Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

Independent Auditor's Report and Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

S R B C & CO LLP

S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Bajaj Auto Holdings 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 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

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Responsibility of Management 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.

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional 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

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

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

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

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

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) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the
   (h) Company for the year ended March 31, 2019;

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(i) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were 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 Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802
Place of Signature: Pune
Date: May 17, 2019

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ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
Re: Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited (the "Company")

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

(i) (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(i) (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.

(ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made 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 to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, provident fund are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues applicable were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(vii) (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, provident fund are not applicable to the Company.

(viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

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(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(x) Based on 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 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 provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, 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 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. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence 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) The Company is categorised as a Core Investment Company (CIC) and hence, is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

S R B C & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802
Place of Signature: Pune
Date: May 17, 2019

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BAJAJ AUTO HOLDINGS LIMTED

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 Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

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over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 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

S R B C & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802
Place of Signature: Pune
Date: May 17, 2019

BAJAJ AUTO HOLDINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT

31 March 2019

AND

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 March 2019

BAJAJ AUTO HOLDINGS LTD
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

In ₹

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,804,931	707,337	782,924
Investment in associates	4a	261,543,323	261,543,323	261,543,323
Other investments	4b	197,493,181	196,109,548	304,897,190
Other financial assets	5	-	1,050,000	1,050,000
		460,841,435	459,410,208	568,273,437
Non-financial Assets				
Current tax assets (net)		16,485,904	15,627,442	15,546,042
Property, plant and equipment	6	608,015	640,387	672,760
		17,093,919	16,267,829	16,218,802
Total		477,935,354	475,678,037	584,492,239
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54,000	54,000	52,500
Other financial liabilities	7	183,794	171,507	158,261
		237,794	225,507	210,761
Non-financial Liabilities				
Current tax liabilities (net)		3,184	3,184	3,184
Deferred tax liability (net)	8	9,946,068	11,231,576	11,563,608
Other non-financial liabilities	9	5,000	5,000	64,797
		9,954,252	11,239,760	11,631,589
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	10	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
Other equity	11	465,293,308	461,762,770	570,199,889
		467,743,308	464,212,770	572,649,889
Total		477,935,354	475,678,037	584,492,239

Summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802

S R B C & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Pune: 17 May 2019

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Kevin D'sa
Director

V Rajagopalan
Director

BAJAJ AUTO HOLDINGS LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

A. Equity share capital

In ₹

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year		2,450,000	2,450,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-
At the end of the year	10	2,450,000	2,450,000

B. Other equity

In ₹

Particulars	Note No.	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
		General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	11	426,786,018	143,413,871	570,199,889
Profit for the year		-	9,513,378	9,513,378
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018		-	9,513,378	9,513,378
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year		-	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)
Tax on final dividend		-	(19,950,497)	(19,950,497)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	11	426,786,018	34,976,752	461,762,770
Profit for the year		-	13,868,154	13,868,154
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019		-	13,868,154	13,868,154
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year		-	(8,575,000)	(8,575,000)
Tax on final dividend		-	(1,762,616)	(1,762,616)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	11	426,786,018	38,507,290	465,293,308

Summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

S R B C & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802

Pune: 17 May 2019

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Kevin D'sa
Director

V Rajagopalan
Director

Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Year ended			
	31 March 19		31 March 18	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I. Operating activities				
Profit before tax		15,769,184		14,699,946
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Add/(Less) :				
i) Depreciation	32,372		32,373	
ii) Profit on sale of current investments, net	(15,383,633)		(15,212,358)	
		(15,351,261)		(15,179,985)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		**417,923**		**(480,039)**
Changes in Assets & Liabilities				
i) Trade Payables	-		1,500	
ii) Other Liabilities	12,287		(46,551)	
iii) Other financial assets	1,050,000		-	
		1,062,287		(45,051)
Sale of investments (current investments)	14,000,000		124,000,000	
		14,000,000		124,000,000
Net cash from operating activities before income tax		**15,480,210**		**123,474,910**
Taxes Paid (net of refunds)		(4,045,000)		(5,600,000)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**11,435,210**		**117,874,910**
Financing Activities				
Dividend paid	(8,575,000)		(98,000,000)	
Corporate dividend tax paid	(1,762,616)		(19,950,497)	
Net cash (used in) financing activities		**(10,337,616)**		**(117,950,497)**
Net Change in cash and cash equivalents		1,097,594		(75,587)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		**707,337**		**782,924**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**1,804,931**		**707,337**

