Cyient DLM Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	444.80	434.32
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	10.28	-
(c) Goodwill	4	30.30	30.30
(d) Intangible assets	5	7.62	17.96
(e) Other financial assets	7	60.09	16.50
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	17.2	49.15	39.85
(g) Non - current tax assets (net)	8	11.11	10.12
(h) Other non-current assets	8	88.35	73.00
Total non-current assets		**701.70**	**622.05**
II Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,789.34	1,221.67
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	0.03	0.03
(ii) Trade receivables	10	1,196.70	1,375.22
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11A	232.97	59.80
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11B	363.44	74.90
(v) Other financial assets	7	17.50	3.41
(c) Other current assets	8	359.65	214.06
Total current assets		**3,959.63**	**2,949.09**
Total assets		**4,661.33**	**3,571.14**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
Equity share capital	12	13.67	13.67
Other equity	13	335.58	348.07
Total equity		**349.25**	**361.74**
II Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	14	81.42	64.20
(b) Provisions	16	30.10	10.92
Total non-current liabilities		**111.52**	**75.12**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	19	1,484.21	1,387.64
(b) Trade payables	20	962.12	1,231.89
(c) Other financial liabilities	15	80.85	80.66
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	17.3	3.37	-
Provisions	16	8.99	18.97
Other current liabilities	18	1,661.02	415.12
Total current liabilities		**4,200.56**	**3,134.28**
Total liabilities		**4,312.08**	**3,209.40**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,661.33**	**3,571.14**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sathya P Koushik
Partner

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20 May 2019

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parvati KR

Parvati K R
Company Secretary
M.No.A23584

Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 17, 2019

Ajay Aggarwal
Director
DIN/02565242

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

Rajendra Velagapudi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN/06528470

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss before tax for the year	**(13.82)**		**(62.03)**	
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	83.15		82.64	
Loss/(gain) on sale of fixed assets, (net)	0.11		2.41	
Net unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	12.29		40.76	
Finance costs	140.64		108.24	
Interest income	(16.77)		(5.68)	
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-	(8.03)	
Trade receivables written off (net)	-		11.54	
Provision for doubtful debts, net	44.79		12.46	
Operating profit before working capital changes		**250.39**		**182.31**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Trade receivables	118.46		(439.81)	
Inventories	(567.68)		(287.05)	
Other assets and other financial assets	(487.80)		39.38	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	(261.91)		88.39	
Other financial liabilities	0.20		284.61	
Provisions and other liabilities	1,238.07		1.54	
Cash generated from operations		**289.73**		**(130.63)**
Income taxes paid		(0.99)		(4.14)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**288.74**		**(134.77)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payments to acquire fixed assets	(117.35)		(149.53)	
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	0.93		0.92	
Interest received	16.77		4.36	
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)		**(99.65)**		**(144.25)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds/(repayment) in long term borrowings (net)	17.22		14.43	
Proceeds/(repayment) in short term borrowings (net)	91.69		286.15	
Finance costs	(140.64)		(88.49)	
Interest accrued	15.80		-	
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		**(15.93)**		**212.09**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**173.16**		**(66.93)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		59.80		126.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year*		**232.97**		**59.80**
***Cash and cash equivalents as per Note 11A comprises of:**				
Balances with Bank in current accounts		232.91		59.77
Cash on Hand		0.06		0.03
		232.97		**59.80**

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sathya P Koushik
Partner

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parvati K R
Parvati K R
Company Secretary
M.No.A23584
Place: Hyderabad
Date : April 17, 2019

Ajay Aggarwal
Director
DIN/02565242
Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

