above note reflects the amount of borrowing cost transferred from Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) balances. The borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹ Nil (March 31, 2018: ₹ Nil).

(d) Assets include assets lying with third party amounting to ₹ 162.29 Million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 170.03 Million)

(e) As at transition date (i.e. April 1, 2015), the Company had elected to continue with the carrying value (for both gross block and accumulated amortization) of Property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as per previous GAAP and had regarded those values as the deemed costs. However for disclosure purpose the Company continued to disclose cost and accumulate depreciation as per previous GAAP. In the current year, the Company has disclosed the carrying value of Property, plant and equipment on net basis (i.e. net block as at March 31, 2015 is shown as gross block of April 1, 2015). Accordingly, cost ans accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2017 has been adjusted.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

4. Investment property

In ₹ Million

	Freehold land
Cost	
at April 1, 2017	2.89
Additions	-
Disposals	-
at March 31, 2018	**2.89**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
at March 31, 2019	**2.89**
Depreciation and impairment	
at April 1, 2017	-
Depreciation for the year	-
at March 31, 2018	-
Depreciation for the year	-
at March 31, 2019	-
Net block	
at March 31, 2018	**2.89**
at March 31, 2019	**2.89**

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

In ₹ Million

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Rental income derived from investment properties (included in Rent in note 25)	2.80	2.69
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income (included in Rates and taxes in note 31)	0.20	1.40
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	2.60	1.29
Less : Depreciation	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	**2.60**	**1.29**

The Company's investment properties consist of three parcels of land situated at Pune, Satara and Chakan.

As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the fair values of the properties are ₹ 2,445.00 million, ₹ 2,425.21 million respectively. The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties at least annually. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties, where such information is not available, the Company considers ready reckoner rates. The main input used is the ready reckoner rate. All resulting fair value estimates for investment properties are included in Level 2.

The Company has no restrictions (other than the land for which matter is being subjudice and for which no income has been considered) on the realisability of its investment properties and has no contractual obligations to either construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements. Freehold land includes 25 acres of land situated at Pune, 24.13 acres of land situated at Satara and 8.40 acres of land situated at Chakan, which has been given on lease. Due to certain matters being sub- judice, the Company has not executed lease deed with related party for one of the said land.

Reconciliation of fair value

In ₹ Million

Investment properties	Free hold land
at April 1, 2017	2,425.21
Fair value difference	-
Purchases	-
at March 31, 2018	**2,425.21**
Fair value difference	19.79
Purchases	-
at March 31, 2019	**2,445.00**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

5. Intangible assets

In ₹ Million

	Computer software	Technology Licence	Total
Cost			
at April 1, 2017	173.72	37.12	210.84
Purchase	36.19	-	36.19
Exchange differences	0.01	-	0.01
at March 31, 2018	**209.92**	**37.12**	**247.04**
Purchase	61.85	120.40	182.25
Exchange differences	0.13	-	0.13
at March 31, 2019	**271.90**	**157.52**	**429.42**
Amortisation and impairment			
at April 1, 2017	49.74	-	49.74
Amortisation	65.33	1.83	67.16
at March 31, 2018	**115.07**	**1.83**	**116.90**
Amortisation	58.42	19.76	78.18
at March 31, 2019	**173.49**	**21.59**	**195.08**
Net block			
at March 31, 2018	**94.85**	**35.29**	**130.14**
at March 31, 2019	**98.41**	**135.93**	**234.34**

As at transition date (i.e. April 1, 2015), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value (for both gross block and accumulated amortization) of Intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as per previous GAAP and had regarded those values as the deemed costs. In the current year, the Company has shown the carrying value of Intangible assets on net basis (i.e. net block as at March 31, 2015 is shown as gross block of April 1, 2015). Accordingly, balances as at April 1, 2017 has been adjusted.

6. Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At Cost		
Unquoted equity instruments (fully paid)		
- Investment in wholly owned subsidiaries		
Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH		
Subscription to the equity share capital	287.98	287.98
[EUR 5,000,000 (March 31, 2018 : EUR 5,000,000)]		
Capital contribution credited in favour of Bharat Forge Limited [Refer note 6(a)]	4,962.84	3,978.98
[EUR 73,464,428 (March 31, 2018 : EUR 61,464,428)]		
	5,250.82	4,266.96
60 (March 31, 2018 : 60) Common stock of 1 cent each fully paid up in Bharat Forge America Inc.	831.91	831.91
USD 33,396,597 (March 31, 2018 : USD 33,396,597)		
64,000 (March 31, 2018 : 64,000) equity shares of £ 1/- each fully paid up in	304.78	304.78
Bharat Forge International Limited		
124,983,334 (March 31, 2018 : 124,983,334) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in	869.84	869.84
BF Infrastructure Limited [Refer note 6(b)(i)]		
Less : Provision for impairment in value of investments [Refer note 32(a)(i)]	869.84	869.84
	-	-
18,489,670 (March 31, 2018 : 18,489,670) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in	20.15	20.15
Analogic Controls India Limited [Refer note 6(c)]		
Less : Provision for impairment in value of investments	16.55	16.55
	3.60	3.60
carried over	6,391.11	5,407.25

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

6. Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	6,391.11	5,407.25
- Other subsidiaries where Company holds 51% or more of the equity share capital		
1,010,000 (March 31, 2018 : 1,010,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in	10.10	10.10
BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited [Refer note 6(d)]		
18,417,678 (March 31, 2018 : 18,417,678) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in	184.17	184.17
Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited [Refer note 6(e)]		
- Investments in joint venture		
7,128,219 (March 31, 2018 : 7,128,219) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in	33.64	33.64
BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited [Refer note 6(f)]		
Less : Provision for impairment in value of investments [Refer note 32(a)(ii)]	33.64	33.64
	-	-
- Investments in associates		
12,313 (March 31, 2018 : 4,736) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in	260.38	100.41
Tork Motors Private Limited [Refer note 6(g)(i)]		
777,840 (March 31, 2018 : Nil) ordinary shares of £ 0.00001 each in Tevva Motors (Jersey) Limited	892.93	-
[GBP 9,910,000 (March 31, 2018 : Nil)] [Refer note 6(h)]		
Unquoted Preference shares (fully paid)		
- Investment in wholly owned subsidiaries		
21,814,050 (March 31, 2018 : 21,814,050) compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10/- each	-	-
in BF Infrastructure Limited [Refer note 6(b)(ii)]		
- Investments in associates		
Nil (March 31, 2018 : 2,841) compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10/- each in		
Tork Motors Private Limited [Refer note 6(g)(ii)]	59.98	59.98
Less : Converted into equity shares	59.98	-
	-	59.98
Total	**7,738.69**	**5,761.91**

(a) Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH (BFGH)

Contributions to the capital reserves of BFGH as per the German Commercial Code (code), forms a part of the equity share capital and accordingly has been considered as an investment and is redeemable subject to provisions of the code.

During the current year, the Company has made further capital contribution to BFGH of ₹ 983.86 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 303.00 million).

(b) BF Infrastructure Limited (BFIL, India)

(i) During the previous year, the Company had made further investment in BFIL, India of ₹ 294.56 million by acquiring 29,455,640 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

Further in the previous year, the Company had impaired ₹ 869.84 million in investment in equity instrument of BFIL, India. The impairment was recognised as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) During the previous year, terms of the preference shares had been changed from redeemable to compulsorily convertible preference shares. The conversion in to equity shares took place in the ratio of 1:1 as per the terms of conversion. This investment was carried at fair value of ₹ Nil, as at April 1, 2015.

(c) Analogic Controls India Limited (ACIL)

During the previous year, the Company had made further investment in ACIL of ₹ 100.00 for acquiring 1,103,468 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

Further in the previous year 1,573,100 "0% Unsecured Compulsorily Convertible Debentures" of ₹ 100/- each was converted into 15,731,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in accordance with the terms of issue, at fair value of ₹ 3.60 million as on conversion date. Subsequently ACIL became the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(d) BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited (BFEASPL)

During the previous year, the Company had made further investment in BFEASPL of ₹ 10.00 million by acquiring 1,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

6. Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates (Contd.):

(e) Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited (KSSL)

During the previous year, the Company had made further investment in KSSL of ₹ 84.27 million by acquiring 8,427,078 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

(f) BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited (BFNTPCESL)

During the previous year, the Company had made further investment in BFNTPCESL of ₹ 2.89 million by acquiring 289,119 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

Further in the previous year, the Company had impaired of ₹ 26.45 million in investment in equity instrument of BFNTPCESL. The impairment was recognised as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

During the current year, the shareholders of BFNTPCESL at their EGM held on October 9, 2018 decided to voluntarily liquidate the Company and engaged liquidator to liquidate the Company under the provisions of Section 59 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016.

(g) Tork Motors Private Limited (TMPL)

(i) During the current year, the Company has made an additional investment in TMPL of ₹ 99.99 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 100.41 million) by acquiring 4,736 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

(ii) Further in the previous year, the Company had made investment in TMPL of ₹ 59.98 million by acquiring 2,841 compulsority convertible preference shares of ₹ 10/- each. In the current year, the said 2,841 compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10/- each were converted into 2,841 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in accordance with the terms of issue, at fair value of ₹ 59.98 million as on conversion date.

(h) Tevva Motors (Jersey) Limited (TMJL)

During the current year, the Company has made investment in TMJL ₹ 892.93 million by acquiring 777,840 ordinary shares of £ 0.00001 each.

7. Investments

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current investment		
(a) Investment designated at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)		
Equity instruments (unquoted) (fully paid)		
- Investments in others (Company holds 5% or more of the share capital)		
38,384,202 (March 31, 2018 : 38,384,202) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	583.06	637.94
Equity instruments (quoted) (fully paid)		
- Investments in others		
613,000 (March 31, 2018 : 613,000) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each fully paid up in Birlasoft Limited (erstwhile KPIT Technologies Limited) [Refer note 7(b)]	60.47	132.73
613,000 (March 31, 2018 : Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in KPIT Technologies Limited (erstwhile KPIT Engineering Limited) [Refer note 7(b)]	57.58	-
Total FVTOCI investments (a)	**701.11**	**770.67**
(b) Investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
- Equity instruments (unquoted) (fully paid)		
Investments in others (Company holds 5% or more of the share capital)		
504,432 (March 31, 2018 : 504,432) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each in Gupta Energy Private Limited [Refer note 7(a)]	-	-
- Bonds (quoted)		
250 (March 31, 2018 : Nil) Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000/- each in Series 237 (Option I) issued by Bajaj Finance Limited	268.67	-
carried over	268.67	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

7. Investments (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	268.67	-
- Investments in private equity fund (unquoted funds)		
1,179,546.87 (March 31, 2018 : 635,009.59) Units of ₹ 100/- each of Paragon Partners Growth Fund - I	171.60	115.57
	440.27	**115.57**
- Investments in mutual funds (quoted funds)		
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series OE (1153 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	23.13	21.47
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series OG (1146 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	23.10	21.45
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series OH (1120 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	23.19	21.54
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series OI (1120 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	23.14	21.49
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series OK (1135 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	23.06	21.42
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series OZ (1187 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	32.74	30.47
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series PA (1177 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	21.87	20.34
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series PB (1190 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	21.81	20.30
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series PE (1159 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	32.59	30.34
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series PG (1148 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	32.57	30.32
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series PH (1143 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	21.68	20.18
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series QG (1100 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	21.57	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series SJ (1135 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	20.18	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan - Series SL (1120 days) - Direct Plan-Growth	20.06	-
20,000 (March 31, 2018: 20,000) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of DHFL Pramerica Fixed Duration Fund - Series AE - Direct Plan - Growth Option	23.16	21.49
20,000 (March 31, 2018: 20,000) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of DHFL Pramerica Fixed Duration Fund - Series AH - Direct Plan - Growth Option	22.32	20.78
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of DSP FMP - Series 204 - 37M - Direct Plan - Growth	23.07	21.46
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of DSP FMP - Series 217 - 40M - Direct Plan - Growth	21.86	20.35
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of DSP FMP - Series 219 - 40M - Direct Plan - Growth	21.82	20.30
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of DSP FMP - Series 223 - 39M - Direct Plan - Growth	21.70	20.18
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Franklin India Fixed Matuirity Plan - Series 2 - Plan A - Direct Plan - Growth	32.70	30.47
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Franklin India Fixed Matuirity Plan - Series 2 - Plan B - Direct Plan - Growth	21.85	20.34
carried over	529.17	434.69
carried over	440.27	115.57

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

7. Investments (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	440.27	115.57
brought over	529.17	434.69
Nil (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC FMP 1107D March 2016 (1) Series 36 - Direct Option - Growth Option	-	58.84
Nil (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC FMP 1114D March 2016 (1) Series 35 - Direct Option - Growth Option	-	58.88
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC FMP 1169D February 2017 (1) Series 37 - Direct Option - Growth Option	57.73	53.78
Nil (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 78 - 1115 Days Plan X Direct Plan Cumulative Option	-	58.76
Nil (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 78 - 1130 Days Plan T Direct Plan Cumulative Option	-	23.51
Nil (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 78 - 1135 Days Plan W Direct Plan Cumulative Option	-	23.48
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 80 - 1187 Days Plan G - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	34.68	32.18
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 80 - 1194 Days Plan F - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	34.76	32.27
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 80 - 1253 Days Plan J - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	34.80	32.29
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 82 - 1225 Days Plan B - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	54.86	50.91
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 82 - 1217 Days Plan C - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	21.92	20.33
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 82 - 1223 Days Plan G - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	21.86	20.29
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 82 - 1203 Days Plan K - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	21.82	20.26
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 85 - 1129 Days Plan P - Direct Plan - Cumulative Option	20.01	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 140 (1145 Days)- Direct Plan - Growth	21.67	20.19
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 144 (1141 Days)- Direct Plan - Growth	21.55	20.08
Nil (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 191 - Direct - Growth	-	23.53
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 200 - Direct - Growth	23.10	21.48
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 214 - Direct - Growth	21.89	20.33
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 219 - Direct - Growth	21.73	20.17
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 252-Direct - Growth	20.88	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 267-Direct - Growth	20.00	-
Nil (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXX- Series 13 -Direct Growth Plan	-	59.05
Nil (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXX- Series 17 -Direct Growth Plan	-	58.80
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXII- Series 8 - Direct Growth Plan	34.69	32.19
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXIII- Series 1 - Direct Growth Plan	23.22	21.52
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXIII- Series 3 - Direct Growth Plan	23.17	21.51
carried over	1,063.51	1,239.32
carried over	440.27	115.57