As per our report of even date

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

S R B C & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802
Pune: 17 May 2019

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Kevin D'sa
Director

V Rajagopalan
Director

Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

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

1 Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited (the 'Company') operates as an Investment Company. The Company has been recognized as a Core Investment Company (CIC) by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in terms of the regulations governing Non-Banking Financial Companies and is no more required to be registered thereunder.

2 First time adoption and summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company

2A. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, other relevant provisions of the Act and the RBI guidelines / regulations to the extent applicable on an accrual basis.

The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2018 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, other relevant provisions of the Act and the RBI guidelines / regulations to the extent applicable (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP).

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. Refer note 2B for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value.

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

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2B. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS

These are the company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 1C have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2017 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS, which are considered to be material or significant by the Company.

A.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

A.1.1 Deemed cost for investment in subsidiary, associates and joint venture

Ind AS 101 provides a one time option to a first-time adopter either to measure its investment in subsidiary, associates and joint venture as per previous GAAP carrying value or at fair value on the date of transition.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure its investment in associates as per previous GAAP carrying value.

A.1.2 Leases

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be not material.
The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements.

A.2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

A.2.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following item in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as this was not required under previous GAAP:

- Investment in mutual funds carried at fair value through profit or loss

A.2.2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

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B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition (1 April 2017)

	Notes to first-time adoption	Previous GAAP ₹	Adjustments ₹	Ind AS ₹
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		782,924	-	782,924
Investment in associates		261,543,323	-	261,543,323
Other investments	1	269,922,722	34,974,468	304,897,190
Other financial assets		1,050,000	-	1,050,000
		533,298,969	34,974,468	568,273,437
Non-financial Assets				
Current tax assets (net)		15,546,042	-	15,546,042
Property, plant and equipment		672,760	-	672,760
		16,218,802	-	16,218,802
Total		549,517,771	34,974,468	584,492,239
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		52,500	-	52,500
Other financial liabilities		158,261	-	158,261
		210,761	-	210,761
Non-financial Liabilities				
Current tax liabilities (net)		3,184	-	3,184
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	11,563,608	11,563,608
Other non-financial liabilities		64,797	-	64,797
		67,981	11,563,608	11,631,589
EQUITY				
Equity share capital		2,450,000	-	2,450,000.00
Other equity		546,789,029	23,410,860	570,199,889
		549,239,029	23,410,860	572,649,889
Total		549,517,771	34,974,468	584,492,239

The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

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Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

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

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2018

	Notes to first-time adoption	Previous GAAP ₹	Adjustments ₹	Ind AS ₹
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		707,337	-	707,337
Investment in associates		261,543,323	-	261,543,323
Other investments	I	162,465,959	33,643,589	196,109,548
Other financial assets		1,050,000	-	1,050,000
		425,766,619	33,643,589	459,410,208
Non-financial Assets				
Current tax assets (net)		15,627,442	-	15,627,442
Property, plant and equipment		640,387	-	640,387
		16,267,829	-	16,267,829
Total		442,034,448	33,643,589	475,678,037
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54,000	-	54,000
Other financial liabilities		171,507	-	171,507
		225,507	-	225,507
Non-financial Liabilities				
Current tax liabilities (net)		3,184	-	3,184
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	11,231,576	11,231,576
Other non-financial liabilities		5,000	-	5,000
		8,184	11,231,576	11,239,760
EQUITY				
Equity share capital		2,450,000	-	2,450,000
Other equity		439,350,757	22,412,013	461,762,770
		441,800,757	22,412,013	464,212,770
Total		442,034,448	33,643,589	475,678,037