Rajendra Velagapudi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN/06528470
Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	Note	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
I INCOME			
II Revenue from operations	21	4,804.70	3,914.40
III Other income	22	24.55	90.62
IV Total Income (II+III)		**4,829.25**	**4,005.02**
V EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	24	3,737.85	3,190.22
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	94.84	(111.72)
Excise duty on sale of goods		-	36.38
Employee benefits expense	23	455.44	428.34
Finance costs	26	140.64	108.24
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	83.15	82.64
Other expenses	28	331.15	332.95
Total expenses (V)		**4,843.07**	**4,067.05**
VI Loss before exceptional item and tax (IV-V)		**(13.82)**	**(62.03)**
VII Loss before tax		**(13.82)**	**(62.03)**
VIII Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	17	3.37	-
(b) Deferred tax	17	(7.86)	(23.59)
IX Total tax expense		**(4.49)**	**(23.59)**
X Loss for the year (VII-IX)		**(9.33)**	**(38.44)**
XI Other comprehensive income			
I Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability		(4.59)	(4.60)
(b) Income tax relating to items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss	17	1.43	-
XII Total other comprehensive income		**(3.16)**	**(4.60)**
XIII Total comprehensive income for the year		**(12.49)**	**(43.04)**
Earnings per equity share			
(Equity shares, par value of ` 10 each)	32		
Basic (Rs)		(6.83)	(28.12)
Diluted (Rs)		(6.83)	(28.12)
Weighted average number of equity shares			
Basic		1,367,000	1,367,000
Diluted		1,367,000	1,367,000
Summary of information and significant accounting policies			
See accompanying notes to the financial statements.			

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parvati K R

Sathya P Koushik	Parvati K R	Ajay Aggarwal	Rajendra Velagapudi
Partner	Company Secretary	Director	Managing Director & CEO
	M.No.A23584	DIN/02565242	DIN/06528470
Place: Bengaluru	Place: Hyderabad	Place: Hyderabad	Place: Hyderabad
Date: 20 May 2019	Date: April 17 2019	Date: April 17 2019	Date: April

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD.
CYIENT
MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	No's	Amount (Rs in Million)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,367,000	13.67
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,367,000**	**13.67**

B. Other Equity

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at March 31, 2018	92.09	3.72	252.26	348.07
Other Items of othe comprehensive Income	-	-	(3.16)	(3.16)
Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	(9.33)	(9.33)
Balance at March 31, 2019	**92.09**	**3.72**	**239.77**	**335.58**

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sathya P Koushik
Partner

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Parvati K R

Parvati K R
Company Secretary
M.No.A23584

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

Ajay Aggarwal
Director
DIN/02565242

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

Rajendra Velagapudi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN/06528470

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 17, 2019

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 31st March 2019

---

1. Corporate information:

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Cyient DLM Private Limited (formerly known as Rangsons Electronics Private Limited) (the company) for the year ended 31st March 2019. The company is a private limited company domiciled in India, and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. 347 D1 & 2, KIADB, Electronic City, Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysore – 570 016.

The Company is principally engaged in providing total electronic manufacturing solutions in the fields of medical, industrial, automotive, telecommunication, defense and aerospace applications and machining of components for aerospace, automotive and defense industries.

Effective 18th January 2017, the Company based on necessary approval from Register of Companies ("ROC") Karnataka, has changed its name from Rangsons Electronics Private Limited to Cyient DLM Private Limited.

1.1 Merger of Techno Tools Precision Engineering Private Limited

Pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation, approved by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Techno Tools Engineering Private Limited (an erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary of the Company/Techno Tools) has been merged with the Company w.e.f. the appointed date of April 01, 2017. As the merger is of a wholly owned subsidiary, the combination is a transaction between parties under common control. Accordingly, the accounting treatment followed is "Pooling of Interests Method" the one prescribed under Appendix C – (Business Combination of entities under common control) of IND AS 103 – Business Combination. The figures for the previous year are restated to reflect the Combination.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

2.2 Basis of preparation & presentation:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of asset or liability in which market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. MYSURU

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure for the periods presented.

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

Future results could differ from these estimates – estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effects of changes in accounting estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which results are known and, if material, are disclosed in the financial statements.

2.4 Business combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the pooling of Interest method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at carrying amount, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date carrying value of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their carrying value, where

- Assets and Liabilities of the combined entities are reflected at their carrying amount.
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonize accounting policy.

2.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see note 2.4 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company, is Indian Rupee (Rs / INR).