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

7. Investments (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	440.27	115.57
brought over	1,063.51	1,239.32
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXV- Series 12 - Direct Growth Plan	21.90	20.37
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXVI- Series 1 - Direct Growth Plan	21.77	20.25
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXVI- Series 7 - Direct Growth Plan	21.65	20.15
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXIII- Series 4 - Direct Growth Plan	23.17	21.50
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXVIII- Series 1 - Direct Growth Plan	21.55	-
Nil (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series B - 35 (1131 Days) - Direct Growth	-	23.51
Nil (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series B - 36 (1131 Days) - Direct Growth	-	58.43
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 7 (1190 Days) - Direct Growth	32.65	30.49
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 8 (1175 Days) - Direct Growth	21.78	20.30
4,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 9 (1150 Days) - Direct Growth	43.46	40.50
3,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 3,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 10 (1150 Days) - Direct Growth	32.59	30.36
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 12 (1122 Days) - Direct Growth	21.54	20.11
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 48 (1177 Days) - Direct Growth	20.12	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series C - 50 (1177 Days) - Direct Growth	20.00	-
Nil (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of UTI Fixed Term Income Fund Series XXIV-VIII (1184 Days) Direct Growth Plan	-	23.60
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of UTI Fixed Term Income Fund Series XXVI-VI (1146 Days)- Direct Growth Plan	23.09	21.46
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of UTI Fixed Term Income Fund Series XXVIII-VI (1190 Days)- Direct Growth Plan	21.81	20.30
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of UTI Fixed Term Income Fund Series XXVIII-IX (1168 Days)- Direct Growth Plan	21.76	20.26
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,000,000) Units of ₹ 10 each of UTI Fixed Term Income Fund Series XXVIII-XII (1154 Days)- Direct Growth Plan	21.64	20.12
Total	**1,453.99**	**1,651.03**
- Investments in mutual funds (unquoted funds)		
236,778.737 (March 31, 2018: 236,778.737) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Axis Liquid Fund - Growth	488.97	454.79
10,397.238 (March 31, 2018: 10,397.238) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Baroda Liquid Fund - Plan A Growth (erstwhile Baroda Pioneer Liquid Fund - Plan A)	22.24	20.68
Nil (March 31, 2018: 1,031,029.876) Units of ₹ 100 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular Plan (erstwhile Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus)	-	286.87
1,523,751.157 (March 31, 2018: 1,865,798.957) Units of ₹ 100 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Growth - Regular Plan	562.47	637.93
Nil (March 31, 2018: 951,545.771) Units of ₹ 100 each of DHFL Pramerica Insta Cash Plus Fund - Growth	-	214.09
carried over	1,073.68	1,614.36
carried over	1,453.99	1,651.03
carried over	440.27	115.57

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

7. Investments (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	440.27	115.57
brought over	1,453.99	1,651.03
brought over	1,073.68	1,614.36
11,406,860.077 (March 31, 2018: 11,406,860.077) Units of ₹ 10 each of DSP Low Duration Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	155.06	143.91
141,714.320 (March 31, 2018: 141,714.320) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of DSP Liquidity Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	376.76	350.60
33,604.190 (March 31, 2018: 134,219.074) Units of ₹ 1000 each of HDFC Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	123.00	457.76
22,206,252.778 (March 31, 2018: 26,053,398.004) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC Floating Rate Debt Fund - Wholesale Option Regular Plan Growth Option (erstwhile HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund - Short Term Plan - Wholesale Option)	721.78	787.95
10,387,261.324 (March 31, 2018: 10,387,261.324) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund - Growth (erstwhile ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Plan)	198.40	185.10
1,072,105.216 (March 31, 2018: 1,422,546.019) Units of ₹ 100 each of ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Growth (erstwhile ICICI Prudential Flexible Income)	384.60	474.16
480,066.719 (March 31, 2018: 1,821,685.402) Units of ₹ 100 each of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth (erstwhile ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan)	132.22	467.06
91,128.217 (March 31, 2018: 91,128.217) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of IDFC Cash Fund - Growth - (Regular Plan)	205.72	191.68
7,724,376.960 (March 31, 2018: 7,724,376.960) Units of ₹ 10 each of IDFC Low Duration Fund - Growth - (Regular Plan) (erstwhile IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund)	204.68	190.22
Nil (March 31, 2018: 1,881,206.436) Units of ₹ 10 each of JM High Liquidity Fund - Growth	-	89.12
9,527,430.568 (March 31, 2018: 9,527,430.568) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak Savings Fund - Growth (Regular Plan) (erstwhile Kotak Treasury Advantage Fund)	285.55	264.80
118,258.886 (March 31, 2018: 118,258.886) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of L&T Liquid Fund Regular - Growth	301.99	280.96
35,516.374 (March 31, 2018: 35,516.374) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of LIC MF Liquid Fund-Regular Plan-Growth	119.59	111.37
14,224,483.194 (March 31, 2018: 14,224,483.194) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Floating Rate Fund - Growth Plan (erstwhile Reliance Floating Rate Fund - Short Term Plan)	415.81	389.82
2,103.546 (March 31, 2018: 109,856.125) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Reliance Money Market Fund - Growth Plan-Growth Option (erstwhile Reliance Liquidity Fund)	5.94	286.23
14,945,083.484 (March 31, 2018: 24,236,087.005) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Growth Plan	201.29	303.85
77,649.317 (March 31, 2018: 77,649.317) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Invesco India Liquid Fund - Growth	198.91	185.09
Nil (March 31, 2018: 84,283.317) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of SBI Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth (erstwhile SBI Premier Liquid Fund)	-	228.88
125,142.393 (March 31, 2018: 150,819.939) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund-Regular Plan - Growth (erstwhile SBI Ultra Short Term Debt Fund)	302.68	338.11
5,108,954.240 (March 31, 2018: 5,108,954.240) Units of ₹ 10 each of Sundaram Money Fund - Regular Growth	200.41	186.43
42,289.555 (March 31, 2018: 42,289.555) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Tata Treasury Advantage Fund Regular Plan - Growth (erstwhile Tata Ultra Short Term Fund)	120.13	111.39
Nil (March 31, 2018: 54,955.591) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Tata Liquid Fund-Regular Plan - Growth	-	175.40
20,209.652 (March 31, 2018: 80,850.584) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Regular - Growth Plan (erstwhile UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Institutional Plan)	61.63	229.36
152,078.521 (March 31, 2018: 176,364.274) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of UTI Treasury Advantage Fund Institutional Plan - Growth (erstwhile UTI Treasury Advantage Fund Institutional Plan)	392.10	422.41
	6,181.93	**8,466.02**
Total FVTPL investments (Non-current) (b)	**8,076.19**	**10,232.62**
Total [(a) + (b)]	**8,777.30**	**11,003.29**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

7. Investments (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current investments		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
- Investments in mutual funds (quoted funds)		
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC FMP 1107D March 2016 (1) Series 36 - Direct Option - Growth Option	62.98	-
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC FMP 1114D March 2016 (1) Series 35 - Direct Option - Growth Option	63.25	-
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 78 - 1115 Days Plan X Direct Plan Cumulative Option	63.21	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 78 - 1130 Days Plan T Direct Plan Cumulative Option	25.29	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 78 - 1135 Days Plan W Direct Plan Cumulative Option	25.26	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Kotak FMP Series 191 - Direct - Growth	25.28	-
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXX- Series 13 -Direct Growth Plan	63.47	-
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXX- Series 17 -Direct Growth Plan	63.18	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series B - 35 (1131 Days) - Direct Growth	25.26	-
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of SBI Debt Fund Series B - 36 (1131 Days) - Direct Growth	62.78	-
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of UTI Fixed Term Income Fund Series XXIV-VIII (1184 Days) Direct Growth Plan	25.38	-
Total	**505.34**	**-**
- Investments in mutual funds (unquoted funds)		
1,533,235.563 (March 31, 2018: 1,385,986.227) Units of ₹ 100 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular Plan (erstwhile Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus)	458.44	385.63
342,047.800 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 100 each of Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Growth - Regular Plan	126.26	-
53,877.569 (March 31, 2018: 171,440.333) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Franklin India Liquid Fund - Super Institutional Plan - Growth (erstwhile Franklin India Treasury Management Account - Super Institutional Plan)	150.22	444.17
242,865.282 (March 31, 2018: 173,620.842) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	888.96	592.15
3,847,145.226 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of HDFC Floating Rate Debt Fund - Wholesale Option - Growth Option (erstwhile HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund - Short Term Plan - Wholesale Option)	125.04	-
Nil (March 31, 2018: 28,995.193) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of HSBC Cash Fund- Growth	-	50.03
2,432,148.573 (March 31, 2018: 2,481,867.160) Units of ₹ 100 each of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth (erstwhile ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan)	669.86	636.32
350,440.803 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 100 each of ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Growth (erstwhile ICICI Prudential Flexible Income Plan)	125.71	-
119,462.058 (March 31, 2018: 118,140.1068) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Kotak Liquid Regular Plan Growth	450.69	415.01
Nil (March 31, 2018: 21,069.831) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of L&T Liquid Fund Regular - Growth	-	50.06
9,291,003.521 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 10 each of Reliance Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Growth Plan	125.14	-
109,856.125 (March 31, 2018: 174,483.674) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Reliance Money Market Fund - Growth Plan - Growth (erstwhile Reliance Liquidity Fund)	310.15	454.61
10,971.803 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of Reliance Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Plan	50.05	-
carried over	3,480.52	3,027.98
carried over	505.34	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

7. Investments (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	505.34	-
brought over	3,480.52	3,027.98
276,801.604 (March 31, 2018: 201,872.390) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of SBI Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth (erstwhile SBI Premier Liquid Fund)	807.24	548.20
25,677.546 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund-Regular Plan - Growth	62.10	-
36,188.722 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of SBI Magnum Ultra Short Duration Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	150.06	-
109,881.737 (March 31, 2018: 92,991.121) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Regular - Growth Plan (erstwhile UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Institutional Plan)	335.13	263.80
24,285.753 (March 31, 2018: Nil) Units of ₹ 1,000 each of UTI Treasury Advantage Fund Regular Plan - Growth	62.63	-
Total	**4,897.68**	**3,839.98**
Total FVTPL investments (Current)	**5,403.02**	**3,839.98**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	**2,031.07**	**1,640.24**
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	**2,288.47**	**1,783.76**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**11,891.85**	**13,059.51**

(a) Gupta Energy Private Limited (GEPL)

Shares of GEPL pledged against the facility obtained by Gupta Global Resources Private Limited. This investment is carried at fair value of ₹ Nil, as at April 1, 2015.

(b) Birlasoft Limited and KPIT Technologies Limited

The Company had invested into 613,000 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each of KPIT Technologies Limited. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, has by its order approved the composite scheme of arrangement (Scheme), amongst Birlasoft (India) Limited, KPIT Technologies Limited, KPIT Engineering Limited and their respective shareholders. Pursuant to the Scheme, the engineering business of KPIT Technologies Limited has been transferred to KPIT Engineering Limited.

Pursuant to the order, Birlasoft (India) Limited has merged with KPIT Technologies Limited and KPIT Technologies has been renamed as "Birlasoft Limited. KPIT Engineering Limited has been renamed as "KPIT Technologies Limited".

Pursuant to the Scheme, the Company has received 1 equity share of KPIT Technologies Ltd. of ₹ 10/- each for 1 equity share of Birlasoft Ltd. of ₹ 2/- each. The ratio of cost of acquisition per share of Birlasoft Ltd. and KPIT Technologies Ltd. is 56.64% to 43.36%.

(c) Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted and unquoted equity securities and quoted debt securities. Refer note 47 for determination of their fair values.

(d) Investments at fair value through profit or loss (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted/unquoted equity and debt securities. Refer note 47 for determination of their fair values.

8. Loans

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties		
Loans to subsidiaries	179.92	183.50
Other loans		
Loans to employees	35.01	26.13
Total	**214.93**	**209.63**
Current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	27.72	27.98
Total	**27.72**	**27.98**

No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company, firms in which a director is a partner or private companies in which director is a director or a member either severally or jointly with any other person, except for loan to BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited. Refer notes 39 & 42 for further details.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

8. Loans (Contd.):

Loans are non derivative financial assets which generate fixed interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counter party.

9. Derivative instruments

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Cash flow hedges (FVTOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,097.84	476.63
Fair value hedges (FVTPL)		
Cross currency swap	78.13	-
Total	**1,175.97**	**476.63**
Current		
Cash flow hedges (FVTOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	650.59	1,245.80
Fair value hedges (FVTPL)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	156.38	-
Total	**806.97**	**1,245.80**

Derivative instruments at fair value through profit and loss and fair value through OCI reflect the positive change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast sales in US dollars (USD) and Euro (EUR).

10. Other financial assets

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Government grants*	966.91	695.86
Security deposits	387.67	345.35
Receivable for sale of property, plant and equipment	-	91.00
Deposits with original maturity for more than twelve months #	0.03	0.03
Total	**1,354.61**	**1,132.24**
Current		
Government grants*	961.14	1,021.17
Energy credit receivable - windmills	6.33	6.69
Interest accrued on fixed deposits etc.	84.42	5.31
Receivable for sale of property, plant and equipment	-	100.00
Recoverable from subsidiaries [Refer note 39]	163.68	275.82
Total	**1,215.57**	**1,408.99**

* Includes receivable against various schemes of export incentives and Industrial Promotion Subsidy (IPS) under Package Scheme of Incentives (PSI) 2007. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to the said government grants.

\# ₹ 0.03 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 0.03 million) in non-current portion pledged with the sales tax department.

11. Inventories

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Raw materials and components [includes items lying with third parties]	2,185.20	1,329.02
Work-in-progress [includes items lying with third parties]	3,232.55	2,471.29
Finished goods [includes items in transit]	892.76	524.97
Stores, spares and loose tools	1,062.55	907.14
Dies and dies under fabrication	151.93	114.08
Scrap	79.21	34.04
Total	**7,604.20**	**5,380.54**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

11. Inventories (Contd.)

During the year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 33.11 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 28.76 million) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

12. Trade receivables

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Unsecured		
Considered good	-	233.77
Total	**-**	**233.77**
Current		
Secured		
Considered good	68.49	157.98
	68.49	**157.98**
Unsecured		
Considered good (including related party receivables)	22,598.87	17,812.67
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	87.61	108.25
	22,686.48	**17,920.92**
Less :		
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts including expected credit loss)		
Credit impaired	87.61	108.25
Unsecured (Considered good)	83.77	62.62
	171.38	**170.87**
Total	**22,583.59**	**17,908.03**

No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, Refer note 39.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 240 days.