The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

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Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

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

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes to first-time adoption	Previous GAAP ₹	Adjustments ₹	Ind AS ₹
Revenue from operations				
Interest income		42,000		42,000
Dividend income		365,759		365,759
Rental income		179,000		179,000
Net gain on fair value changes	1	16,543,237	(1,330,879)	15,212,358
Total revenue from operations		17,129,996	(1,330,879)	15,799,117
Total income		**17,129,996**	**(1,330,879)**	**15,799,117**
Expenses				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		32,373	-	32,373
Other expenses		1,066,798	-	1,066,798
Total expenses		1,099,171	-	1,099,171
Profit before tax		**16,030,825**	**(1,330,879)**	**14,699,946**
Tax expense				
Current tax		5,518,600	-	5,518,600
Deferred tax		-	(332,032)	(332,032)
Total tax expense		5,518,600	(332,032)	5,186,568
Profit after tax		**10,512,225**	**(998,847)**	**9,513,378**
Profit for the year		**10,512,225**	**(998,847)**	**9,513,378**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**10,512,225**	**(998,847)**	**9,513,378**

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Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2017

All figures are net of related tax impacts.

	Notes to first-time adoption	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as reported under previous GAAP		441,800,757	549,239,029
Ind-AS adjustments increasing/(decreasing) equity as reported under previous GAAP :			
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	1	22,412,013	23,410,860
Total adjustments		22,412,013	23,410,860
Total equity as per Ind AS		464,212,770	572,649,889

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018

All figures are net of related tax impacts.

	Notes to first-time adoption	31 March 2018 ₹ In Crore
Net profit after tax as reported under previous GAAP		10,512,225
Ind-AS adjustments increasing/(decreasing) net profit as reported under previous GAAP :		
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	1	(998,847)
Total adjustments		(998,847)
Net profit after tax as per Ind AS		9,513,378
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	6	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		9,513,378

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

There are no material adjustment of transition to the Statement of Cash flows to conform to Ind AS presentation for the year ended 31 March 2018.

C. Notes to first-time adoption

Note 1 : Fair valuation of investments (mutual funds)

Under the previous GAAP, investments in mutual funds were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on the intended holding period and realisability. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognised in retained earnings (net of related deferred taxes) as at the date of transition and subsequently in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Note 2 : Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in the statement of profit and loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income'. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

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Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

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

2C. Summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company

1) Use of estimates

Estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements and disclosures are based upon Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements, which may differ from the actual results at a subsequent date.

2) Revenue recognition

a) Income

The Company recognises income (including rent, etc.) on an accrual basis to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company that the revenue can be reliably measured. However, where the ultimate collection of revenue lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed.

(1) Interest income
Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(2) Dividends
Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and that the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(3) Other income
The Company recognises income on accrual basis. However, where the ultimate collection of the same lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed to the extent revenue is reasonably certain and can be reliably measured.

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3) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation/ amortisation

A. Property, plant and equipment

i) Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress except land are carried at cost of acquisition or construction as the case may be, less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. Land is carried at cost of acquisition. Cost comprises of the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by the Management. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. When significant parts of property, 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. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

ii) Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life for buildings is – 30 years

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

B. Transition to Ind AS

On Transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2017 measured as per previous GAAP which in case of the Company, corresponds with carrying costs measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 Property, plant and equipment.

C. Depreciation and amortisation

On other tangible assets

i. a. Depreciation is provided on the straight line method over the useful lives of the assets.
b. Where a significant component (in terms of cost) of an asset has an economic useful life shorter than that of its corresponding asset, the component is depreciated over such shorter life.
c. Useful life of assets are determined by the Management based on internal technical assessments.

ii. Depreciation on additions is being provided on pro rata basis from the month of such additions.

iii. Depreciation on assets sold, discarded or demolished during the year is being provided upto the month in which such assets are sold, discarded or demolished.

iv. 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.