In preparing the financial statements of Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see note below for hedging accounting policies); and

Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

2.7 Income taxes:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.7.1. Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.7.2. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. MYSURU

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2.7.3. Current and Deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.7.4 Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is probable convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.8 Leasing:

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

2.8.1 The Company as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

2.8.2 The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Earnings per share:

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.10.1 Onerous contracts:
Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash comprises cash on hand, in bank and demand deposits with banks. The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Such cash equivalents are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transaction of non- cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.12 Inventories:

Inventories are valued in accordance with the method of valuation prescribed under the Accounting Standard and are as under:

i) Raw Materials & Consumables.
ii) Stores and Spares.
iii) Work in Process & Finished Goods.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. MYSURU

2.13.1 Sale of goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from sale of equipment is recognized when the product has been delivered, in accordance with the sales contract and when the title is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is net of volume discounts / price incentives which are estimated and accounted for based on the terms of the contracts and also net of applicable indirect taxes.

2.13.2 Rendering of Services:

Income recognition for services takes place as and when the services are performed.

2.14 Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.15 Property, plant and equipment

PPE are initially recognized at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable duties and taxes net of any trade discounts and rebates. The cost of PPE includes interest on borrowings (borrowing cost) directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land, which are stated at cost) and impairment losses, if any.

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

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than capital work in progress) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight-line method ("SLM"). Management believes based on a technical evaluation (which is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.), that the revised useful lives of the assets reflect the period over which these assets are expected to be used, which are as follows:

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Type of asset	Useful life
Leasehold Improvement	Refer Note 1
Plant & Machinery – Refer Note 2	15 Years
Tools & Equipment	5 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Electrical Installations	10 Years
Vehicles	10 Years
Computers – Servers & Networks	6 Years
– End user devices	3 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years

Note 1:
-Lease Hold improvements to Factory Buildings are depreciated over the Lease Period

Note 2:
-The useful life of Plant and Machinery is determined on Single Shift Basis. The multiple shift impact as prescribed under Schedule II to the Act, has been adopted.
-Based on the technical advice obtained stencils are depreciated over 5 years.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

2.16 Intangible assets

2.16.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses on derecognition are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses)

The Company amortizes intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following range of useful lives:

Type of asset	Useful life
Software	3 years

2.16.2 Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their carrying value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

2.17 Employee benefit plans

Employee benefits include provided fund, employee's state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Post-employment obligations:

Defined contribution plans:

Contributions in respect of Employees Provident Fund and Pension Fund which are defined contribution schemes, are made to a fund administered and managed by the Government of India and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when service are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

The Company accounts for its liability towards Gratuity based on actuarial valuation made by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of the gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plant assets.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

Compensated absences:

The employees of the Group are entitled to compensate absences. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absence and utilize it in future periods or receive cash compensation at retirement or termination of employment for the unutilized accrued compensated absence. The Group records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The Group measures the expected cost of compensated absence based on actuarial valuation made by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date on projected unit credit method.

Other short-term employee benefits

Other short-term employee benefits and performance incentives expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the period when the employee renders service.

2.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Impairment of assets

a. *Non-financial assets:*

(i) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.20 Financial instruments

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

2.20.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

a. **Classification of financial assets:**

i) **Financial assets carried at amortized cost:** A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. MYSURU

collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:** A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

iii) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:** A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

2.20.2 De-recognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

2.20.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses:

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

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

- For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.21 Impairment of assets

a. *Financial assets:*

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected

HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. MYSURU

Parvathi K.R.

credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly, since initial recognition.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

2.22 Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments:
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.23 Financial liability:
All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:
- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

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

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognized in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial Liability subsequently measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in 'Other income'

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

De-recognition of financial liability:

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.24 Determination of fair values

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

2.25 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non - current classification of assets and liabilities.