For details of debts due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, refer note 39.

The carrying amount of trade receivables includes receivables which are discounted with banks. The Company has transferred the relevant receivables to the discounting bank in exchange for cash. However, the Company has retained the late payment and credit risk. Accordingly, the Company continues to recognise the transferred assets in full in its balance sheet.

The amount repayable under the bill discounting arrangement is presented as borrowing. The relevant carrying amounts are as follows:

In ₹ Million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Transferred receivables	13,834.10	10,592.08
Associated secured borrowing **[bank loans - refer note 18]**	13,835.20	10,594.78

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

13. Cash and bank balances

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalent		
Balances with banks:		
In cash credit and current accounts	1,434.90	1,010.97
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	525.00	330.00
Cash on hand	0.66	0.87
Total	**1,960.56**	**1,341.84**
Other bank balances		
Earmarked balances (on unclaimed dividend accounts)	37.82	36.04
Deposits with original maturity of less than twelve months	1,700.00	499.00
Total	**1,737.82**	**535.04**

Bank deposits earns interest at fixed rates. Short-term deposits are generally made for varying periods between seven days to twelve months, depending on the cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective deposit rates.

14. Other assets

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Capital advances	2,001.88	1,381.61
Balances with government authorities	377.85	564.79
Other advances ***	152.44	-
Total	**2,532.17**	**1,946.40**
Current		
Balances with government authorities	1,766.47	2,031.07
Advance to suppliers	452.46	436.64
Other advances ***	515.00	358.79
Total	**2,733.93**	**2,826.50**

*** Includes ₹ 152.44 million as advance for investment in equity shares of subsidiary and prepaid expenses, sundry debit balances etc.

No advances are due from directors or other officers of the Company, firms in which a director is a partner or private companies in which director is a director or a member either severally or jointly with any other person.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Loans [Refer note 8]	242.65	237.61
Other financial assets [Refer note 10]	2,570.18	2,541.23
Trade receivables [Refer note 12]	22,583.59	18,141.80
Cash and cash equivalents [Refer note 13]	1,960.56	1,341.84
Other bank balances [Refer note 13]	1,737.82	535.04
Total	**29,094.80**	**22,797.52**

Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through OCI

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Investments [Refer note 7]	701.11	770.67
Derivative instruments [Refer note 9]	1,748.43	1,722.43
Total	**2,449.54**	**2,493.10**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

Break up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Investments [Refer note 7]	13,479.21	14,072.60
Derivative instruments [Refer note 9]	234.51	-
Total	**13,713.72**	**14,072.60**

15. Equity share capital

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorized shares (No.)		
975,000,000 (March 31, 2018 : 975,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each	1,950.00	1,950.00
43,000,000 (March 31, 2018 : 43,000,000) cumulative non convertible preference shares of ₹ 10/- each	430.00	430.00
2,000,000 (March 31, 2018 : 2,000,000) unclassified shares of ₹ 10/- each	20.00	20.00
Issued (No.)		
465,768,492 (March 31, 2018 : 465,768,492) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each	931.54	931.54
Subscribed and fully paid-up (No.)		
465,588,632 (March 31, 2018 : 465,588,632) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each	931.18	931.18
Add:		
172,840 (March 31, 2018 : 172,840) forfeited equity shares comprising of 15,010 equity shares (March 31, 2018: 15,010) of ₹ 2/- each (amount partly paid In ₹ 1/- each) and 157,830 equity shares (March 31, 2018 : 157,830) of ₹ 2/- each (amount partly paid In ₹ 0.50 each)	0.09	0.09
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**931.27**	**931.27**

(a) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of issued equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(b) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No.	In ₹ Million	No.	In ₹ Million
At the beginning of the year	465,588,63	931.18	232,794,316	465.59
Issued during the year **[Refer note 16(c)(ii)]**	-	-	232,794,316	465.59
Outstanding at the end of the year	465,588,632	931.18	465,588,632	931.18

(c) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

The Company being ultimate holding company, there are no shares held by any other holding, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates.

(d) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	No.	No.
Equity shares alloted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalisation of capital redemption reserve and securities premium account during the year ended March 31, 2018	232,794,316	232,794,316

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

15. Equity share capital (Contd.):

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

Name of the Shareholder*	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No.	% of Holding	No.	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 2/- each fully paid				
Kalyani Investment Company Limited	63,312,190	13.60	63,312,190	13.60
Sundaram Trading and Investment Private Limited	55,240,174	11.87	55,160,174	11.85
KSL Holdings Private Limited	46,285,740	9.94	46,285,740	9.94

* The shareholding information has been extracted from the records of the Company including register of shareholders/members and is based on legal ownership of shares.

(f) Shares reserved for issue under option [Refer note 16(c)(ii)]

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	No.	No.
4,680 (March 31, 2018 : 4,680) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each out of the bonus issue and previous issue of equity shares on a right basis together with 234 (March 31, 2018 : 234) detachable warrants entitled to subscription of 2,340 (March 31, 2018 : 2,340) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each, have been kept in abeyance and reserve for issue pending adjudication of title to the pre right holding.	7,020	7,020

(g) Global depository receipts

The Company had issued 3,636,500 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (later sub-divided into 18,182,500 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each) in April 2005 represented by 3,636,500 Global Depository Receipts (GDR) (on sub division 18,182,500 GDRs) evidencing "Master GDR Certificates" at a price of USD 27.50 per GDR (including premium). GDRs outstanding as at year end are 18,400 (March 31, 2018 : 18,400). The funds raised had been utilized towards the object of the issue.

Holders of GDRs will have no voting rights or other direct rights of a shareholder with respect to the shares underlying the GDRs.

16. Other equity

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Capital reserves		
Special capital incentive [Refer note 16(a)]		
Balance as per the last financial statements	2.50	2.50
Closing balance	**2.50**	**2.50**
Warrants subscription money [Refer note 16(b)]		
Balance as per the last financial statements	13.00	13.00
Closing balance	**13.00**	**13.00**
Closing balance	**15.50**	**15.50**
Capital redemption reserve [Refer note 16(c)(i)]		
Balance as per the last financial statements	-	300.00
Less: Utilised for bonus share issue **[Refer note 16(c)(ii)]**	-	300.00
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Securities premium [Refer note 16(d)]		
Balance as per the last financial statements	6,930.89	7,096.48
Less: Utilised for bonus share issue **[Refer note 16(c)(ii)]**	-	165.59
Closing balance	**6,930.89**	**6,930.89**
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account (FCMITDA) [Refer note 2.2(b)]		
Balance as per the last financial statements	(44.92)	(226.84)
Add: Arising during the year (loss)	(197.19)	(18.26)
Less: Adjusted during the year	(218.21)	(200.18)
Closing balance	**(23.90)**	**(44.92)**
carried over	6,922.49	6,901.47

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

16. Other equity (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
brought over	6,922.49	6,901.47
Hedge reserve [Refer note 2.2(r)]		
Balance as per the last financial statements	1,096.37	2,208.80
Add: Arising during the year	827.37	282.15
Less: Adjusted during the year	794.08	1,394.58
Closing balance	**1,129.66**	**1,096.37**
General reserve		
Balance as per the last financial statements	3,130.48	3,030.48
Add: Amount transferred from surplus balance in the statement of profit and loss	100.00	100.00
Closing balance	**3,230.48**	**3,130.48**
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per the last financial statements	**34,083.21**	**29,429.22**
Add:		
- Net profit for the year	10,712.81	7,072.95
- Items of OCI :		
(1) Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations	(51.69)	36.24
(2) Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	(69.56)	166.47
	10,591.56	**7,275.66**
Less:		
- Final equity dividend of previous year	1,163.97	1,163.97
- Tax on final equity dividend of previous year	239.26	236.96
- Interim equity dividend	1,163.97	931.18
- Tax on interim equity dividend	239.26	189.56
- Transfer to general reserve	100.00	100.00
	2,906.46	**2,621.67**
Closing balance	**41,768.31**	**34,083.21**
Total	**53,050.94**	**45,211.53**

(a) Special capital incentive:

Special capital incentive is created during the financial year 1999-2000, amounting to ₹ 2.50 million under the 1988 Package Scheme of Incentives.

(b) Warrants subscription money:

The Company had issued and allotted to Qualified Institutional Buyers, 10,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each at a price of ₹ 272/- per share aggregating to ₹ 2,720 million on April 28, 2010, simultaneous with the issue of 1,760, 10.75% Non Convertible Debentures (NCD) of a face value of ₹ 1,000,000/- at par, together with 6,500,000 warrants at a price of ₹ 2/- each entitling the holder of each warrant to subscribe for 1 equity share of ₹ 2/- each at a price of ₹ 272/- at any time within 3 years form the date of allotment. Following completion of three years term, the subscription money received on issue of warrants was credited to capital reserve as the same is not refundable / adjustable. Further the warrants had lapsed and ceased to be valid from April 28, 2013.

(c) Capital redemption reserve:

(i) Capital redemption reserve was created by amount setting aside on redemption of preference shares.

(ii) During the previous year, the Company had issued bonus shares in the proportion of 1:1 i.e. 1 (one) bonus equity share of ₹ 2/- each for every 1 (one) fully paid-up equity share held (including GDR holders) which was approved by the shareholders of the Company on September 24, 2017 through Postal Ballot/e-voting. Consequently, on October 03, 2017, the Company had allotted 232,794,316 Equity shares of ₹ 2/- each fully paid-up, to the shareholders of the Company as at the record date by transferring equivalent amount from "Capital redemption reserve" and "Securities premium account" to "Share capital".

(d) Securities premium account:

Securities premium account is utilised for issue of bonus equity shares. The same was utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

17. Distribution made and proposed to be made

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid :		
Final dividend		
For the year ended on March 31, 2018 : ₹ 2.50 per share (March 31, 2017 : ₹ 5.00 per share)	1,163.97	1,163.97
DDT on final dividend	239.26	236.96
Interim dividend		
For the year ended on March 31, 2019 : ₹ 2.50 per share (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 2.00 per share)	1,163.97	931.18
DDT on interim dividend	239.26	189.56
Proposed dividend on equity shares :		
Final dividend		
For the year ended on March 31, 2019 : ₹ 2.50 per share (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 2.50 per share)	1,163.97	1,163.97
DDT on proposed dividend	239.26	239.26

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

18. Borrowings

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current borrowings		
- Term loans from banks		
Foreign currency term loans (unsecured)		
On syndication basis [Refer note 18(a)]	3,472.35	4,237.19
On bilateral basis [Refer note 18(a)]	10,706.56	4,857.48
- Other loans (secured)		
GITA R&D project loan [Refer note 18(c)]	2.68	3.35
Total	**14,181.59**	**9,098.02**
Current borrowings		
- Current maturity of term loans from banks		
Foreign currency term loans (unsecured)		
On syndication basis [Refer note 18(a)]	1,023.05	3,898.88
On bilateral basis [Refer note 18(a)]	465.91	-
Buyers line of credit for import of goods [Refer note 18(b)]	-	434.58
- Current maturity of other loans (secured)		
GITA R&D project loan [Refer note 18(c)]	0.67	-
- From banks		
Foreign currency loans		
Preshipment packing credit (secured) [Refer note 18(d)(i)]	361.68	149.77
Preshipment packing credit (unsecured) [Refer note 18(d)(i)]	97.51	-
Bill discounting with banks (secured) [Refer note 18(d)(ii)]	3,269.85	2,807.75
Bill discounting with banks (unsecured) [Refer note 18(d)(ii)]	4,598.68	6,506.31
Rupee loans		
Cash credit (secured) [Refer note 18(d)(iii)]	0.06	316.21
Preshipment packing credit (secured) [Refer note 18(d)(i)]	1,475.40	485.11
Preshipment packing credit (unsecured) [Refer note 18(d)(i)]	450.00	120.11
Bill discounting with banks (secured) [Refer note 18(d)(ii)]	1,657.81	959.57
Bill discounting with banks (unsecured) [Refer note 18(d)(ii)]	4,308.86	321.15
Total	**17,709.48**	**15,999.44**
Less: Amount disclosed in other current financial liabilities [Refer note 19]	1,489.63	4,333.46
Total	**16,219.85**	**11,665.98**
Total secured loans	6,768.15	4,721.76
Total unsecured loans	25,122.92	20,375.70
	31,891.07	**25,097.46**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

18. Borrowings (Contd.):

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

In ₹ Million

	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings
Balance as on April 1, 2017	**16,321.30**	**7,903.47**
Net cash flows	(5,488.23)	5,154.90
Foreign exchange differences	832.91	323.81
Regroup from non-current to current	4,345.83	(4,345.83)
Others	(12.37)	61.67
Balance as on March 31, 2018	**15,999.44**	**9,098.02**
Net cash flows	(124.63)	6,399.40
Foreign exchange differences	332.67	206.26
Regroup from non-current to current	1,503.98	(1,503.98)
Others	(1.98)	(18.11)
Balance as on March 31, 2019	**17,709.48**	**14,181.59**

(a) Foreign currency term loans

Foreign currency term loans on syndicated and bilateral basis (Unsecured)

Repayable in half yearly / yearly instalments along with interest ranging from LIBOR + 65 bps to LIBOR + 115 bps p.a. and EURIBOR + 60 bps to EURIBOR + 95 bps p.a.

	Repayment schedule			
	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
Date of repayment	**USD in Million**	**In ₹ Million**	**USD in Million**	**In ₹ Million**
From				
- October 2017 (3 half yearly)	-	-	45.00	2,933.44
- March 2019 (3 yearly)	35.00	2,420.60	50.00	3,259.38
- August 2021 (3 yearly)	30.00	2,074.80	30.00	1,955.63
- October 2021 (3 yearly)	50.00	3,458.00	50.00	3,259.38
	EUR in Million	**In ₹ Million**	**EUR in Million**	**In ₹ Million**
- August 2020 (3 yearly)	20.00	1,553.04	20.00	1,616.36
- May 2022 (3 yearly)	40.00	3,106.08	-	-
- February 2020 (5 yearly)	40.00	3,106.08	-	-

(b) Buyers line of credit for import of goods from banks (Unsecured)

Balance outstanding USD Nil (₹ Nil) (March 31, 2018 : USD 6.67 Million (₹ 434.58 million))

Repaid fully with interest @ LIBOR + 115 bps p.a.

(c) GITA R&D project loan (Secured)

The loan is secured by bank guarantee executed by the Company in favour of Global Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA) which is repayable in 5 yearly instalments from March 2020, along with interest @ 12.00% p.a. only on 67% of the principal amount and balance amount is interest free.

