

Walker Chandlok & Co LLP

Walker Chandlok & Co LLP
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

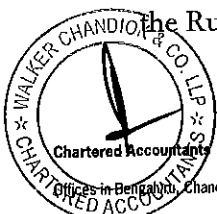
1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.



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5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements are free from material misstatement.
6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these financial statements.

Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

9. The comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 respectively prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) which were audited by the predecessor auditor whose reports dated 01 September 2017 and 28 September 2016 respectively expressed unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements and have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
11. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:



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- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 24 May 2018 as per Annexure B expressed unmodified opinion;
- g) 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, as detailed in Note 40 to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on 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;
 - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

For ~~Walker Chandiook & Co LLP~~

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sumit Mahajan

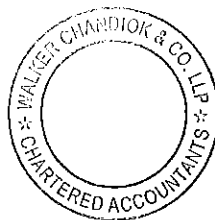
~~Sumit Mahajan~~

Partner

Membership No.: 504822

Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 May 2018



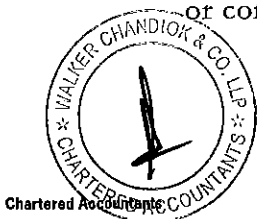
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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Annexure A

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets comprising of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment property, other intangible assets.
- (b) The fixed assets comprising of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets comprising of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress are reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, 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.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.



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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of cases except provident fund and employees' state insurance which have generally been regularly deposited. Undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

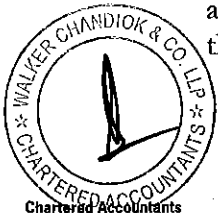
Statement of arrears of statutory dues outstanding for more than six months

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Department of Trade and Taxes	Interest on Value added tax	25,687,905	FY 2016-17 & FY 2017-18	Various dates between 20 May 2016 to 20 July 2017	Yet to be paid

- (b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹)	Amount paid under protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Central excise duty; Custom Duty; Penalties	319,314 822,463 1,341,704	Nil	FY 2004-05	Custom, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution or government during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.
- (ix) In our opinion, the Company has applied moneys raised by way of the term loans for the purposes for which these were raised. The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc. as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, all the transactions entered into by the Company with related parties during the year ended 31 March 2018 have been ratified by the audit committee, constituted pursuant to the provisions of section 177 of the Act, in its first meeting held subsequent to the year end.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sumit Mahajan

Sumit Mahajan

Partner

Membership No.: 504822



Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 May 2018

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Annexure B

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of IL JIN Electronics (India) ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors 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 (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). 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 the Company's 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes



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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

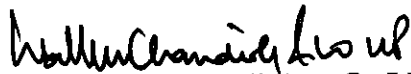
in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable 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


7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

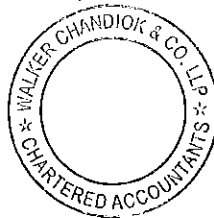
Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, 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 (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).


For Walker ChandioK & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


Sumit Mahajan
Partner
Membership No.: 504822



Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

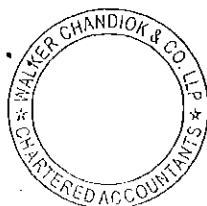
IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,454.90	4,131.08	3,841.35
Capital work-in-progress	5	52.00	-	-
Other Intangible assets	6	8.33	5.11	5.15
Financial assets				
Loans	7	84.91	83.79	81.89
Other financial assets	8	0.86	0.80	0.74
Deferred tax assets (net)	22	-	-	35.61
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	300.22	-	19.70
Other non-current assets	10	1.38	68.62	69.07
Total non-current assets		4,902.60	4,289.40	4,053.51
Current assets				
Inventories	11	3,759.13	2,660.14	1,856.21
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	12	2,777.75	2,981.70	1,556.19
Cash and cash equivalents	13	53.77	4.08	7.11
Loans	14	5.73	1.17	101.71
Other financial assets	15	12.43	14.31	22.70
Other current assets	16	93.77	977.69	1,216.36
Total current assets		6,702.58	6,639.09	4,760.28
Total assets		11,605.18	10,928.49	8,813.79
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	17	188.66	179.80	102.74
Other equity	18	2,216.65	1,867.01	2,066.12
Total equity		2,405.31	2,046.81	2,168.86
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	19	2,570.91	217.66	214.79
Other financial liabilities	20	28.22	25.67	20.89
Provisions	21	77.81	69.99	45.95
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	79.83	43.56	-
Other non-current liabilities	23	0.17	0.51	2.05
Total non-current liabilities		2,756.94	357.39	283.68
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	24	400.15	1,955.22	1,739.36
Trade payables	25	4,988.39	4,699.31	2,990.40
Other financial liabilities	26	515.96	409.69	292.04
Other current liabilities	27	429.25	1,084.28	1,270.35
Provisions	28	3.09	12.12	15.19
Current tax liabilities (net)	29	106.09	363.67	53.91
Total current liabilities		6,442.93	8,524.29	6,361.25
Total liabilities		9,199.87	8,881.68	6,644.93
Total equity and liabilities		11,605.18	10,928.49	8,813.79

Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date
Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Suman Mahajan
Suman Mahajan
Partner



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Hyun Chul Sim
Hyun Chul Sim
Director and Chief Executive Officer
(DIN: 02007189)

Dalit Singh
Daljit Singh
Director
(DIN No.: 02073964)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Income			
Revenue from operations	30	34,626.97	22,410.82
Other income	31	185.52	217.94
Total income		34,812.49	22,628.76
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	32	30,084.11	17,540.25
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	33	85.94	(215.10)
Excise duty		1,229.34	2,519.50
Employee benefits expense	34	718.29	648.91
Finance costs	35	508.60	351.29
Depreciation and amortisation expense	36	306.61	266.59
Other expenses	37	1,623.68	1,025.86
Total expenses		34,556.57	22,137.30
Profit before tax		255.92	491.46
Tax expense			
Current tax		52.18	530.00
Deferred tax		35.19	80.61
Net profit / (loss) for the year		168.55	(119.15)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit obligations		3.25	(4.34)
Income tax relating to these items		(1.08)	1.44
Other comprehensive income for the year		2.17	(2.90)
Total comprehensive income for the year		170.72	(122.05)
Earning per equity share			
(Nominal value of equity share Rs 10 each)	38		
Basic		9.00	(11.18)
Diluted		9.00	(11.18)

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

(This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.)

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sumit Mahajan
Sumit Mahajan
Partner



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Hyun Chul Sim
Hyun Chul Sim
Director and Chief Executive Officer
(DIN: 02007189)

Dalit Singh
Dalit Singh
Director
(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	255.92	491.46
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	306.61	266.59
Balances written back	-	(1.15)
Impairment of CWIP	23.17	-
Interest income	(7.38)	(6.69)
(Gain)/ Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment	(6.22)	5.04
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/losses	(1.73)	(149.37)
Amounts written off	30.76	0.30
Finance costs	508.60	351.29
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,109.73	957.47
Movements in working capital:		
Trade receivables	203.94	(1,425.51)
Inventories	(1,098.99)	(803.93)
Financial and other assets	854.75	349.37
Trade payables	290.81	1,858.28
Provisions	2.04	16.63
Financial and other liabilities	(666.13)	(161.41)
Cash generated from operations	696.15	790.90
Income tax refunded/(paid) (net)	(609.98)	(200.54)
Net cash generated from operating activities	86.17	590.36
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, intangibles, including capital advances	(693.99)	(372.99)
Proceeds from sale of assets	11.54	20.07
Interest received	2.01	4.26
Net cash used in from investing activities	(680.44)	(348.66)
C. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital, net of issue expenses	187.78	-
Movement in short-term borrowings	(1,555.07)	215.86
Proceeds from long term borrowings	2,558.86	46.80
Repayment of long term borrowings	(49.07)	(168.01)
Finance costs paid	(498.54)	(339.38)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	643.96	(244.73)
D Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	49.69	(3.03)
E Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	4.08	7.11
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year (D+E) (refer note 13)	53.77	4.08