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment		(Rs in Million)
Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Carrying amount of:		
Leasehold improvements	8.16	9.70
Computers	12.94	8.57
Plant and equipment	321.65	308.49
Office equipment	4.61	4.57
Furniture and fixtures	67.19	68.83
Electrical installations	10.82	11.76
Vehicles	0.01	0.01
Tools and equipment	19.42	22.39
Total	444.80	434.32
Capital work-in progress	10.28	-
Total	455.08	434.32

(Rs in Million)

Description of assets	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical installations	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Total
I. Gross Block									
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**14.35**	**28.46**	**518.83**	**16.34**	**88.26**	**23.71**	**0.27**	**68.95**	**759.17**
Additions	2.48	3.37	105.07	0.25	21.72	2.75	-	10.18	145.82
Disposals	-	2.31	19.89	-	-	0.02	-	-	22.22
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**16.83**	**29.52**	**604.01**	**16.59**	**109.98**	**26.44**	**0.27**	**79.13**	**882.77**
Additions	0.48	9.68	55.17	1.81	7.62	1.17	-	4.76	80.69
Disposals	-	-	10.58	-	-	-	-	-	10.58
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**17.31**	**39.20**	**648.60**	**18.40**	**117.60**	**27.61**	**0.27**	**83.89**	**952.88**
II. Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**5.46**	**19.38**	**275.19**	**9.84**	**32.83**	**12.49**	**0.26**	**46.28**	**401.73**
Depreciation for the year	1.67	3.88	36.94	2.18	8.32	2.19	-	8.11	63.29
Depreciation on Disposals	-	2.31	16.61	-	-	-	-	(2.35)	16.57
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**7.13**	**20.95**	**295.52**	**12.02**	**41.15**	**14.68**	**0.26**	**56.74**	**448.45**
Depreciation for the year	2.02	5.31	40.97	1.77	9.26	2.11	-	7.73	69.17
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	9.53	-	-	-	-	-	9.53
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**9.15**	**26.26**	**326.96**	**13.79**	**50.41**	**16.79**	**0.26**	**64.47**	**508.09**
III. Carrying Amounts (I-II)									
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**9.70**	**8.57**	**308.49**	**4.57**	**68.83**	**11.76**	**0.01**	**22.39**	**434.32**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**8.16**	**12.94**	**321.65**	**4.61**	**67.19**	**10.82**	**0.01**	**19.42**	**444.80**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD.
MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

4. Goodwill

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31,2018
Balance at beginning of year	30.30	30.30
Balance at end of the year	**30.30**	**30.30**

The Company has identified Techno Tools as a Cash Generating Units (CGU) and the goodwill has been allocated to this CGU for the purpose of impairment testing. This goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. As of March 31, 2019, the Directors of the Company have assessed the goodwill for impairment by determining the "value in use" of the CGU. The "value in use" of the CGU is determined as an aggregate of present value of cash flow projections covering a five year period and the terminal value. These estimates and assumptions, primarily include, but are not limited to, revenue growth and profitability during the forecast period, the discount rate and the terminal growth rate. The cash flows are discounted using a pre tax discount rate of 14%. Terminal growth rate considered is Nil.

The projections used for determining the "Value in use" of cash generating unit are based on past experience of the business acquired and other sources of information (internal and external) regarding the business of the unit.

The table below shows the percentage movement in key assumptions that (individually) would be required to reach the point at which the value in use approximates its carrying value.

Assumptions	Movement
Post tax discount rate	0.96% increase
Revenue growth	5.95% decrease

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

5. Intangible assets

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31,2018
Balance as at end of the year	7.62	17.96
	7.62	**17.96**
Total	**7.62**	**17.96**

Movement in the carrying amount of intangible assets is as below:

(Rs in Million)

Description of assets	Computer software	Total
I. Gross Block		
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**77.97**	**77.97**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	4.22	4.22
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**82.19**	**82.19**
Additions	3.64	3.64
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**85.83**	**85.83**
II. Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**44.88**	**44.88**
Amortisation for the year	19.35	19.35
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**64.23**	**64.23**
Amortisation for the year	13.98	13.98
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**78.21**	**78.21**
III. Carrying Amounts (I-II)		
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**17.96**	**17.96**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**7.62**	**7.62**

6. Investments

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at March 31,2018
(i) Equity instruments in ESDM Cluster (25000 Equity Shares at face value of Rs. 1)	0.03	0.03
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**0.03**	**0.03**

The Company is one of the founder promoters of the Mysore ESDM (Electronic Systems Design and Manufacturing) Cluster, an initiative of the Government of India, to establish common facilities centre, for the development of ESDM companies in this region.