(d) Working Capital Loans

(i) Preshipment packing credit

The secured loan is secured against hypothecation of inventories and trade receivables.

Preshipment packing credit - Rupee (secured and unsecured) is repayable within 30 days to 180 days and carries interest @ 7.50% p.a.

Preshipment packing credit - foreign currency (secured and unsecured) is repayable within 30 days to 180 days and carries interest @ LIBOR + 10 bps to LIBOR 90 bps p.a.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

18. Borrowings (Contd.):

(ii) Bill discounting with banks

The secured loan is secured against hypothecation of inventories and trade receivables.

Bill discounting (secured and unsecured) with banks is repayable within 30 to 210 days.

Rupee and Foreign bill discounting (secured and unsecured) with banks carries interest at 7.50% p.a. and LIBOR + 10 bps to LIBOR 125 bps p.a. and EURIBOR + 10 bps to EURIBOR 60 bps p.a respectively.

(iii) Cash credits (secured)

The loan is secured against hypothecation of inventories and trade receivables.

Cash credit is repayable on demand and carries interest @ 8.35% to 14.00% p.a.

19. Other financial liabilities

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other non-current financial liabilities		
Voluntary retirement scheme compensation (at amortised cost)	1.10	1.98
Derivative liability *	-	151.68
Total	**1.10**	**153.66**
Other current financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	40.65	57.10
Payables for capital goods	755.81	444.91
Security deposits	85.28	84.98
Directors commission	6.45	6.25
Current maturities of long term loans [Refer note 18]	1,489.63	4,333.46
Investor Education and Protection Fund (as and when due) #		
- Unpaid dividend	37.48	35.70
- Unpaid matured deposits	0.04	0.04
Voluntary retirement scheme compensation	0.88	5.32
Total	**2,416.22**	**4,967.76**

* Derivative instruments as fair value through profit or loss reflect change in fair value of those instruments that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, neverthless intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk expected on repayment.

includes unpaid due to litigation

20. Provisions

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity [Refer note 37(a)]	115.09	143.57
Provision for special gratuity [Refer note 37(b)]	104.03	51.02
Provision for employees' provident fund [Refer note 37(c)]	31.86	-
Total	**250.98**	**194.59**
Current		
Provision for gratuity [Refer note 37(a)]	99.50	94.00
Provision for special gratuity [Refer note 37(b)]	9.42	10.62
Provision for leave benefits	301.42	263.47
Provision for expected losses [Refer note 32(a)(i)]	30.91	210.00
Total	**441.25**	**578.09**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

21. Income and deferred taxes

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

Statement of profit and loss :

In ₹ Million

Profit or loss section	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	5,350.68	4,161.42
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	167.29	72.33
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**5,517.97**	**4,233.75**

In ₹ Million

OCI section	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI:		
Net loss/(gain) on revaluation of cash flow hedges	17.88	(580.08)
Net (gain)/loss on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(27.76)	19.47
Income tax charged to OCI	(9.88)	(560.61)

In ₹ Million

Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Accounting profit before tax from operations	16,230.78	11,306.70
Applicable income tax rate of 34.944% (March 31, 2018: 34.608%)	5,671.68	3,913.02
Exempt income	-	(53.98)
Tax allowances	(122.90)	(82.36)
Exceptional items	-	460.93
Difference due to change in applicable statutory tax rate	-	19.04
Other disallowances	(30.81)	(22.90)
At the effective income tax rate of 34.00% (March 31, 2018: 37.44%)	**5,517.97**	**4,233.75**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**5,517.97**	**4,233.75**

Major components of deferred tax as at March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018:

In ₹ Million

Deferred tax liability (net)	Balance Sheet	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Accelerated depreciation	2,720.71	2,556.30
Fair valuation of cash flow hedges	606.78	588.90
Other deductible temporary differences	(625.44)	(600.56)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**2,702.05**	**2,544.64**

Major components of deferred tax for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018:

In ₹ Million

Deferred tax expense/(income)	Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	164.41	216.14
Other deductible temporary differences	2.87	(143.81)
Deferred tax expense	**167.28**	**72.33**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

21. Income and deferred taxes (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets	(635.61)	(612.29)
Deferred tax liabilities	3,337.66	3,156.93
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**2,702.05**	**2,544.64**

In ₹ Million

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance	**2,544.64**	**3,032.92**
Tax income during the period recognised in profit or loss	167.29	72.33
Tax (expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(9.88)	(560.61)
Closing balance	**2,702.05**	**2,544.64**

(a) The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(b) During the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company has paid dividend to its shareholders. This has resulted in payment of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) to the taxation authorities. The Company believes that DDT represents additional payment to taxation authority on behalf of the shareholders. Hence, DDT paid is charged to equity.

(c) The Company has tax losses which arose due to capital loss of ₹ 199.60 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 148.21 million) that are available for offsetting for eight years against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. This loss will expire in eight years from the end of the respective year to which it pertains.

(d) Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the above mentioned loss as they may not be used to offset taxable profits, they have arisen on account of loss on sale of investment and there are no other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit would increase by ₹ 69.75 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 51.79 million).

22. Trade payables

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables (including acceptances)		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer note 43]	58.17	44.92
Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including related parties payables)	8,060.57	6,843.74
Total	**8,118.74**	**6,888.66**

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 60 to 90 days terms.
- Other payables (under note 19 and 23) are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 90 days.
- For terms and conditions with related parties, Refer note 39.

The above amount of trade payables is net off certain advances given to suppliers amounting to ₹ 2,070.00 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 1,820 million). The Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the advance against the respective payables. The Company intends to settle these amounts on a net basis.

23. Other liabilities

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Contract liabilities (Advance from customers) $	380.44	685.58
Employee contributions and recoveries payable	74.53	62.02
Statutory dues payable including tax deducted at source #	255.11	359.68
Others*	15.48	11.84
Total	**725.56**	**1,119.12**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

23. Other liabilities (Contd.):

$ The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received on contracts entered with customers for which performance obligations are yet to be performed, therefore, revenue will be recognized when the goods are passed on to the customers.

Includes payable with respect to GST, LBT, Gram Panchayat Tax, With holding taxes, provident fund etc.

* Others includes rent received in advance, rent equalisation reserve and miscellaneous liabilities.

In ₹ Million

Break up of the financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other non-current financial liabilities **[Refer note 19]**	-	151.68

In ₹ Million

Break up of the financial liabilities at amortized cost	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings (Non-current) **[Refer note 18]**	14,181.59	9,098.02
Borrowings (Current) **[Refer note 18]**	16,219.85	11,665.98
Other non-current financial liabilities **[Refer note 19]**	1.10	1.98
Other current financial liabilities **[Refer note 19]**	2,416.22	4,967.76
Trade payables **[Refer note 22]**	8,118.74	6,888.66
Total financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	**40,937.50**	**32,622.40**

For the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 51

24. Revenue from operations

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Sale of products (including excise duty)*		
- Sale of goods#	60,502.75	50,198.15
- Tooling income#	131.70	105.54
Total sale of products	**60,634.45**	**50,303.69**
Sale of services		
- Job work charges	313.84	327.22
Other operating revenues		
- Manufacturing scrap (including excise duty)*#	2,529.15	1,851.17
- Government grants - export incentives [Refer note 10]	1,673.77	1,176.63
- Sale of electricity/REC - Windmills	48.69	70.73
	4,251.61	**3,098.53**
Total	**65,199.90**	**53,729.44**
Geographical Markets		
- Within India	27,941.46	24,017.71
- Outside India	37,258.44	29,711.73
Revenue from operations	**65,199.90**	**53,729.44**

* Revenue from operations for periods up to June 30, 2017 includes excise duty. From July 01, 2017 onwards the excise duty and most indirect taxes in India have been replaced with Goods and Service Tax (GST). The Company collects GST on behalf of the Government. Hence, GST is not included in revenue from operations. In view of the aforesaid change in indirect taxes, revenue from operations for the year ended March 31, 2019 is not comparable with March 31, 2018.

Revenue from operations net of excise duty for previous year was ₹ 51,585.06 million.

Sale of products includes excise duty collected from customers of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 569.80 million).

Sale of goods includes F.O.B. value of export of ₹ 36,848.84 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 29,321.31 million).

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

24. Revenue from operations (Contd.):

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from

In ₹ Million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	611.74
Performance obligations satisfied in previous year	-

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

In ₹ Million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	65,199.90
Less: Adjustments	
- Government grants - export incentives	1,673.77
	63,526.13
Add: Adjustments	
- Sale of property, plant and equipment	153.93
Revenue from contract with customers	**63,680.06**
Less: Adjustments	459.10
Revenue as per contracted price	**63,220.96**

25. Other income

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Dividend income from investments	1.47	228.47
Dividend income from subsidiary company	79.36	-
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments (FVTPL)	714.75	461.23
Net gain on sale of financial instruments	125.64	52.57
Government grant *	97.51	62.56
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	30.13	19.60
Interest income on		
- Fixed deposits and others**	179.47	149.41
- Loans to subsidiaries	13.02	11.48
Rent (Refer note 35(b))	8.64	4.61
Gain on sale/discard of property, plant and equipments (net)	134.01	34.17
Miscellaneous income ***	276.17	162.83
Total	**1,660.17**	**1,186.93**

* Includes Government grants received as part of the Packaged Scheme of Incentives for the purpose of capital investment in designated areas and also includes government grant on preshipment credit and bill discounting where the Company has availed the benefit of interest equalisation scheme of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest on borrowings is accounted for on gross basis in note 30. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

** Includes interest on account of unwinding of security deposits.

*** Miscellaneous income includes sundry sale, discount received, miscellaneous recovery etc.

26. Cost of raw materials and components consumed

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Inventory at the beginning of the year [Refer note 11]	1,329.02	721.87
Add: Purchases	26,425.02	19,758.92
Less: Inventory as at end of the year [Refer note 11]	2,185.20	1,329.02
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	**25,568.84**	**19,151.77**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

27. (Increase) in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, dies and scrap

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Inventories at the end of the year [Refer note 11]		
Work-in-progress [includes items lying with third parties]	3,232.55	2,471.29
Finished goods [includes items in transit]	892.76	524.97
Dies and dies under fabrication	151.93	114.08
Scrap	79.21	34.04
	4,356.45	**3,144.38**
Inventories at the beginning of the year [Refer note 11]		
Work-in-progress [includes items lying with third parties]	2,471.29	2,190.87
Finished goods [includes items in transit]	524.97	535.65
Dies and dies under fabrication	114.08	117.90
Scrap	34.04	18.33
	3,144.38	**2,862.75**
Total	**(1,212.07)**	**(281.63)**

28. Employee benefits expense

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus (including managing and whole time director's remuneration)	4,149.49	3,728.48
Contributions to provident and other funds / scheme #	188.51	173.20
Gratuity expense [Refer note 37(a)]	65.46	54.59
Special gratuity expense [Refer note 37(b)]	4.85	6.33
Employee voluntary retirement scheme compensation	-	1.31
Staff welfare expenses	454.55	395.09
Total	**4,862.86**	**4,359.00**

Other funds/scheme includes contribution towards early retirement scheme and ESI scheme.

29. Depreciation and amortization expense

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation on tangible assets [Refer note 3]	3,388.13	3,000.33
Amortization on intangible assets [Refer note 5]	78.18	67.16
Total	**3,466.31**	**3,067.49**

30. Finance costs

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest on bank facilities *	766.17	594.63
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs **	224.31	176.51
Others #	33.57	77.24
Total	**1,024.05**	**848.38**

* Includes unwinding impact of transactions cost on borrowings

** Represents exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Others includes interest on advance from customers, net interest expense on defined benefit plans [Refer note 37] etc.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

31. Other expenses

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018
Consumption of stores, spares and tools		3,298.04	2,881.80
Machinings / Subcontracting charges		2,306.87	1,530.37
Power, fuel and water	4,710.87		3,819.93
Less: Credit for energy generated	82.38		44.25
		4,628.49	**3,775.68**
Repairs and maintenance			
- Building repairs and road maintenance		121.00	112.65
- Plant and machinery		553.85	520.94
Rent (Refer note 35)		53.62	46.60
Rates and taxes		31.17	29.69
Insurance		86.99	75.06
CSR expenditure (Refer note 45)		107.63	218.45
Legal and professional fees		753.55	628.49
Commission		49.79	44.51
Donations		166.73	12.58
Packing material		1,039.95	871.32
Freight forwarding charges		1,061.71	891.54
Directors' fees and travelling expenses		3.50	3.73
Commission to directors other than managing and whole time directors		6.45	6.25
Provision for doubtful debts and advances (includes expected credit loss)		54.82	50.00
Bad debts / advances written off		62.37	50.61
Exchange difference (net) *		(300.12)	394.73
Payment to auditors (Refer note 31(a))		17.77	15.49
Miscellaneous expenses **		2,815.12	2,402.32
Total		**16,919.30**	**14,562.81**

* Includes MTM (gain)/loss on derivatives amounting to ₹ (230.00) million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 151.68 million) and foreign exchange (gain)/ loss amounting to ₹ 61.08 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 256.45 million) on account of differential reinstatement of foreign exchange loans.

** Miscellaneous expenses includes labour charges, travelling expenses, printing, stationery, postage, telephone etc.

(a) Payment to auditors

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	10.83	10.75
- Limited review	3.50	3.30
- Others (including certification fees)	2.92	0.62
Reimbursement of expenses	0.52	0.82
Total	**17.77**	**15.49**

(b) Capitalization of expenditure

The Company has capitalised the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment/capital work in progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised by the Company.

In ₹ Million

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	24.94	21.86
Consumption of stores and spares	4.61	3.45
Others	4.69	2.82
	34.24	**28.13**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

32. Exceptional items

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Provision for diminution in value of investment in subsidiary and joint venture [Refer note 32]	-	(896.29)
Provision for advance to subsidiary [Refer note 32]	-	(225.76)
Provision for expected losses [Refer note 32(a)]	-	(210.00)
Total	**-**	**(1,332.05)**

(a) Provision for diminution in value of investments in subsidiary and joint venture (JV), advances and expected losses

(i) BF Infrastructure Limited (BFIL, India) - Subsidiary

BFIL had invested, as a minority partner, in two Oil Block exploration contracts awarded by the Government of India. Minimum work program (MWP) as well as testing of explored wells was completed during the previous year. Based on testing result of the wells and its techno-economic viability, BFIL had decided not to proceed beyond MWP stage and had provided for all expenditure (including intangible under development) pertaining to MWP in the previous year.