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

(This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandio & Co LLP
For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sumit Mahajan
Sumit Mahajan
Partner



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Hyun Chul Sin
Hyun Chul Sin
Director and Chief Executive Officer
(DIN: 02007180)

Dalit Singh
Dalit Singh
Director
(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 May 2018

IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018
 (All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital


	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2016	102.74
Changes in equity share capital during the year	77.06
Balance as at 31 March 2017	179.80
Changes in equity share capital during the year	8.86
Balance as at 31 March 2018	188.66


B Other equity

	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2016	77.87	1,988.25	2,066.12
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	(119.15)	(119.15)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations*	-	(2.90)	(2.90)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Utilised for issue of bonus shares	(77.06)	-	(77.06)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	0.81	1,866.20	1,867.01
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	168.55	168.55
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations*	-	2.17	2.17
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Additions made during the year on allotment of equity shares	178.92	-	178.92
Balance as at 31 March 2018	179.73	2,036.92	2,216.65

*net of tax

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.


 For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
 Chartered Accountants


 Sumit Mahajan
 Partner




Place: Gurugram
 Date: 24 May 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
 IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited


 Hyun Chul Sim
 Director and Chief Executive Officer
 (DIN: 02007189)

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 24 May 2018


 Daljit Singh
 Director
 (DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 24 May 2018

1. Corporate information and statement of compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited (the "Company") a private limited company domiciled in India and having its registered office at F. No.5, 109/2A Buddha Apartments, C C Colony, New Delhi - 110007, was incorporated on 11 September 2001, under the Companies Act 1956, is engaged in the business of manufacturing printed circuit boards and electronic components.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("Previous GAAP") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements which the Company has prepared under Ind AS. For purpose of comparatives, financial statements for year ended 31 March 2017 and opening Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2016 are also prepared under Ind AS. Refer note 49 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.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and plan assets, which are measured at fair values. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2016 being the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the Company has applied certain exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

The significant accounting policies and measurement bases have been summarised below.

Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and as per terms of agreements wherever applicable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of related rebates. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from operations

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable. For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) i.e. the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial assets. The future cash flows include all other transaction costs paid or received, premiums or discounts if any, etc.

Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.



c. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

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

d. Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. Current tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (i.e. in OCI or equity depending upon the treatment of underlying item).

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (in OCI or equity depending upon the treatment of underlying item).

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits 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.

f. Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR' or 'Rs.') which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income/expenses, as the case maybe.



g. Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below:

Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

- i. **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** – a financial asset is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets. ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables: In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets: In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.



De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

h. Fair value of financial instruments

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. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

i. Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and definition of asset is met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

In case an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired on deferred payment basis, interest expenses included in deferred payment is recognised as interest expense and not included in cost of asset.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight line method based on life prescribed as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for property, plant and equipment costing less than Rs.5,000 each in value, which are depreciated in full in the year of purchase and in case of leasehold land which is depreciated over the period of lease.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition 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.



j. Intangible assets

Recognition, initial measurement and subsequent measurement

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

Research and development costs

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

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

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

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

Amortisation methods and periods

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method, intangible assets are amortised over their estimated economic life of five years.

k. Capital work-in progress

Cost of material consumed and erection charges thereon along with other direct cost incurred by the Company for the projects are shown as capital work-in-progress until capitalisation.

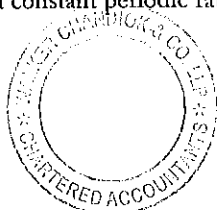
l. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For this purpose, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units). If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

m. Leases

As a lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.



Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease, unless the increase in rent is to compensate the lessor for the effects of inflation.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisitions, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which the active development is delayed due to, other than temporary, interruption.

o. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises when there is a presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefits is probable, related asset is disclosed.

p. Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19- Employee Benefits.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company operates one defined benefit plan for its employees, viz. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gain and loss for the defined benefit plan is recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income.



Other long term benefits

Accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, is treated as long term employee benefit. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit.

Liability under continuity linked key resource and deferred salary schemes is provided for on actuarial valuation basis, which is done as per the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial period.

Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund

The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The plan is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which services are rendered by the employee.