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D. Impairment of assets

An assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there are any indications that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset / Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is made. Where the carrying value of the asset / CGU exceeds the recoverable amount, the carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount.

5) Investments and financial assets

A. Investment in associate

Interest in associate is recognised at cost and not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investments.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investments may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

B. Other investments and financial assets

(i) Classification

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

- ✓ those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- ✓ those measured at amortised cost.

The classification is done depending upon the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets classified as "measured at fair value", gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as elected. For assets classified as "measured at amortised cost", this will depend on the business model and contractual terms of the cash flows.

(ii) Measurement

Initial Measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value including, in the case of "a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss", transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at "fair value through profit or loss" are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial instruments:

Subsequently measured at amortised cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost e.g. Debentures, Bonds etc. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in investment income using the effective interest rate method.

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Subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost, are measured at fair value through profit or loss e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

The Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised 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 designated investments in mutual funds as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the profit and loss.

Bank balances and financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures bank balances and financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

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The SPPI test (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest)
As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, assess the need to provide for the same in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised 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 at amortised cost: 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.

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.

(iv) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities
The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2018-19 and 2017-18.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

6) **Financial liabilities**
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a

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new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

7) **Taxation**

a) Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income computation and Disclosure standards prescribed therein. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. 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.

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

c) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax and thereby utilising MAT credit during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward and utilised. In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

d) Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

e) Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences.

f) 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.

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

h) 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.

8) **Provisions and contingent liabilities**

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the

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obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is 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.

9) Operating leases

As a lessor

The Company has leased out certain assets and such leases where the Company has substantially retained all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Lease income on such operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term in a manner which is representative of the time pattern in which benefit derived from the use of the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

12) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

13) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is 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. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity 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 share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

14) Dividends on equity shares

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

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15) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in mutual funds 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 minimizing 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.

The Company has set policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement of financial assets, which includes 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 1 clause 1)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 26)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 26)

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2D. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Balances with banks	1,804,931	707,337	782,924
	1,804,931	707,337	782,924

4a Investment in associates

In ₹

Particulars	At cost
As at 31 March 2019	
Equity instruments	
- associates	261,543,323
Total	261,543,323
As at 31 March 2018	
Equity instruments	
- associates	261,543,323
Total	261,543,323
As at 1 April 2017	
Equity instruments	
- associates	261,543,323
Total	261,543,323

4b Other investments

In ₹

Particulars	At fair value	
	designated at fair value through profit and loss account	Total
As at 31 March 2019		
Mutual funds	197,493,181	197,493,181
Total	197,493,181	197,493,181
As at 31 March 2018		
Mutual funds	196,109,548	196,109,548
Total	196,109,548	196,109,548
As at 1 April 2017		
Mutual funds	304,897,190	304,897,190
Total	304,897,190	304,897,190

All investments in 5a and 5b above are within India

5 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Deposit with IDBI *	-	1,050,000	1,050,000
	-	1,050,000	1,050,000

* FD in IDBI is in compliance with Section 32AB of the Income Tax Act. According to said section, company has to deposit a particular sum in escrow account and get specified percent of deduction in income tax. However there is lock-in period of 8 years of such deposit. As at March 31, 2019, 8 years period has already been expired and also company is not availing any benefit from section 32AB of Income tax act. Hence, company is now eligible to withdraw such amount from the bank whenever required. In view of above, company has regrouped the above deposit to cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).

S R B C & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited
Notes for financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

6. Property, plant and equipment :

Current Year

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	As at 1 April 2018	Additions	Deductions and Adjustments	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018	Deductions and Adjustments	For the Year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TANGIBLE ASSETS									
Land Freehold	422,435	-	-	422,435	-	-	-	-	422,435
Buildings	974,568	-	-	974,568	756,616	-	32,372	788,988	185,580
Total	1,397,003	-	-	1,397,003	756,616	-	32,372	788,988	608,015