Accordingly, considering the financial position of the subsidiary, the Company had provided an amount of ₹ 869.84 million towards diminution in carrying cost of its investments and ₹ 225.76 million towards diminution in carrying cost of its advances given in the previous year.

Further, the Company had provided for a loss of ₹ 210.00 million relating to additional and final MWP payment to be made for the said oil block exploration contracts by the subsidiary.

(ii) BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited (BFNTPCESL) - JV

Considering BFNTPCESL had proceeded with liquidation of business, the Company had provided an amount of ₹ 26.45 million towards diminution in carrying cost of its investments in previous year.

33. Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

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

In ₹ Million

During the year ended March 31, 2019	Cash flow hedge reserve	FVTOCI reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	Retained earnings	Income tax / Deferred tax effect	Total
Foreign exchange revaluation differences	-	-	21.02	-	-	21.02
Currency forward contracts	1,271.78	-	-	-	(444.41)	827.37
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	(1,220.61)	-	-	-	426.53	(794.08)
Gain / (Loss) on FVTOCI financial assets	-	(69.56)	-	-	-	(69.56)
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(79.45)	27.76	(51.69)
Total	**51.17**	**(69.56)**	**21.02**	**(79.45)**	**9.88**	**(66.94)**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

33. Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

During the year ended March 31, 2018	Cash flow hedge reserve	FVTOCI reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference acount	Retained earnings	Income tax / Deferred tax effect	Total
Foreign exchange revaluation differences	-	-	181.92	-	-	181.92
Currency forward contracts	440.13	-	-	-	(157.98)	282.15
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	(2,132.64)	-	-	-	738.06	(1,394.58)
Gain / (Loss) on FVTOCI financial assets	-	166.47	-	-	-	166.47
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	55.71	(19.47)	36.24
Total	**(1,692.51)**	**166.47**	**181.92**	**55.71**	**560.61**	**(727.80)**

34. Earnings per equity share

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Numerator for basic and diluted EPS			
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders (in ₹ million)	(A)	10,712.81	7,072.95
Denominator for basic EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	(B)	465,588,632	465,588,632
Denominator for diluted EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	(C)	465,588,632	465,588,632
Basic earnings per share of face value of ₹ 2/- each (in ₹)	(A/B)	23.00	15.19
Diluted earnings per share of face value of ₹ 2/- each (in ₹)	(A/C)	23.00	15.19

35. Leases

(a) Operating leases : Company as lessee

The Company has entered into agreements in the nature of lease/leave and license agreement with different lessors/licensors for the purpose of establishment of office premises/residential accommodations etc. These are generally in the nature of operating lease/leave and license. There are no transactions in the nature of sublease. Period of agreements is between 1 to 10 years and renewal at the options of the lessee. There are no restrictions placed upon the Company by entering into these leases.

The lease rentals charged during the period are as under:

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year		
On cancellable leases	40.84	34.16
On non-cancellable leases	12.78	12.44
Total	**53.62**	**46.60**

The Company has entered into non-cancellable operating leases for building, with lease term of 3 years. The Company has an option to extend the lease by mutual consent. The lease includes escalation clause. Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at March 31 are, as follows:

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year		
Within one year	14.06	13.21
After one year but not more than five years	15.47	30.51
More than five years	-	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

35. Leases (Contd.):

(b) Operating leases : Company as lessor

The Company has entered into agreements/arrangement in the nature of lease/sub-lease agreement with different lessees for the purpose of land & building. These are generally in the nature of operating lease. Period of agreements/arrangement are generally for three years to ten years and cancellable with a notice of thirty days to six months and renewal at the options of the lessee/lessor.

The lease rentals received during the period are as under:

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Minimum lease rentals recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year		
On cancellable leases	8.64	4.61
On non-cancellable leases	-	-
Total	**8.64**	**4.61**

36. Segment information

In accordance with paragraph 4 of notified Ind AS 108 "Operating segments", the Company has disclosed segment information only on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

(a) Gratuity plan

Funded scheme

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the employee's length of service and salary at retirement age. Employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In case of certain category of employees who have completed 10 years of service, gratuity is calculated based on 30 days salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service and cap for gratuity is 20 years. The scheme is funded with insurance companies in the form of a qualifying insurance policies.

Risk exposure and asset-liability matching

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as company take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments.

1) Liability risks

a) Asset-liability mismatch risk

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the Company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements.

b) Discount rate risk

Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

c) Future salary escalation and inflation risk

Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

2) Asset risks

All plan assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by a public sector insurer viz. LIC of India and other insurance companies. LIC and other insurance companies has a sovereign guarantee and have been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The Company has opted for a traditional fund wherein all assets are invested primarily in risk averse markets. The Company has no control over the management of funds but this option provides a high level of safety for the total corpus. The same account is maintained for both the investment and claim settlement and hence 100% liquidity is ensured and also interest rate and inflation risk are taken care of.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd,):

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plans.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plan is shown below:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14) ult	IALM(2006-08) ult
Discount rate	7.70%	7.70%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.70%	7.20%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	7.00%	7.00%
Expected average remaining working lives (in years)	12.22	7.44
Withdrawal rate (based on grade and age of employees)		
Age upto 30 years	5.00%	12.00%
Age 31 - 44 years	5.00%	12.00%
Age 45 - 50 years	5.00%	8.00%
Age above 50 years	5.00%	8.00%

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation recognised in balance sheet are as follows: In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	855.00	799.68
Interest expense	64.84	55.90
Current service cost	65.46	54.59
Benefits (paid)	(25.76)	(46.52)
Remeasurements on obligation [Actuarial (Gain) / Loss]	1.46	(8.65)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**961.00**	**855.00**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets recognised in the balance sheet are as follows: In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening fair value of plan assets	617.43	529.65
Interest income	50.38	39.84
Contributions	99.50	94.00
Benefits paid	(25.76)	(46.52)
Remeasurements	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	4.86	0.46
Closing fair value of plan assets	**746.41**	**617.43**
Actual return on plan assets	55.25	40.30

Net Interest (Income)/Expense

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest (Income) / Expense – Obligation	64.84	55.90
Interest (Income) / Expense – Plan assets	(50.38)	(39.84)
Net Interest (Income) / Expense for the period	**14.46**	**16.06**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd,):

Remeasurement for the period [Actuarial (Gain)/loss]

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Experience (Gain) / Loss on plan liabilities	17.01	(24.58)
Demographic (Gain) / Loss on plan liabilities	(15.55)	-
Financial (Gain) / Loss on plan liabilities	-	15.92
Experience (Gain) / Loss on plan assets	(1.59)	(3.77)
Financial (Gain) / Loss on plan assets	(3.27)	3.32

Amount recognised in statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Remeasurement for the period-Obligation (Gain)/Loss	1.46	(8.65)
Remeasurement for the period-Plan assets (Gain)/Loss	(4.86)	(0.46)
Total Remeasurement cost/(credit) for the period recognised in OCI	**(3.40)**	**(9.11)**

The amounts to be recognised in the Balance Sheet

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	(961.00)	(855.00)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	746.41	617.43
Net asset / (liability) to be recognised in balance sheet	**(214.59)**	**(237.57)**

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	65.46	54.59
Net Interest (Income) / Expense (Refer note 30)	14.46	16.06
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**79.92**	**70.65**

Reconciliation of net asset/(liability) recognised:

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the beginning of the period	(237.57)	(270.03)
Company's contributions	99.50	94.00
Expense recognised for the year	(79.92)	(70.65)
Amount recognised in OCI	3.40	9.11
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the end of the period	**(214.59)**	**(237.57)**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 99.50 million to gratuity fund in the next year (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 94.00 million)

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Funds managed by insurer	100.00%	100.00%

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd.):

Sensitivity analysis :

A) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decrease/increase in Present value of obligation

In ₹ Million

Discount rate	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Decrease by 1%	1,042.46	904.80
Increase by 1%	889.87	810.03

B) Impact of change in salary increase rate when base assumption is decrease/increase in Present value of obligation

In ₹ Million

Salary increment rate	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Decrease by 1%	896.49	816.77
Increase by 1%	1,033.26	896.49

C) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decrease/increase in Present value of obligation

In ₹ Million

Withdrawal rate	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Decrease by 1%	962.95	854.28
Increase by 1%	959.49	855.77

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

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The followings are the expected benefit payments to the defined benefit plan in future years : In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Within one year	136.01	177.15
After one year but not more than five years	313.75	392.02
After five years but not more than ten years	507.58	461.88

Weighted average duration of the plan (based on discounted cash flows using mortality, withdrawal and interest rate) is 6.88 years.

(b) Special gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit special gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every eligible employee who has completed ten years of service gets an additional gratuity on departure which will be salary of specified months based on last drawn basic salary. The scheme is unfunded.

1) Liability risks

a) Asset-liability mismatch risk

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the Company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements.

b) Discount rate risk

Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd.):

c) Future salary escalation and inflation risk

Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

2) Unfunded plan risk

This represents unmanaged risk and a growing liability. There is an inherent risk here that the Company may default on paying the benefits in adverse circumstances. Funding the plan removes volatility in the Company's financials and also benefit risk through return on the funds made available for the plan.

The principal assumptions used in determining special gratuity for the Company's plan is shown below:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14) ult	IALM(2006-08) ult
Discount rate	7.70%	7.70%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	7.00%	7.00%
Expected average remaining working lives (in years)	12.43	7.17
Withdrawal rate (based on grade and age of employees)		
Age upto 30 years	5.00%	12.00%
Age 31 - 44 years	5.00%	12.00%
Age 45 - 50 years	5.00%	8.00%
Age above 50 years	5.00%	8.00%

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation recognised in balance sheet are as follows:

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	61.64	60.40
Interest expense	4.61	4.09
Current service cost	4.85	6.33
Benefits (paid)	(3.57)	(7.18)
Remeasurements on obligation [Actuarial (Gain) / Loss]	45.92	(2.00)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**113.45**	**61.64**

Net Interest (Income)/Expense

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest (Income) / Expense – Obligation	4.61	4.09
Interest (Income) / Expense – Plan assets	-	-
Net Interest (Income) / Expense for the period	**4.61**	**4.09**

Remeasurement for the period [Actuarial (Gain)/loss]

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Experience (Gain) / Loss on plan liabilities	43.93	(3.38)
Demographic (Gain) / Loss on plan liabilities	1.99	-
Financial (Gain) / Loss on plan liabilities	-	1.38
Experience (Gain) / Loss on plan assets	-	-
Financial (Gain) / Loss on plan assets	-	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd.):

Amount recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive Income (OCI)

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Remeasurement for the period-Obligation (Gain)/Loss	45.92	(2.00)
Remeasurement for the period-Plan assets (Gain)/Loss	-	-
Total Remeasurement cost/(credit) for the period recognised in OCI	**45.92**	**(2.00)**

The amounts to be recognised in the Balance Sheet

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	(113.45)	(61.64)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	-	-
Net Asset / (liability) to be recognised in balance sheet	**(113.45)**	**(61.64)**

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost (Refer note 28)	4.85	6.33
Net Interest (Income) / Expense (Refer note 30)	4.61	4.09
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**9.46**	**10.42**

Reconciliation of Net Asset/(Liability) recognised:

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the beginning of the period	(61.64)	(60.40)
Company's contributions	-	-
Benefits directly paid by Company	3.57	7.18
Expense recognised for the year	(9.46)	(10.42)
Amount recognised in OCI	(45.92)	2.00
Net asset / (liability) recognised at the end of the period	**(113.45)**	**(61.64)**

The followings are the expected benefit payments to the defined benefit plan in future years :

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Within one year	9.42	9.80
After one year but not more than five years	23.87	35.59
After five years but not more than ten years	50.63	64.35

Weighted average duration of the plan (based on discounted cash flows using mortality, withdrawal and interest rate) is 10.73 years

Sensitivity analysis

A) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased/increased - Present value of obligation

In ₹ Million

Discount rate	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Decrease by 1%	126.43	65.74
Increase by 1%	102.46	57.99

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd.):

B) Impact of change in salary increase rate when base assumption is decreased/increased - Present value of obligation

In ₹ Million

Salary increment rate	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Decrease by 1%	103.25	58.46
Increase by 1%	125.24	65.14

C) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decreased/increased - Present value of obligation

In ₹ Million

Withdrawal rate	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Decrease by 1%	113.49	61.47
Increase by 1%	113.41	61.80

(C) Provident fund

In accordance with the law, all employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund. The Company operates two plans for its employees to provide employee benefits in the nature of provident fund, viz. defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan.

Under the defined contribution plan, provident fund is contributed to the government administered provident fund. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

Under the defined benefit plan, the Company contributes to the "Bharat Forge Company Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust". The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

The details of the defined benefit plan based on actuarial valuation report are as follows:

1) Liability risks:

a) Asset-liability mismatch risk

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the Company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence companies are encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

b) Discount rate risk

Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

c) Future salary escalation and inflation risk

Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

The principal assumptions used in determining provident fund liability/shortfall for the Company's plan is shown below:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14) ult	IALM(2006-08) ult
Discount rate	7.70%	7.70%
Interest rate declared by EPFO for the year	8.65%	8.55%
Yield spread	0.50%	0.50%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (in years)	12.85*	7.54*
Withdrawal rate		
Age upto 30 years	5.00%	12.00%
Age 31 - 44 years	5.00%	12.00%
Age 45 - 50 years	5.00%	8.00%
Age above 50 years	5.00%	8.00%

* It is actuarially calculated term of the plan using probabilities of death, withdrawal and retirement.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd.):

Table showing changes in present value of expected interest rate shortfall:

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of expected Interest rate shortfall as at the beginning of the period	17.14	58.53
Interest cost	1.32	4.21
Current service cost	1.84	3.50
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations	32.54	(49.10)
Present value of expected Interest rate shortfall as at the end of the period	**52.84**	**17.14**

Table showing changes in fair value of plan assets (Surplus account)

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the period (Surplus Account)	23.55	26.42
Interest income	1.82	1.89
Amount transferred to cover shortfall	-	(0.26)
Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on plan assets	(4.39)	(4.50)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period (Surplus Account)	**20.98**	**23.55**

Net Interest (Income)/Expense

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest (Income) / Expense – Obligation	1.32	4.21
Interest (Income) / Expense – Plan assets	(1.82)	(1.89)
Net Interest (Income) / Expense for the period	**(0.50)**	**2.32**

Actuarial gain / loss recognised

In ₹ Million

Salary increment rate	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss for the period – Obligation	32.54	(49.10)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss for the period – Plan assets	4.39	4.50
Total (Gain) / Loss for the period	**36.93**	**(44.60)**
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognised in the period	**36.93**	**(44.60)**

The amounts to be recognised in the balance sheet:

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Present value of expected Interest rate shortfall as at the end of the period	52.84	17.14
Fair value of the plan assets as at the end of the period (Surplus Account)	20.98	23.55
Surplus / (Deficit)	**(31.86)**	**6.41**
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	(31.86)	6.41#

The Company has not recognised the plan asset in the books based on the concept of prudence in previous year.