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

7. Other financial assets **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
a) Security Deposits		
Secured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good	52.51	16.50
b) Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	7.58	-
Total other non-current financial assets	**60.09**	**16.50**
Current		
b) Advance to Employees	0.80	0.82
c) Interest accured on deposits	13.51	1.32
d) Others	3.19	1.27
Total other current financial assets	**17.50**	**3.41**
Total other financial assets	**77.59**	**19.91**

8. Other assets **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current (unsecured):		
Capital advances	25.92	3.19
Advances to Income taxes, net	11.11	10.12
Other Advances	62.43	69.81
Total other non-current assets	**99.46**	**83.12**
Current (unsecured):		
Prepaid expenses	17.73	7.40
Advance to Suppliers	295.57	92.08
Balance with Government authority	41.31	114.58
Other Current assets	5.04	-
Total other current assets	**359.65**	**214.06**
Total other assets	**459.11**	**297.18**

9. Inventories **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials	1,502.92	829.69
Work-in-progress	22.25	180.34
Stores and spares	12.03	22.74
Finished goods	252.14	188.90
Total	**1,789.34**	**1,221.67**

Closing provision for Inventory as at March 31, 2019 is Rs. 71.01 mio (as at March 31, 2018 is Rs. 74.51 mio)

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

10. Trade receivables **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good (*)	1,196.70	1,375.22
Doubtful	44.79	14.60
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(44.79)	(14.60)
Total	**1,196.70**	**1,375.22**

* includes an amount of Rs. 17.83 mio as at March 31, 2019 (Rs. 10.18 mio as at March 31, 2018), receivable from related parties (Refer Note 31)

11. Cash and Bank Balances

11A. Cash and cash equivalents **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Balances with banks in current account	232.91	59.77
Cash on hand	0.06	0.03
Total	**232.97**	**59.80**

11B. Other bank balances **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Deposits held as margin money/security for bank guarantees	363.44	74.90
Total	**363.44**	**74.90**

Deposits held as margin money is towards non-fund based limits sanctioned by the bank for establishment of Bank Guarantee & Letter of Credits.

Reconciliation of Cash and bank balances **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Cash and Cash Equivalents (as per Note 11A)	232.97	59.80
Bank balance (as per Note 11B)	363.44	74.90
Total Cash and bank balances	**596.41**	**134.70**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

12. Equity share capital **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised share capital:		
4,750,000 (as at March 31, 2018 : 4,750,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	47.50	47.50
Issued and subscribed capital:		
1,367,000 (as at March 31, 2018 : 1,367,000) fully paid up equity shares of Rs 10 each	13.67	13.67
Total	**13.67**	**13.67**

(A) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2019 (Number of shares)	As at Mar 31, 2018 (Number of shares)
Balance at beginning of the year	1,367,000	1,367,000
Add: Issue of shares in the current year	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**1,367,000**	**1,367,000**

(B) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Name of the shareholder	As at Mar 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Cyient Ltd (Holding Company)	1,367,000	100.00%	1,011,580	74.00%
Pavan G.Ranga	-	-	131,505	9.62%
Anirudh M.Ranga	-	-	69,307	5.07%
Arjun M.Ranga	-	-	69,307	5.07%

(C) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD. CYIENT MYSURU

Cyient DLM Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

13. Other equity **(Rs in Million)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(a) General reserve	3.72	3.72
(b) Securities premium	92.09	92.09
(c) Retained earnings	239.77	252.26
Total	**335.58**	**348.07**

Notes :

A) General reserve:

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	3.72	3.72
Balance at end of year	**3.72**	**3.72**

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income. Items included in the general reserve will note be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

B) Securities premium :

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	92.09	92.09
Balance at end of year	**92.09**	**92.09**

C) Retained earnings

(Rs in Million)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	252.26	295.30
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(9.33)	(38.44)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of income tax)	(3.16)	(4.60)
Balance at end of year	**239.77**	**252.26**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
BENGALURU

CYIENT DLM PVT. LTD.
CYIENT
MYSURU