Previous Year

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	As at 1 April 2017	Additions	Deductions and Adjustments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017	Deductions and Adjustments	For the Year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TANGIBLE ASSETS									
Land Freehold	422,435	-	-	422,435	-	-	-	-	422,435
Buildings	974,568	-	-	974,568	724,243	-	32,373	756,616	217,952
Total	1,397,003	-	-	1,397,003	724,243	-	32,373	756,616	640,387

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7 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Other Payables	89,294	81,507	74,261
Security deposits	94,500	90,000	84,000
	183,794	171,507	158,261

8 Deferred tax liability (net)

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Deferred tax liabilities			
Movement in fair value of financial assets designated at FVTPL	12,871,806	11,231,576	11,563,608
Deferred tax assets			
MAT credit entitlement	2,925,738	-	-
Gross deferred tax liabilities	9,946,068	11,231,576	11,563,608

Movement in deferred tax liability

₹

Particulars	Financial instruments	MAT credit entitlement and others	Total
At 1 April 2017	(11,563,608)	-	(11,563,608)
(Charged)/credited			
- to profit and loss	332,032	-	332,032
- to other comprehensive income		-	-
At 31 March 2018	(11,231,576)	-	(11,231,576)
(Charged)/credited			
- to profit and loss	(1,640,230)	2,925,738	1,285,508
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	(12,871,806)	2,925,738	(9,946,068)

9 Other non-financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Taxes and duties payable	5,000	5,000	23,897
Other payables	-	-	40,900
	5,000	5,000	64,797

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10 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	As at 31 March 2018 ₹	As at 1 April 2017 ₹
Authorised			
50,000 (Previous Year - 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
24,500 (Previous Year - 24,500) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2017	
Equity shares	Nos.	₹	Nos.	₹	Nos.	₹
At the beginning of the year	24,500	2,450,000	24,500	2,450,000	24,500	2,450,000
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	24,500	2,450,000	24,500	2,450,000	24,500	2,450,000

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The interim dividend declared by the Board of Directors and the final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018		As at 1 April 2017	
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	Nos.	% Holding	Nos.	% Holding	Nos.	% Holding
Bajaj Holdings & Investment Limited	24,500	100.00%	24,500	100.00%	24,500	100.00%

11 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	As at 31 March 2018 ₹	As at 1 April 2017 ₹
a Reserves and surplus :			
General reserve			
Balance as at the beginning of the year	426,786,018	426,786,018	426,786,018
Add: Transferred from surplus in statement of profit and loss	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	426,786,018	426,786,018	426,786,018
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as at the beginning of the year	34,976,752	143,413,871	119,350,643
Profit for the year	13,868,154	9,513,378	24,063,228
Less: Appropriations			
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year	8,575,000	98,000,000	-
Tax on final dividend	1,762,616	19,950,497	-
Total appropriations	10,337,616	117,950,497	-
Balance as at the end of the year	38,507,290	34,976,752	143,413,871
	465,293,308	461,762,770	570,199,889

b Nature and purpose of reserve

General reserve
General reserve is free reserve available for distribution as recommended by Board in accordance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

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12 Interest income

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Interest income on		
Others	39,375	42,000
	39,375	42,000

13 Net gain on fair value changes

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	15,383,633	15,212,358
Fair value changes:		
Realised	2,759,050	16,543,237
Unrealised	12,624,583	(1,330,879)
	15,383,633	15,212,358

14 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Income tax refund received	105,490	-
	105,490	-

15 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	32,372	32,373
	32,372	32,373

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16 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Repairs to buildings	35,400	41,550
Rates and taxes	20,149	19,741
Insurance	1,702	2,055
Payment to auditor	59,000	62,412
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities	-	750,000
Legal and professional charges	158,826	183,929
Miscellaneous expenses	5,874	7,111
	280,951	1,066,798

Payment to auditor

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
As auditor		
Audit fee	50,000	50,000
Reimbursement of expenses	-	3,412
GST/Service tax, on above	9,000	9,000
	59,000	62,412

Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	719,750
b) Amount spent in cash during the year on :		
i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	750,000
	-	750,000