Amount recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive Income (OCI)

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Remeasurement for the period-Obligation (Gain)/Loss	32.54	(49.10)
Remeasurement for the period-Plan assets (Gain)/Loss	4.39	4.50
Total Remeasurement cost/(credit) for the period recognised in OCI	**36.93**	**(44.60)**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

37. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (Contd.):

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost (Refer note 28)	1.84	3.50
Net Interest (Income) / Expense (Refer note 25/30)	(0.50)	2.32
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**1.34**	**5.82**

Sensitivity analysis

A) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased/increased by 50 basis point

In ₹ Million

Discount rate	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Decrease by 0.50%	99.10	44.59
Increase by 0.50%	9.26	-

B) Impact of change in expected future interest rate on PF when base assumption is decreased/increased by 50 basis point

In ₹ Million

PF interest rate	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Decrease by 0.50%	8.91	-
Increase by 0.50%	96.76	43.60

38. Contingent liabilities

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Guarantees given by the Company on behalf of other companies (Refer Note 38(a)		
Balance outstanding	1,674.38	1,715.48
(Maximum amount)	(1,674.38)	(1,715.48)
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts - to the extent ascertained (Refer Note 38(b)	237.14	216.02
Excise/Service tax demands - matters under dispute (Refer Note 38(c)	275.68	253.78
Customs demands - matters under dispute (Refer Note 38(d)	73.93	50.97
Sales tax demands - matters under dispute (Refer Note 38(e)	17.09	27.62
Income tax demands - matters under dispute (Refer Note 38(f)	54.92	54.92

(a) The Company has issued various financial guarantees/support letter for working capital requirement of the subsidiary companies. The management has considered the probability for outflow of the same to be remote.

(b) The Company is contesting the demands raised pertaining to property tax. It also includes claim against the Company comprising of dues in respect to personnel claims (amount unascertainable), local taxes etc.

(c) Includes amount pertaining to incentive received under Government scheme, etc.

(d) Includes amount pertaining to classification differences of products etc.

(e) Includes amount pertaining to duty demand for non-receipt of various statutory forms, etc.

(f) Includes amount pertaining to matter relating to applicability of TDS.

The Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax/legal advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No provision has been recognised in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management based on its internal assessment and advice by its legal counsel believes that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed.

Note: In cases where the amounts have been accrued, it has not been included above.

Provident Fund

There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order.

Deferred payment liabilities

Sales tax deferral incentives attached to the erstwhile windmill division, which was demerged to BF Utilities Limited (BFUL) under section 392 and 394 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 sanctioned by the High Court of the Judicature at Mumbai, have been passed on thereafter from year to year by the Company to the latter, under an arrangement, with all liabilities and obligations attached thereto taken over completely by BFUL. The net liability outstanding of BFUL after such pass on amounts to ₹ 174.97 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 277.82 million).

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures

(i) Names of the related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists	
Subsidiaries	Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH Bharat Forge America Inc. BF Infrastructure Limited Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited Bharat Forge International Limited BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited Analogic Controls India Limited Indigenous IL Limited (w.e.f. January 18, 2018)
Step down subsidiaries	Bharat Forge CDP GmbH Bharat Forge CDP Trading Bharat Forge Holding GmbH Bharat Forge Tennessee Inc. Bharat Forge PMT Technologie LLC Bharat Forge Aluminiumtechnik GmbH Bharat Forge Kilsta AB Bharat Forge Hong Kong Limited Bharat Forge Daun GmbH Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems Private Limited Mecanique Generale Langroise

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the period	
Joint venture	BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited
Joint venture of a subsidiary	BF Premier Energy Systems Private Limited
Associates	Tork Motors Private Limited (w.e.f. February 27, 2018) Hospet Bellary Highways Pvt. Ltd. Tork Motors (UK) Ltd. Lycan Electric Pvt. Ltd. Talbahn GmbH Tevva Motors (Jersey) Limited (w.e.f. June 11, 2018)
Other related party	Kalyani Steels Limited BF Utilities Limited Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited Automotive Axles Limited Institute for Prostrate Cancer United Metachem Private Limited Harmony Electoral Trust Daimler India Commercial Vehicles Private Limited (from May 19, 2016 up to November 19, 2017)
Key management personnel	Mr. B. N. Kalyani (Chairman and Managing Director) Mr. A. B. Kalyani (Executive Director) Mr. G. K. Agarwal (Deputy Managing Director) Mr. B. P. Kalyani (Executive Director) Mr. S. E. Tandale (Executive Director) Mr. K. M. Saletore (Executive Director & CFO) Ms. T. R. Chaudhari (Company secretary)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

Related parties where control exists	
Key management personnel	Mr. P. G. Pawar (Independent Director) Mr. S. M. Thakore (Independent Director) Mrs. L. D. Gupte (Independent Director) Mr. P. H. Ravikumar (Independent Director) Mr. P. C. Bhalerao (Independent Director) Mr. N. K. Narad (Independent Director) (up to March 31, 2019) Dr. T. Mukherjee (Independent Director) (up to March 31, 2019) Mr. V. R. Bhandari (Independent Director)
Relatives of key management personnel	Smt. S. N. Kalyani Mr. G. N. Kalyani Mrs. A. G. Agarwal Mrs. S. S. Tandale Mr. P. S. Kalyani Mrs. V. B. Kalyani
Post employment benefit trusts	Bharat Forge Company Limited Staff Provident Fund Bharat Forge Company Limited Employees Group Gratuity fund Bharat Forge Company Limited Officer's Group Gratuity fund Bharat Forge Company Limited Officer's Superannuation scheme

Transactions and balances less than 10% of the total transactions and balances are disclosed as "Others".

(ii) Related party transactions

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Year ended	
			March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
1	**Purchase of raw materials, components, stores, spares $**	**Subsidiaries**		
		Analogic Controls India Limited	-	17.17
			-	**17.17**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	100.43	-
		Bharat Forge PMT Technologie LLC	3.46	-
		Bharat Forge Daun GmbH	0.30	0.17
			104.19	**0.17**
		Other related party		
		Kalyani Steels Limited	6,812.96	5,384.32
		Others	0.66	0.15
			6,813.62	**5,384.47**
			6,917.81	**5,401.81**
2	**Staff welfare expenses**	**Other related party**		
		Institute for Prostrate Cancer	1.09	-
			1.09	**-**
3	**Other expenses**			
	- Machinings/subcontracting charges	**Subsidiaries**		
		Analogic Controls India Limited	294.63	-
			294.63	**-**
	- Power, fuel and water	**Other related party**		
		BF Utilities Limited	148.99	71.71
			148.99	**71.71**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	- Rent	**Other related party**		
		Automotive Axles Limited	-	0.16
		United Metachem Private Limited	3.97	-
			3.97	**0.16**
		Relatives of key management personnel		
		Mrs. S. S. Tandale	0.18	0.18
			0.18	**0.18**
	- Legal and professional fees	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	43.43	48.74
		Bharat Forge America Inc.	103.37	102.51
		Bharat Forge International Limited	55.34	42.34
			202.14	**193.59**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	20.85	6.32
		Bharat Forge CDP GmbH	0.67	-
		Mecanique Generale Langroise	0.95	-
			22.47	**6.32**
	- Donations	**Other related party**		
		Harmony Electoral Trust	150.50	-
			150.50	**-**
	- Directors' fees and travelling expenses	**Key management personnel**		
		Mr. P. G. Pawar	0.63	0.57
		Mr. S. M. Thakore	0.59	0.57
		Mrs. L. D. Gupte	0.23	0.23
		Mr. P. H. Ravikumar	0.50	0.40
		Mr. P. C. Bhalerao	0.63	0.63
		Mr. N. K. Narad	0.15	0.15
		Dr. T. Mukherjee	0.43	0.25
		Mr. V. R. Bhandari	0.34	0.25
			3.50	**3.05**
	- Commission to directors other than managing and whole time directors	**Key management personnel**		
		Mr. P. G. Pawar	1.30	1.15
		Mr. S. M. Thakore	1.10	1.15
		Mrs. L. D. Gupte	0.45	0.45
		Mr. P. H. Ravikumar	1.00	0.95
		Mr. P. C. Bhalerao	1.30	1.25
		Mr. N. K. Narad	0.30	0.30
		Dr. T. Mukherjee	0.40	0.50
		Mr. V. R. Bhandari	0.60	0.50
			6.45	**6.25**
	- Finance costs : Others	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge International Limited	4.79	10.24
			4.79	**10.24**
			837.62	**291.50**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
4	Sale of goods, manufacturing scrap and tooling income (net of returns, rebate etc.)	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge International Limited	22,435.26	11,612.07
		Anologic Controls India Limited	2.76	8.95
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	72.28	-
		Kalyani Strategic System Limited	3.81	-
			22,514.11	**11,621.02**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	-	95.34
			-	**95.34**
		Other related party		
		Daimler India Commercial Vehicles Private Limited	-	318.84
		Automotive Axles Limited	420.07	418.41
		Others	22.23	13.45
			442.30	**750.70**
			22,956.41	**12,467.06**
5	Sale of Services	**Other related party**		
		Automotive Axles Limited	210.98	210.44
			210.98	**210.44**
6	Other income - Dividend income	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge International Limited	79.36	-
			79.36	**-**
	- Rent	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	0.48	0.48
			0.48	**0.48**
		Other related party		
		Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited	0.10	-
			0.10	**-**
	- Miscellaneous income	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge America Inc.	1.38	1.30
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	4.00	-
			5.38	**1.30**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	6.99	7.27
			6.99	**7.27**
	- Sale/discard of property, plant and equipments	**Subsidiaries**		
		Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited	-	73.71
			-	**73.71**
		Other related party		
		Automotive Axles Limited	4.29	-
			4.29	**-**
			17.24	**82.76**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
7	Purchase of property, plant and equipments, intangible assets	**Other related party**		
	(including CWIP)	BF Utilities Limited	-	118.00
			-	**118.00**
8	Finance provided:			
	- Investment	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	983.86	303.00
		BF Infrastructure Limited	-	294.56
		Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited	-	84.27
		Others	-	13.60
			983.86	**695.43**
		Joint ventures		
		BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited	-	2.89
			-	**2.89**
		Associates		
		Tork Motors Private Limited	99.99	160.39
		Tevva Motors (Jersey) Limited	892.93	-
			992.92	**160.39**
		Other related party		
		Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	(54.88)	-
		(Includes fair valuation impact)		
			(54.88)	**-**
	- Loans	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH		
		[includes exchange (loss)/gain]	(3.16)	11.67
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	3.05	27.41
			(0.11)	**39.08**
			1,921.79	**897.79**
9	Advance given	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	-	428.20
			-	**428.20**
10	Loan received	**Other related party**		
		BF Utilities Limited	-	75.00
			-	**75.00**
11	Interest income	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	2.81	2.87
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	10.21	8.61
			13.02	**11.48**
		Other related party		
		Kalyani Steels Limited	-	21.08
		BF Utilities Limited	-	5.65
			-	**26.73**
			13.02	**38.21**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
12	Managerial remuneration	**Key management personnel**		
		Mr. B. N. Kalyani	194.77	185.93
		Mr. A. B. Kalyani	59.94	54.51
		Mr. G. K. Agarwal	59.09	54.61
		Mr. S. E. Tandale	50.32	42.38
		Mr. B. P. Kalyani	47.84	39.87
		Mr. K. M. Saletore	37.97	32.89
		Ms. T. R. Chaudhari	2.83	2.46
			452.76	**412.65**
13	Dividend paid	**Key management personnel**		
		Mr. B. N. Kalyani	0.39	0.35
		Mr. A. B. Kalyani	3.50	3.15
		Mr. G. K. Agarwal	0.02	-
		Mr. B. P. Kalyani	0.02	0.03
		Mr. S. M. Thakore	0.14	0.13
		Mr. P. H. Ravikumar	0.03	0.02
			4.10	**3.68**
		Relatives of key management personnel		
		Mr. G. N. Kalyani	3.45	3.11
		Others	0.75	0.67
			4.20	**3.78**
			8.30	**7.46**
14	Provision for diminution in value of investment	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	-	869.84
			-	**869.84**
		Joint Ventures		
		BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited	-	26.45
			-	**26.45**
			-	**896.29**
15	Provision for diminution in value of advance	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	-	225.76
			-	**225.76**
16	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	50.00	-
			50.00	**-**
17	Provision for expected losses	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	-	210.00
			-	**210.00**
18	Contributions paid *	**Post employment benefit trusts**		
		Provident fund		
		Bharat Forge Company Limited Staff Provident Fund	214.27	190.60
			214.27	**190.60**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
		Gratuity fund		
		Bharat Forge Company Limited Employees Group		
		Gratuity fund	37.50	39.00
		Bharat Forge Company Limited Officer's Group		
		Gratuity fund	62.00	55.00
			99.50	**94.00**
		Superannuation fund		
		Bharat Forge Company Limited Officer's		
		Superannuation scheme	24.33	24.67
			24.33	24.67
			338.10	**309.27**

$ Including Goods and Service Tax

* The above disclosure does not include on behalf payment done by any related party to each other. For closing balances of above employee benefits trusts, refer note no.37.