Short-term employee benefits

Expense in respect of other short term benefits is recognised on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

q. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

r. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting done to the chief operating decision maker. The Company operates in a single operating segment and geographical segment

3. Recent accounting pronouncement

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018, notifying Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customers, Appendix B to Ind-AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration and amendments to certain other standards. These amendments are applicable to the Company from 1st April, 2018. The Company will be adopting the amendments from their effective date.

Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11, Construction contracts and Ind AS 18, Revenue. Ind AS 115 requires an entity to report information regarding nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contract with customers. The principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognize revenue that demonstrates the transfer of promised goods and services to customers at an amount that reflect the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The standards can be applied either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or can be applied retrospectively with recognition of cumulative effect of contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application of the standard.

Based on the preliminary assessment performed by the company, the impact of application of standard is not expected to be material.



Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transaction and advance consideration

The appendix clarifies that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment of receipt of advance consideration towards such asset , expenses or income . If there are multiple payments or receipt in advance , then an entity must determine an transaction date for each payments or receipts of advance consideration.

Based on the preliminary assessment performed by the company, the impact of application of appendix is not expected to be material.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

When preparing the financial statements management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual results are likely to differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

Information about significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below:

Significant judgements:

(i) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of non-financial assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of non-financial assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

(ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

(iii) Contingent liabilities

The Company is the subject of certain legal proceedings which are pending in various jurisdictions. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is difficult to predict the final outcome of such matters. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, which are subject to many uncertainties, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law. In the normal course of business, management consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigation and taxes. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Sources of estimation uncertainty:

(i) Provisions

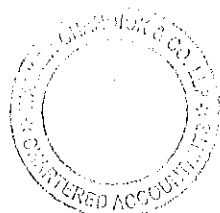
At each balance sheet date, basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However, the actual future outcome may be different from management's estimates.

(ii) Fair valuation of financial instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument,

(iii) Recoverability of advances/receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.



IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ laacs unless otherwise stated)

4. Property, plant and equipment

Description	Leasehold land	Factory building	Residential building	Plant and machinery	Air conditioners	Computers	Generators	Furniture & fixtures	Office & other equipments	Vehicles	Temporary structure	Total
Gross carrying value												
As at 01 April 2016*	527.61	1,631.90	393.83	2,204.59	100.73	51.51	34.48	27.88	48.82	132.62	1.98	5,155.95
Additions	-	-	-	514.29	-	5.19	-	2.34	1.20	55.92	-	578.94
Disposals	-	-	-	(25.58)	-	-	-	-	-	(21.91)	-	(47.49)
As at 31 March 2017	527.61	1,631.90	393.83	2,693.30	100.73	56.70	34.48	30.22	50.02	166.63	1.98	5,687.40
Additions	-	30.44	-	504.83	-	5.34	-	2.16	4.97	74.40	9.92	634.09
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.69)	-	(3.18)	-	-	-	(37.60)	-	(42.47)
As at 31 March 2018	527.61	1,662.34	393.83	3,196.44	102.76	58.86	34.48	32.38	54.99	203.43	11.90	6,279.02
Accumulated depreciation												
As at 01 April 2016*	33.76	220.17	26.23	814.39	22.25	42.42	10.84	18.08	37.15	89.13	0.18	1,314.60
Charge for the year	5.86	51.42	6.22	164.57	6.70	4.53	2.07	1.71	6.62	13.71	0.70	264.11
Adjustment for disposals	-	-	-	(6.32)	-	-	-	-	-	(16.07)	-	(22.39)
As at 31 March 2017	39.62	271.59	32.45	972.64	28.95	46.95	12.91	19.79	43.77	86.77	0.88	1,556.32
Charge for the year	5.86	51.89	6.22	208.34	6.83	5.51	2.07	1.82	1.57	14.14	0.70	304.95
Adjustment for disposals	-	-	-	(0.09)	-	(3.03)	-	-	-	(34.03)	-	(37.15)
As at 31 March 2018	45.48	323.48	38.67	1,180.89	35.78	49.43	14.98	21.61	45.34	66.88	1.58	1,824.12
Net block as at 01 April 2016*	493.85	1,411.73	367.60	1,390.20	78.48	9.09	23.64	9.80	11.67	43.49	1.80	3,841.35
Net block as at 31 March 2017	487.99	1,360.31	361.38	1,720.66	71.78	9.75	21.57	10.43	6.25	79.86	1.10	4,131.08
Net block as at 31 March 2018	482.13	1,338.86	355.16	2,015.55	66.98	9.43	19.50	10.77	9.65	136.55	10.32	4,454.90