17 Tax expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
(a) Tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	3,186,538	5,518,600
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(2,925,738)	-
Total current tax expense	260,800	5,518,600
Deferred tax		
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	1,640,230	(332,032)
Total deferred tax expenses/(benefit)	1,640,230	(332,032)
Tax expenses	1,901,030	5,186,568
(b) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by Statutory tax rate		
Profit before tax	15,769,184	14,699,946
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 27.82% (Previous year - 33.384%)	4,386,987	4,907,430
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- Others	557,804	279,138
Tax effect of amounts which are deductible (non taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- Change in tax rate	(3,043,761)	-
Tax expense	1,901,030	5,186,568

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Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

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

18 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Profit for the year (₹)	13,868,154	9,513,378
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	24,500	24,500
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) ₹	566.0	388.3
Face value per share ₹	10.0	10.0

19 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Income-tax matters under dispute	-	-	19,026,878

20 Segment information

The Company's business activity, including its associate, falls within a single business segment i.e. investment and therefore, segment reporting in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segment Reporting is not applicable.

21 Lease

As a lessor

The Company has given premises on operating leases. The lease arrangements is for a period of one year which is cancellable. The lease is renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms and also include escalation clauses.

	As at 31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹	1 April 2017 ₹
Receivable			
Within one year	15,750	15,000	14,000
After one year but not more than five years	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-
	15,750	15,000	14,000

22 Standards issued but not effective

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified in March 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) 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.

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, if applicable, when they become effective. 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

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Bajaj Auto Holdings Limited

23. Disclosure of Transactions with Related Parties as required by the Ind AS 24

Name of Related Party and Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	2018-19		2017-18	
		Transaction Value ₹	Outstanding amount carried in the balance sheet ₹	Transaction Value ₹	Outstanding amount carried in the balance sheet ₹
[a] Holding Company					
Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd	Contribution to equity 24,500 shares of Rs 100 each	-	2,450,000	-	2,450,000
	Dividend Paid	8,575,000	-	98,000,000	-
[b] Other entities					
Bajaj Finserv Ltd, (associate of holding company)	Contribution to equity 209,005 shares of Rs 5 each	-	261,543,323	-	261,543,323
	Dividend Received	365,759	-	365,759	-
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Insurance premium paid	1,702	-	2,055	-

Name of the related party and nature of the related party relationship where control exists have been disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. In other cases, disclosure has been made only when there have been transactions with those parties.

Related parties as defined under para 9 of Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' have been identified based on representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company.

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24 Capital management

a) Objectives, policies and processes of capital management

The Company is cash surplus and has only equity capital. The Company has been recognised as a Core Investment Company (CIC) by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in terms of the regulations governing Non-Banking Financial Companies and is not exposed to any regulatory imposed capital requirements.

The cash surpluses are currently invested in income generating debt instruments (through mutual funds) in line with the CIC guidelines set out by the RBI and investment policy set by the Management. Safety of capital is of prime importance to ensure availability of capital for operations. Investment objective is to provide safety and adequate return on the surplus funds.

The Company does not have any borrowings.

	31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Equity	467,743,308	464,212,770
Less: Tangible and other assets	608,015	640,387
Working capital	8,098,789	5,919,512
Investments in associate	261,543,323	261,543,323
Investment in equity, debt and similar investments	197,493,181	196,109,548

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes of capital management during the year.

b) Dividends distributed and proposed

	31 March 2019 ₹	31 March 2018 ₹
Dividends recognised in the financial statements		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2018 of ₹ 350 (31 March 2017 - ₹ 4000) per equity share, declared and paid	8,575,000	98,000,000
Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
Directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of Nil per equity share (31 March 2018 – ₹ 350). This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.	-	8,575,000