(iii) Balance outstanding as at the year end

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1	**Trade payables**	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	57.68	124.35
		Bharat Forge International Limited	126.89	136.94
		Analogic Controls India Limited	52.42	6.61
		Bharat Forge America Inc.	14.06	23.70
			251.05	**291.60**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Daun GmbH	-	0.14
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	65.03	13.30
			65.03	**13.44**
		Other related party		
		Kalyani Steels Limited* [Refer note 22]	965.60	1,027.08
		BF Utilities Limited	18.29	14.45
		Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited	0.42	0.42
			984.31	**1,041.95**
			1,300.39	**1,346.99**
2	**Trade receivable**	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge International Limited	12,566.33	5,798.08
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	90.01	-
		Bharat Forge CDP GmbH	14.35	-
		Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited	4.00	-
			12,674.69	**5,798.08**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	-	59.41
			-	**59.41**

* Net of advance given amounting to ₹ 470.00 million (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 470.00 million)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
		Other related party		
		Automotive Axles Limited	114.43	171.11
		Kalyani Steels Limited	2.89	0.75
		Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited	1.13	-
		BF Utilities Limited	0.07	-
			118.52	**171.86**
			12,793.21	**6,029.35**
3	**Payables for capital goods**	**Other related party**		
		BF Utilities Limited	-	34.24
			-	**34.24**
4	**Interest accrued but not due on borrowings**	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge International Limited	-	1.25
			-	**1.25**
5	**Non-current investments**	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	5,250.82	4,266.96
		Bharat Forge America Inc.	831.91	831.91
		BF Infrastructure Limited	869.84	869.84
		Others	519.20	519.20
			7,471.77	**6,487.91**
		Joint ventures		
		BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited	33.64	33.64
			33.64	**33.64**
		Associates		
		Tork Motors Private Limited	260.38	160.39
		Tevva Motors (Jersey) Limited	892.93	-
			1,153.31	**160.39**
		Other related party		
		Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited (including fair value)	583.06	637.94
			583.06	**637.94**
			9,241.78	**7,319.88**
6	**Loans given**	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	77.64	80.80
		BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	102.28	99.23
			179.92	**180.03**
7	**Receivables from subsidiaries**	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	-	202.44
		Bharat Forge International Limited	71.19	-
			71.19	**202.44**
		Step down subsidiaries		
		Bharat Forge Kilsta AB	83.90	73.06
		Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems Private Limited	8.59	0.32
			92.49	**73.38**
			163.68	**275.82**
8	**Other advances**	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	152.44	-
			152.44	**-**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
9	Security deposits given	**Other related party**		
		BF Utilities Limited	210.00	210.00
		United Metachem Private Limited	0.94	-
			210.94	**210.00**
		Relatives of key management personnel		
		Mrs. S. S. Tandale	0.15	-
			0.15	**-**
			211.09	**210.00**
10	Advance to suppliers	**Subsidiaries**		
		Analogic Controls India Limited	24.53	115.00
			24.53	**115.00**
11	Interest accrued	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	0.68	3.47
			0.68	**3.47**
12	Advance from customers	**Subsidiaries**		
		Bharat Forge International Limited	-	315.64
			-	**315.64**
		Other related party		
		Automotive Axles Limited	3.48	4.20
			3.48	**4.20**
			3.48	**319.84**
13	Managerial remuneration payable **	**Key management personnel**		
		Mr. B. N. Kalyani	110.00	109.80
		Mr. A. B. Kalyani	24.00	21.00
		Mr. G. K. Agarwal	23.00	21.00
		Mr. S. E. Tandale	28.75	23.00
		Mr. B. P. Kalyani	28.25	22.50
		Mr. K. M. Saletore	21.00	17.70
			235.00	**215.00**
14	Commission to directors other than managing and whole time directors	**Other Directors and Relatives**		
		Mr. P. G. Pawar	1.30	1.15
		Mr. S. M. Thakore	1.10	1.15
		Mrs. L. D. Gupte	0.45	0.45
		Mr. P. H. Ravikumar	1.00	0.95
		Mr. P. C. Bhalerao	1.30	1.25
		Mr. N. K. Narad	0.30	0.30
		Dr. T. Mukherjee	0.40	0.50
		Mr. V. R. Bhandari	0.60	0.50
			6.45	**6.25**
15	Provision for diminution in value of investment	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	869.84	869.84
		Analogic Controls India Limited	16.55	16.55
			886.39	**886.39**
		Joint Ventures		
		BF NTPC Energy Systems Limited	33.64	33.64
			33.64	**33.64**
			920.03	**920.03**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

39. Related Party disclosures (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
16	Provision for expected losses	**Subsidiaries**		
		BF Infrastructure Limited	30.91	210.00
			30.91	**210.00**

** Does not include gratuity and leave encashment since the same is considered for all employees of the Company as a whole.

Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured with a short term duration and interest free except for loans and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties other than those disclosed separately above. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and are at market rates.

For details of guarantees given to related parties refer note 46.

The Company has various other welfare trusts to administer the long term benefits for its employees for which no contribution is made in the current or previous year.

40. Capital and other commitments

In ₹ Million

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a)	Guarantees given by Company's Bankers on behalf of the Company, against sanctioned guarantee limit of ₹ 4,250 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 4,250 million) for contracts undertaken by the Company and other matters are secured by extension of charge by way of joint hypothecation of stock-in-trade, stores and spares, book debts etc. subject to prior charge in their favour.	2,149.12	2,385.15
(b)	Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for, net of advances	3,210.70	2,262.39
(c)	Commitments relating to further investment in private equity fund of Paragon Partners Growth Fund - I	64.78	119.26
(d)	For commitments relating to lease agreements, please refer note 35		

41. Deferral/Capitalisation of exchange differences

On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has availed the option under Ind AS 101 para D13AA for borrowings availed before April 1, 2016, continuing the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of foreign currency monetary items recognised in financial statements.

Accordingly foreign exchange gain/(Loss) is adjusted against :

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cost of the assets / capital work-in-progress	(162.30)	(15.04)
FCMITDA	(197.19)	(18.26)
Amortized in the current year	(218.21)	(200.18)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

42. Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries and firms/companies in which directors are interested

In ₹ Million

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Bharat Forge Global Holding Gmbh*		
Balance outstanding	77.64	84.27
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	84.27	84.27
BF Infrastructure Limited (advance)*		
Balance outstanding	152.44	202.44
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	202.44	428.20
BF Utilities Limited #		
Balance outstanding	-	-
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	-	75.00
BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited *		
Balance outstanding	102.28	99.23
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	102.28	99.23

* Receivable on demand. Further the effect of foreign exchange fluctuation throughout the year is not considered while disclosing the maximum amount outstanding as shown above.

\# Receivable in 3 years from the date of origination of loan.

43. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED, Act 2006)

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 *	58.17	44.92
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	566.55	426.56
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 (other than section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 for the payments already made	0.07	0.14
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	4.44	4.41

* Amount includes due and unpaid of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2018: ₹ Nil)

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

44. Expenditure on research and development

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
On revenue account	482.00	367.77
On capital account	65.51	6.49
Total research and development expenditure *	**547.51**	**374.26**

*Above expenditure does not include research expenditure incurred by the Company which are not eligible as per DSIR guidelines and the ones which are incurred outside the approved R&D Centre.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

45. CSR expenditure

In ₹ Million

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	**196.64**	**197.12**

In ₹ Million

(b) Amount spent during the year ending on	Amount paid	Amount yet to be paid *	Total
- March 31, 2019			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	107.63	-	107.63
	107.63	**-**	**107.63**
- March 31, 2018			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	217.98	0.47	218.45
	217.98	**0.47**	**218.45**

* Paid subsequently in the following month

46. Disclosures required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013

In ₹ Million

Name of the loanee	Purpose	Rate of Interest (p.a.)	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Bharat Forge Global Holding GmbH	General corporate purpose *	3.50% #	77.64	84.27
BF Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited	Working Capital *	10.00%	102.28	99.23

\# For the loan given in FY 2010-11 for which no terms has changed thereafter.

* Receivable on demand.

- All loans are unsecured
- Details of investments made are given in Note 6 and 7
- Guarantee given on behalf of
  - Bharat Forge Kilsta AB, step down subsidiary company, of ₹ 1,397.74 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 1,454.73 million) for working capital requirement which was renewed during the current year.
  - Bharat Forge America Inc., wholly owned subsidiary company, of ₹ 276.64 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 260.75 million) for term loan or loans towards investment in stepdown subsidiaries.

47. Fair value hierarchy

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

In ₹ Million

Quantitative disclosure fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019:	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Unquoted equity instruments			
Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	583.06
KPIT Technologies Limited [Refer note 47(b)]	57.58	-	-
Quoted equity instruments			
Birlasoft Limited (erstwhile KPIT Technologies Limited)	60.47	-	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

47. Fair value hierarchy (Contd.):

In ₹ Million

Quantitative disclosure fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019:	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI			
Cash flow hedges	-	1,748.43	-
Financial assets at FVTPL			
Unquoted equity instruments			
Gupta Energy Private Limited [Refer note 47(a)]			
Derivative instruments at fair value through P&L			
Fair value hedges	-	234.51	-
Unquoted funds			
Investments in private equity fund	-	171.60	-
Investments in mutual funds	-	11,079.61	-
Quoted funds/bonds			
Investments in mutual funds	1,959.33	-	-
Secured reddemable non-convertible debentures in Series 237 (Option I) issued by Bajaj Finance Limited	268.67	-	-

In ₹ Million

Quantitative disclosure fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/ liabilities as at March 31, 2018:	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Unquoted equity instruments			
Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	637.94
Quoted equity instruments			
KPIT Technologies Limited	132.73	-	-
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI			
Cash flow hedges	-	1,722.43	-
Financial assets at FVTPL			
Unquoted equity instruments			
Gupta Energy Private Limited [Refer note 47(a)]	-	-	-
Unquoted funds			
Investments in private equity fund	-	115.57	-
Investments in mutual funds	-	12,306.00	-
Quoted funds			
Investments in mutual funds	1,651.03	-	-
Financial liability at FVTPL			
Derivative liability		151.68	

There have been no transfers between level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as shown below

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

47. Fair value hierarchy (Contd.):

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted equity shares in Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	Cost method	Estimated realization rates for developed land and Land under development	**March 31, 2019:** ₹ 9.90 million to ₹ 12.60 million/acre **(March 31, 2018:** ₹ 9.70 million to ₹ 12.60 million/acre)	5% increase/ (decrease) in realization rate would result in increase/ (decrease) in fair value per share by ₹ 1.49 (March 31, 2018: ₹ 1.58 Million)
		Estimated realization rates for undeveloped land	Not Applicable	

(a) Gupta Energy Private Limited (GEPL)

The Company has an investment in equity instrument of GEPL. The same is classified as fair value through profit and loss. Over the years GEPL has been making consistent losses. The management of the Company has made attempts to obtain latest information for the purpose of valuation. However, such information is not available as GEPL has not filed the financial statements with MCA since FY 2014-15. In view of the above, the management believes that the fair value of the investment is Nil as at April 1, 2015 and thereafter.

(b) KPIT Technologies Limited

The Company had invested into 613,000 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each of KPIT Technologies Limited. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, has by its order approved the composite scheme of arrangement (Scheme), amongst Birlasoft (India) Limited, KPIT Technologies Limited, KPIT Engineering Limited and their respective shareholders. Pusuant to the Scheme, the engineering business of KPIT Technologies Limited has been transferred to KPIT Engineering Limited.

Pursuant to the order, Birlasoft (India) Limited has merged with KPIT Technologies Limited and KPIT Technologies has been renamed as "Birlasoft Limited. KPIT Engineering Limited has been renamed as "KPIT Technologies Limited".

Pursuant to the Scheme, the Company has received 1 equity share of KPIT Technologies Ltd. of ₹ 10/- each for 1 equity share of Birlasoft Ltd. of ₹ 2/- each. The ratio of cost of acquisition per share of Birlasoft Ltd. and KPIT Technologies Ltd. is 56.64% to 43.36%.

Further on January 24, 2019; the resultant entity shares were delisted at ₹ 98.65. Subsequentlt the said shares were listed on April 22, 2019 with slightly higher price than on January 24, 2019. Accordingly, the investment in shares has been classified under level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

(c) Bharat Forge Infrastructure Limited (BFIL, India)

During the previous year, Preference shares of BFIL, India had been converted in to compulsarily convertible preference shares in the ratio of 1:1. Accordingly the same has been classified as investment in the nature of equity and carried at fair value on the date of conversion which is subsequently considered as its cost.

48. Financial instruments by category

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments as of March 31, 2019; other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximates of fair values:

In ₹ Million

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Investments	8,777.30	11,003.29	8,777.30	11,003.29
Loans	214.93	209.63	214.93	209.63
Trade receivables	-	233.77	-	233.77
Derivative instruments	1,175.97	476.63	1,175.97	476.63
Other non-current financial assets	1,354.61	1,132.24	1,354.61	1,132.24
Total financial assets	**11,522.81**	**13,055.56**	**11,522.81**	**13,055.56**
Borrowings	14,181.59	9,098.02	14,181.59	9,098.02
Other non-current financial liabilities	1.10	153.66	1.10	153.66
Total financial liabilities	**14,182.69**	**9,251.68**	**14,182.69**	**9,251.68**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, derivative instruments, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

48. Financial instruments by category (Contd.):

Further the management assessed that the fair value of security deposits, trade receivables and other non-current receivables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to discounting/expected credit loss at rates which are an approximation of current lending rates.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as individual creditworthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

(ii) The fair values of quoted instruments are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

(iii) The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

(iv) The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and forward rate curves of the underlying. All derivative contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty and the Company's own non-performance risk. As at March 31, 2019 the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

(v) The Company's borrowings and loans are appearing in the books at fair value since the same are interest bearing hence discounting of the same is not required. The own nonperformance risk as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was assessed to be insignificant.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial assets classified as FVTOCI & FVTPL: In ₹ Million

	Unquoted equity shares in Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	Unquoted equity shares in Gupta Energy Private Limited *	Compulsorily convertible debentures in Analogic Controls India Limited
As at April 1, 2018	**524.71**	**-**	**3.60**
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	113.23	-	-
Remeasurement recognised in Statement of profit and loss	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
Converted in to equity shares	-	-	(3.60)
As at March 31, 2018	**637.94**	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	(54.88)	-	-
Remeasurement recognised in Statement of profit and loss	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**583.06**	**-**	**-**

* Refer note 47(a)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

49. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

1) Significant judgements is required to apply lease accounting rules under appendix C to Ind AS 17 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Company with its various sub-contractors regarding providing of certain services, the Company has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforced arrangements, and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangement to conclude whether the arrangements meets the criteria under Appendix C to Ind AS 17. Based on the evaluation, the Company has concluded that the arrangements do not meet the definition of lease as specified under appendix C to Ind AS 17.

2) Embedded derivative – The Company has entered into certain hybrid contracts i.e. where an embedded derivative is a component of a non-derivative host contract, in the nature of financial liability. The Company has exercised judgement to evaluate if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host. Based on the evaluation, the Company has concluded, that these economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and thus not separated from the host contract and not accounted for separately.

3) Operating lease commitments - The Company has entered into land leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements such as the lease term not continuing a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risk and rewards of ownership of these properties and account for the contract/arrangements as operating leases.