* Represents deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS. Gross block and accumulated depreciation from the previous GAAP have been disclosed for the purpose of better understanding of the original cost of assets.

Notes:

(i) Contractual obligations

Refer note 39 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for liabilities, for details refer note 42.

(iii) Finance leases

The Company has certain lands on finance lease. Refer note 44 for contractual commitments for lease payments in respect of leasehold land.

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PICL (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
5. Capital work-in-progress			
Capital work-in-progress	52.00	-	-
	<u>52.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes:

(i) Movement in capital work in progress:

Particulars	Amount
Capital work-in-progress as at 01 April 2016	-
Add: additions during the year	-
Less: capitalisation during the year	-
Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2017	-
Add: additions during the year	52.00
Less: capitalisation during the year	-
Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2018	52.00

6. Intangible assets

Description	Softwares	Total intangible assets
Gross carrying value		
At 01 April 2016*	23.34	23.34
Additions	2.44	2.44
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	25.78	25.78
Additions	4.88	4.88
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	30.66	30.66
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 April 2016*	18.19	18.19
Charge for the year	2.48	2.48
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	20.67	20.67
Charge for the year	1.66	1.66
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	22.33	22.33
Net book value as at 01 April 2016*	5.15	5.15
Net book value as at 31 March 2017	5.11	5.11
Net book value as at 31 March 2018	8.33	8.33

* Represents deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS. Gross block and accumulated amortisation from the previous GAAP have been disclosed for the purpose of better understanding of the original cost of assets.

Notes:

(i) Amortisation for the year has been included in line item 'Depreciation and amortisation expense' in statement of profit and loss.



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
7 Loans			
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	84.91	83.79	81.89
	<u>84.91</u>	<u>83.79</u>	<u>81.89</u>
Refer note 46 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 47 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.			
8 Other financial assets			
Non-current			
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	0.86	0.80	0.74
	<u>0.86</u>	<u>0.80</u>	<u>0.74</u>
Notes:			
(i) ₹ 0.35 lacs (31 March 2017: ₹ 0.35 lacs; 01 April 2016 : ₹ 0.35 lacs) represents deposits with maturity more than 12 months, held by the entity and are not available for use by the Company, as these are pledged against loans.			
(ii) Refer note 46 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 47 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.			
9 Non-current tax assets (net)			
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	300.22	-	19.70
	<u>300.22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19.70</u>
10 Other non-current assets			
Capital advances	1.00	68.17	68.17
Prepaid expenses	0.38	0.45	0.90
	<u>1.38</u>	<u>68.62</u>	<u>69.07</u>
11 Inventories			
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)			
Raw materials	3,538.91	2,345.62	1,757.95
Work-in-progress	162.30	239.21	33.41
Finished goods	57.92	75.31	64.85
	<u>3,759.13</u>	<u>2,660.14</u>	<u>1,856.21</u>
Notes:			
(i) Inventories have been pledged as security for liabilities, for details refer note 42.			
12 Trade receivables			
Related parties (refer note 41)			
Unsecured, considered good	806.54	744.59	595.02
Others			
Unsecured, considered good	1,971.21	2,237.11	961.17
	<u>2,777.75</u>	<u>2,981.70</u>	<u>1,556.19</u>

- Notes:**
- (i) Trade receivables have been pledged as security for liabilities, for details refer note 42.
- (ii) The carrying values of trade receivables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.
- (iii) Refer note 47 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks in current accounts	53.45	3.29	6.36
Cash in hand	0.32	0.79	0.75
	<u>53.77</u>	<u>4.08</u>	<u>7.11</u>

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting year and comparative years.