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25 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 Within 12 months	31 March 2019 After 12 months	31 March 2019 Total	31 March 2018 Within 12 months	31 March 2018 After 12 months	31 March 2018 Total	1 April 2017 Within 12 months	1 April 2017 After 12 months	1 April 2017 Total
Assets									
Financial Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	1,804,931	-	1,804,931	707,337	-	707,337	782,924	-	782,924
Investment in associates	-	261,543,323	261,543,323	-	261,543,323	261,543,323	-	261,543,323	261,543,323
Other investments	-	197,493,181	197,493,181	-	196,109,548	196,109,548	-	304,897,190	304,897,190
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,050,000	1,050,000	-	1,050,000	1,050,000
Non-financial Assets									
Current tax assets (net)	-	16,485,904	16,485,904	-	15,627,442	15,627,442	-	15,546,042	15,546,042
Property, plant and equipment	-	608,015	608,015	-	640,387	640,387	-	672,760	672,760
Total	1,804,931	476,130,423	477,935,354	707,337	474,970,700	475,678,037	782,924	583,709,315	584,492,239
Liabilities									
Financial Liabilities									
Trade payables	54,000	-	54,000	54,000	-	54,000	52,500	-	52,500
Other financial liabilities	183,794	-	183,794	171,507	-	171,507	158,261	-	158,261
Non-financial Liabilities									
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	3,184	3,184	-	3,184	3,184	-	3,184	3,184
Deferred tax Liability (net)	-	9,946,068	9,946,068	-	11,231,576	11,231,576	-	11,563,608	11,563,608
Other non-financial liabilities	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	64,797	-	64,797
Total	242,794	9,949,252	10,192,046	230,507	11,234,760	11,465,267	275,558	11,566,792	11,842,350
Net	1,562,137	466,181,171	467,743,308	476,830	463,735,940	464,212,770	507,366	572,142,523	572,649,889

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26 Fair value measurement

i) Financial instruments by category

In ₹

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018			1 April 2017		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets									
Investments									
- Liquid mutual funds	197,493,181	-	-	196,109,548	-	-	304,897,190	-	-
- Equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,050,000	-	-	1,050,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,804,931			707,337	-	-	782,924
Total financial assets	197,493,181	-	1,804,931	196,109,548	-	1,757,337	304,897,190	-	1,832,924
Financial liabilities									
Trade payables	-	-	54,000	-	-	54,000	-	-	52,500
Other financial liabilities	-	-	183,794	-	-	171,507	-	-	158,261
Total financial liabilities	-	-	237,794	-	-	225,507	-	-	210,761

ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the basis of estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard, which are explained herein below.

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements At 31 March 2019

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments at FVPL					
- Liquid mutual funds	4b	196,109,548	-	-	196,109,548

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements At 31 March 2018

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments at FVPL					
- Liquid mutual funds	4b	304,897,190	-	-	304,897,190

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements At 1 April 2017

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments at FVPL					
- Liquid mutual funds	4b	304,897,190	-	-	304,897,190

Valuation principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as explained below

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in active markets. Quotes would include rates/values/valuation references published periodically by BSE, NSE etc. basis which trades take place in a linked or unlinked active market. This includes traded bonds and mutual funds, as the case

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data (either directly as prices or indirectly derived from prices) and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

Valuation Techniques used to determine fair value

Valuation Techniques used to determine fair value include
- Open ended mutual funds and certain bonds and debentures at NAV's/rates declared and/or quoted
- Close ended mutual funds at NAV's declared by AMFI
- For other bonds and debentures values with references to prevailing yields to maturity matching tenures, quoted on sites of credible organisation such as FIMMDA (Fixed Income Money Market and Derivative Association of India)
- Commercial papers and certificate of deposits, being short term maturity papers, amortised cost is assumed to be the fair value

iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade payables, other financial assets/liabilities and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

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27 On the basis of information requested from vendors with regards to their registration (filing of Memorandum) under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. (27 of 2006)' and in view of the terms of payments not exceeding 45 days, which has been promptly paid, no liability exists as at 31 March 2019, 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2017 and hence no disclosures have been made in this regard.

28 Events after reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number: 89802

Pune: 17 May 2019

S R B C & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Kevin D'sa
Director

V Rajagopalan
Director