4) Revenue from contracts with customers

   The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

   I. Identifying contract with customers

   The Company enters into Master service agreement ('MSA') with its customers which define the key terms of the contract with customers. However, the rates for quantity to be supplied is separately agreed through purchase orders. Management has excercised judgment to determine that contract with customers for the purpose of Ind AS 115 is MSA and customer purchase orders for purpose of identification of performance obligations and other associated terms.

   II. Identifying performance obligation

   The Company enters into contract with customers for goods and tooling income. The Company determined that both the tooling income and the goods are capable of being distinct. The fact that the Company regularly sell these goods on a standalone basis indicate that the customer can benefit from it on an individual basis. The Company also determined that the promises to transfer these goods are distinct within the context of the contract. These goods are not input to a combined item in the contract. Hence, the tooling income and the sale of goods are separate performance obligations.

   III. Determination of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation for sale of products

   The Company concluded that tooling income and goods is to be recognised at a point in time because it does not meet the criteria for recognising revenue over a period of time. The Company has applied judgment in determining the point in time when the control of the tooling income and goods are transferred based on the criteria mentioned in the standard read along with the contract with customers, applicable laws and considering the industry practices which are as follows:

   1. Sale of goods

   The goods manufactured are "Build to print" as per design specified by the customer for which the tools/dies are approved before commercial production commences. Further, the dispatch of goods is made on the basis of the purchase orders obtained from the customer taking into account the just in time production model with customer. Further some orders have variable considerations (including LME adjustments) for the review of prices under negotiation which are estimated based on the expected probability method and, where appropriate, they would be limited to the amount that is highly unlikely to be reversed in the future.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

49. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Contd.):

2. **Tooling income**

   Tools are manufactured as per the design specified by the customer which is approved on the basis of the customer acceptance. Management has used judgment in identification of the point in time where the tools are deemed to have been accepted by the customer.

Estimates and assumptions

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

A. Impairment of non-financial assets (tangible and intangible)

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

B. Defined benefit plans

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, discount rate and return on planned assets are based on expected future inflation rates for India.

Further details about defined benefit plans are given in Note 37.

C. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using different valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 48 for further disclosures.

D. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Further, the Company also evaluates risk with respect to expected loss on account of loss in time value of money which is calculated using average cost of capital for relevant financial assets.

E. Income tax and deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for unused tax losses as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement/estimate is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 21.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

49. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Contd.):

F. Provision for Inventories

Management reviews the inventory age listing on a periodic basis. This review involves comparison of the carrying value of the aged inventory items with the respective net realizable value. The purpose is to ascertain whether an allowance is required to be made in the financial statements for any obsolete slow-moving items and net realisable value. Management is satisfied that adequate allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories has been made in the financial statements.

G. Current / Non-Current Classification

The Company evaluates funds requirement on the basis of internal budgets and forecasts and believes that on the basis of current scale of operations and cash realisation cycle, it would be able to generate sufficient funds from operations in order to meet such requirement in the forseeable future of upto one year. Accordingly, the Company has classified major portion of its investment in mutual funds as non-current.

H. Litigations

The Company has various ongoing litigations, the outcome of which may have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cashflows. Management regularly analyses current information about these matters and assesses the requirement for provision for probable losses including estimates of legal expense to resolve such matters. In making the decision regarding the need for loss provision, management considers the degree of probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of loss. The filing of a law suit or formal assertion of a claim against the Company or the disclosure of any such suit or assertions, does not automatically indicate that a provision of a loss may be appropriate.

50. Hedging activities and derivatives

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in US Dollar and Euro. These forecast transactions are highly probable.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

In ₹ Million

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	1,748.25	-	1,722.43	-

The terms of the foreign currency forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions. As a result, no hedge ineffectiveness arises requiring recognition through profit and loss. Amounts of outstanding forward contracts are as follows:

Nature of instrument	Currency	Purpose	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
			Foreign Currency in Million	In ₹ Million	Foreign Currency in Million	In ₹ Million
Forward Contracts	USD	Hedging of highly probable sales	612.37	45,396.79	656.37	47,293.09
Forward Contracts	EUR	Hedging of highly probable sales	142.20	13,014.68	161.05	13,959.25

The cash flow hedges of the expected future sales during the year ended March 31, 2019 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain of ₹ 1,736.44 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 1,685.27 million), with a deferred tax liability of ₹ 606.78 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 588.90 million) relating to the hedging instruments, is included in OCI.

The amount removed from OCI during the year and included in the carrying amount of the hedged item, Revenue from operations (highly probable forecast sales) as an adjustment for the year ended March 31, 2019 as detailed in Note 33, totalling ₹ 1,220.61 million (gross of deferred tax) (March 31, 2018: ₹ 2,132.64 million). The amounts retained in OCI at March 31, 2019 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss till the year ended March 31, 2022.

Fair value hedges

At March 31, 2019, the Company had a cross currency swap agreement in place. The same contract was also outstanding as on March 31, 2018. Through this arrangement, the Company has converted one of its USD loans into a Euro loan to avail the benefit of the negative EURIBOR. Under the original agreement the interest rate was fixed at LIBOR + 67 basis points, but due to the cross currency swap arrangement the revised interest rate has been fixed at EURIBOR+ 87 basis points, decreasing the corresponding interest cost on the term loan.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

50. Hedging activities and derivatives (Contd.):

Also as at March 31, 2019, the Company had certain forward contracts outstanding, which are being used to hedge the exposure to changes in fair value of its underlying trade receivables. No such contracts existed as at March 31, 2018.

The impact of the derivative instrument on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 is, as follows:

Fair value hedge	Nominal amount (In Million)	Carrying amount (In ₹ Million)	Line item in balance sheet where hedging instrument is disclosed	Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for March 2019
Cross currency swap	EURO 25.52	78.13	Derivative instruments	Nil
Forward Contracts	USD 49.09	128.86	Derivative instruments	Nil
Forward Contracts	EURO 9.69	27.52	Derivative instruments	Nil

The impact of the derivative instrument on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Fair value hedge	Nominal amount (In Million)	Carrying amount (In ₹ Million)	Line item in balance sheet where hedging instrument is disclosed	Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for March 2018
Cross currency swap	EURO 25.52	(151.68)	Derivative instruments	Nil
Forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Forward contracts	-	-	-	-

The impact of the hedged item on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 is, as follows:

Fair value hedge	Nominal amount (In Million)	Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for March 2019
Non-current borrowings	USD 30.00	NIL
Trade receivables	USD 49.09	NIL
Trade receivables	EURO 9.69	NIL

The impact of the hedged item on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Fair value hedge	Nominal amount (In Million)	Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for March 2018
Non-current borrowings	USD 30.00	NIL
Trade receivables	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company has used foreign exchange forward contracts to manage repayment of some of its foreign currency denominated borrowings. These foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions i.e. the repayments of foreign currency denominated borrowings.

51. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTOCI and FVTPL investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a Finance and Risk Management Committee (FRMC) that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The FRMC provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. Further, all the derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by experienced members from the senior management who have the relevant expertise, appropriate skills and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised as below.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

51. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.):

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investment in mutual funds, FVTOCI investments and derivative financial instruments.

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

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2019 and comparatively as at March 31, 2018.

The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

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

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 including the effect of hedge accounting

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company generally borrows in Foreign Currency, considering natural hedge it has against its export. Long-term and Short-term foreign currency debt obligations carry floating interest rates.

The Company avails short term debt in foreign currency up to tenor of 9 months, in the nature of export financing for its working capital requirements. LIBOR or EURIBOR for the said debt obligations is fixed for the entire tenor of the debt, at the time of availment.

The Company has an option to reset LIBOR or EURIBOR either for 6 Months or 3 months for its long term debt obligations. To manage its interest rate risk, the Company evaluates the expected benefit from either of the LIBOR resetting options and accordingly decides. The Company also has an option for its long term debt obligations to enter into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

As at March 31 2019, the Company's entire long term borrowings are at a floating rate of interest (March 31 2018: 100%).

Interest rate sensitivity

The Company's total interest cost for the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹ 1,024.05 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 848.38 million). The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate long term borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Change in basis points	Effect on Profit before tax and equity (In ₹ million)
March 31, 2019		
USD	50	29.39
EUR	+50	45.16
EUR	-50	(27.29)
March 31, 2018		
USD	50	32.87
EUR	+50	3.19
EUR*	-50	(4.79)

* During the current and previous financial year, EURIBOR was trading in negative zone and some of the Euro borrowings were floored at zero EURIBOR while others were trading at floating EURIBOR. Further Euro borrowings includes USD borrowings swapped in to EURO borrowings through cross currency swap.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

51. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.):

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's export revenue and long term foreign currency borrowings.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging its forecasted sales up to 3 to 4 years to the extent of 25%-65% on rolling basis and the Company keep its long term foreign currency borrowings un-hedged which will be natural hedge against its un-hedged exports. The Company may hedge its long term borrowing near to the repayment date to avoid rupee volatility in short term.

The Company avails bills discounting facility in INR for some of its export receivables to avail interest subvention benefit. The Company manages foreign currency risk by hedging the receivables against the said liability.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency. The Company discloses fair value of the outstanding derivative in the financial statements. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity due to changes in fair value of the outstanding forward contracts as follows:

Particulars	Change in rate	Effect on OCI (In ₹ million)	Effect on profit (In ₹ million)
March 31, 2019	USD/INR - 1	601.58	59.87
	EUR/INR - 1	139.58	12.32
	EUR/USD – 0.01	17.65	
March 31, 2018	USD/INR - 1	656.37	
	EUR/INR - 1	161.05	
	EUR/USD – 0.01		17.65

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of un-hedged monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in FC/INR rate	Effect on profit and equity (In ₹ million)
March 31, 2019	USD 1	18.98
	EUR 1	129.09
March 31, 2018	USD 1	141.97
	EUR 1	11.90

Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the on-going purchase of steel. Due to significant volatility of the price of the steel, the Company has agreed with its customers for pass-through of increase/decrease in prices of steel. There may be lag effect in case of such pass-through arrangement.

Commodity price sensitivity

The Company has a back to back pass through arrangements for volatility in raw material prices for most of the customers. However in few cases there may be lag effect in case of such pass through arrangements and might have some effect on the Company's profit and equity.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk in equity investments and classified on the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Board.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

51. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.):

Equity price risk (Contd.):

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities at fair value was ₹ 812.24 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 753.51 million). Sensitivity analysis of major investments have been provided in Note 47.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was ₹ 60.46 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 132.73 million). A decrease of 10% on the NSE market index could have an impact of approximately ` 6.05 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 13.27 million) on the OCI or equity attributable to the Company. An increase of 10% in the value of the listed securities could have impact of approximately ₹ 6.05 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 13.27 million) on OCI and equity. These changes would not have an effect on profit or loss.

Other price risk

The Company invests its surplus funds in mutual funds and zero coupon bonds which are linked to debt markets. The Company is exposed to price risk for investments in such investments that are classified as fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds and zero coupon bonds, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with Company's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors. Accordingly, increase/decrease in interest rates by 0.25% will have an impact of ₹ 33.27 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 34.89 million)

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Further, Company's customers includes marquee Original Equipment Manufacturers and Tier I companies, having long standing relationship with the Company. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. At March 31, 2019, receivable from Company's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 37% (March 31, 2018: 34%) of all the receivables outstanding. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped in to homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data and subsequent expectation of receipts. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 12. The Company does not hold collateral as security except in case of few customers. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Other receivables, deposits with banks, mutual funds and loans given

Credit risk from balances with banks, financial institutions and mutual funds is managed in accordance with the Company's approved investment policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on regular basis and the said limits gets revised as and when appropriate. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in the respective notes except for financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial guarantees and financial derivative instruments is noted in Note 46 and Note 50 respectively.

Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by Treasury function. Treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the compliance with internal cash management. The Company's treasury invests surplus cash in marketable securities as per the approved policy, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. At the reporting date, the Company held mutual funds of ₹ 13,038.94 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 13,957.03 million) and other liquid assets of ₹ 3,929.23 million (March 31, 2018: ₹ 1,840.84 million) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

As per the Company's policy, there should not be concentration of repayment of loans in a particular financial year. In case of such concentration of repayment, the Company evaluates the option of refinancing entire or part of repayments for extended maturity. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders and the Company is also maintaining surplus funds with short term liquidity for future repayment of loans.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

51. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.):

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities (In ₹ million)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2019				
Borrowings	16,219.85	12,939.33	1,242.26	30,401.44
Future interest payable	364.07	640.17	0.42	1,004.66
Trade and other payables	8,118.74	-	-	8,118.74
Other financial liabilities	2,416.22	1.10	-	2,417.32
Total	**27,118.88**	**13,580.60**	**1,242.68**	**41,942.16**
March 31, 2018				
Borrowings	11,665.98	7,012.02	2,086.00	20,764.00
Future interest payable	298.15	617.29	27.10	942.54
Trade and other payables	6,888.66	-	-	6,888.66
Other financial liabilities	4,967.76	153.66	-	5,121.42
Total	**23,820.55**	**7,782.97**	**2,113.10**	**33,716.62**

52. Capital Management:

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a net debt equity ratio, which is net debt divided by equity. The Company's policy is to keep the net debt equity ratio below 1.00. The Company includes within its borrowings net debt and interest bearing loans less cash and cash equivalents.

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings	31,891.07	25,097.46
Less: Cash and other liquid assets	16,968.17	15,797.87
Net debt	**14,922.90**	**9,299.59**
Equity	**53,982.21**	**46,142.80**
Net debt /equity Ratio	**0.28**	**0.20**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call back loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period and in the year ended March 31, 2018.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

53. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by MCA on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers etc.) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees' will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Contd.):

53. Standards issued but not yet effective (Contd.):

Ind AS 116 Leases (Contd.):

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The Company intends to adopt these standards from April 1, 2019. As the Company does not have any material leases, therefore the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact in its Financial Statements.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

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

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

An entity has to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, an entity might consider, for example, (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

Other Standards

Standard	Impact
Ind AS 109 : Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	These amendments are unlikely to affect the Company's financial statements
Ind AS 28 : Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures	These amendments are unlikely to affect the Company's financial statements

Annual Improvements

Standard	Impact
Amendments to Ind AS 12: Income Taxes	The Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.
Amendments to Ind AS 23: Borrowing Costs	The Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Tridevlal Khandelwal**
Partner
Membership Number: 501160

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bharat Forge Limited

B. N. Kalyani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00089380

G. K. Agarwal
Deputy Managing Director
DIN : 00037678

Kishore Saletore
Executive Director & CFO
DIN : 01705850

Tejaswini Chaudhari
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 18907

Place: Pune
Date: May 20, 2019