14 Loans

Current

Unsecured, considered good

Security deposits

	5.73	1.17	101.71
	<u>5.73</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>101.71</u>

The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

15 Other financial assets

Current

Other recoverables

	12.43	14.31	22.70
	<u>12.43</u>	<u>14.31</u>	<u>22.70</u>

The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

16 Other current assets

Advance to suppliers

Balances with statutory authorities

Prepaid expenses

	45.77	53.77	762.41
	38.14	917.29	447.81
	9.86	6.63	6.14
	<u>93.77</u>	<u>977.69</u>	<u>1,216.36</u>



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
17 Equity share capital			
Authorised capital			
40,00,000 (31 March 2017 : 4,000,000 ; 01 April 2016 : 4,000,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	400.00	400.00	400.00
	400.00	400.00	400.00
Issued, subscribed capital and fully paid up			
1,886,590 (31 March 2017 : 1,798,017 ; 01 April 2016 : 1,027,438) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	188.66	179.80	102.74
	188.66	179.80	102.74

i) **Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the 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.

ii) **Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No. of shares	(₹ lacs)	No. of shares	(₹ lacs)
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,98,017	179.80	10,27,438	102.74
Add: Bonus share issue*	-	-	7,70,579	77.06
Add: Right issue**	88,573	8.86	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	18,86,590	188.66	17,98,017	179.80

* In previous year, Company has issued 770,579 fully paid up bonus shares in the ratio of 3:4

** During the year, the Company issued its shareholders rights issue of 88,573 ordinary shares having nominal value ₹ 10 each at an issue price of ₹ 212 per share.

iii) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company as at balance sheet date**

	As on 31 March 2018		As on 31 March 2017		As on 01 April 2016	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Mr. Hyun Chul Sim	5,65,959	30.00%	17,97,999	99.999%	10,27,428	99.999%
Amber Enterprises India Limited (formerly Amber Enterprises (India) Private Limited)	13,20,613	70.00%	-	-	-	-

iv) **Shares held by holding company:**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company are as below:

	As on 31 March 2018		As on 31 March 2017		As on 01 April 2016	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Amber Enterprises India Limited (formerly Amber Enterprises (India) Private Limited)	13,20,613	70.00%	-	-	-	-

v) **Details of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus issues during current year and last 5 years**

Year ended	Face value	Number of shares
31 March 2018	-	-
31 March 2017	10	7,70,579
31 March 2016	-	-
31 March 2015	-	-
31 March 2014	-	-
31 March 2013	-	-



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
18 Other equity		
Securities premium reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	0.81	77.87
Add: Additions made during the year on allotment of equity shares	178.92	
Add: Utilised for issue of bonus shares (refer note 17(ii))		(77.06)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>179.73</u>	<u>0.81</u>
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,866.20	1,988.25
Add: Net profit for the year	168.55	(119.15)
Add: Other comprehensive income		
- Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations	3.25	(4.34)
- Income tax relating to above item	(1.08)	1.44
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,036.92</u>	<u>1,866.20</u>
	<u>2,216.65</u>	<u>1,867.01</u>

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve represents premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
19 Long-term borrowings			
Secured			
Term loans			
-from banks	2,352.94	-	-
-from others	38.54	68.02	93.23
Vehicle loans			
-from banks	54.48	30.66	7.93
Finance lease obligations	124.95	118.98	113.63
	<u>2,570.91</u>	<u>217.66</u>	<u>214.79</u>
Current maturities of long-term debts (refer note 26)	224.07	57.05	168.83
Total long-term borrowings	<u>2,794.98</u>	<u>274.71</u>	<u>383.62</u>

(i) Repayment terms and security disclosure for long-term borrowings (including current maturities) outstanding as at 31 March 2018, 31 March 2017, 1 April 2016

- Term loan from HDFC Bank amounting to ₹ 2500 lacs (31 March 2017: ₹ Nil; 01 April 2016: ₹ Nil) carrying interest rate @ 9.50% p.a. (31 March 2017: Nil; 01 April 2016: Nil) is repayable in 51 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 31 March 2023. Term loan from HDFC bank is secured by way of exclusive charge on all current and fixed assets of the Company (including land and building of plant situated at 27 & 28, Ecotech, Greater Noida). The term loans is also secured by corporate guarantee of Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company).
- The Vehicle loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car. Loans are repayable in monthly installments.
 - Car Loan from HDFC Bank amounting to ₹ 3.08 (31 March 2017: ₹ 7.93 lacs, 01 April 2016: ₹ 12.30 lacs) carrying interest @ 10.50% p.a on reducing basis is repayable in 7 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 05 October, 2018.
 - Car Loan from HDFC Bank amounting to ₹ 27.59 (31 March 2017: ₹ 42.22 lacs, 01 April 2016: ₹ Nil) lacs carrying interest @ 9.25% p.a on reducing basis is repayable in 20 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 05 November, 2019.
 - Car Loan from HDFC Bank amounting to ₹ 16.96 lacs carrying interest @ 8.35% p.a on reducing basis is repayable in 37 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 05 May, 2021.
 - Car Loan from HDFC Bank amounting to ₹ 16.96 lacs carrying interest @ 8.35% p.a on reducing basis is repayable in 37 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 05 May, 2021.
 - Car Loan from HDFC Bank amounting to ₹ 24.94 lacs carrying interest @ 8.35% p.a on reducing basis is repayable in 37 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 05 May, 2021.
- The Term loan from Intec Capital Limited amounting to ₹ 72.53 lacs (31 March 2017: ₹ 97.60; 01 April 2016: ₹ 115.44 lacs) is secured by first charge, by way of exclusive hypothecation lien mark on the performa invoices in favour of Intec Capital Ltd. covering the entire value of the assets funded and personal guarantee of directors. Also, collateral money of 23% of ₹ 129.87 lacs (31 March 2017: 23% of ₹ 129.87 lacs; 1 April 2016: 30% of ₹ 281.53 lacs, 15% of ₹ 75 lacs and 23% of ₹ 129.87 lacs) is given as security deposit. Repayable in 25 monthly installments with last instalment payable on 05 April, 2020.
- Term loan from Intec Capital Limited amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2017: ₹ Nil; 01 April 2016: ₹ 103.93 lacs) carrying interest @ 14.15 p.a.
- Term loan from Intec Capital Limited amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2017: ₹ Nil; 01 April 2016: ₹ 30.35 lacs) carrying interest @ 17.00% p.a
- Finance lease obligations amounting to ₹ 132.93 lacs (31 March 2017: ₹ 126.96 lacs; 01 April 2016: ₹ 121.61 lacs) are secured by the hypothecation of assets financed. Refer note 44 for repayment schedule for these obligations.

(ii) Refer note 46 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 47 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.

(iii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Long-term Borrowings	Short-term Borrowings	Total
As on 1 April 2017	274.71	1,955.22	2,229.93
Cash flows:			
Proceeds from borrowings	2,558.86	(1,555.07)	1,003.79
Repayment of borrowings	(49.07)	-	(49.07)
Non-cash:			
Foreign currency fluctuation impact			
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost	10.48	-	10.48
As on 31 March 2018	2,794.98	400.15	3,195.13



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
 (All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
20 Other financial liabilities			
Non-current			
Security deposits	28.22	25.67	20.89
	<u>28.22</u>	<u>25.67</u>	<u>20.89</u>
Refer note 46 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 47 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.			
21 Long-term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	53.55	47.54	34.49
Leave encashment	24.26	22.45	11.46
	<u>77.81</u>	<u>69.99</u>	<u>45.95</u>
For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 45 - Employee benefit obligations.			
22 Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net)			
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:			
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	395.25	395.62	363.34
Gross deferred tax liability	<u>395.25</u>	<u>395.62</u>	<u>363.34</u>
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:			
Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost	11.12	8.12	4.99
Employees benefit expenses including bonus	33.96	23.22	21.50
Tax impact on disallowance under Income tax, allowable as deduction in future years	66.99	320.72	372.46
Unabsorbed depreciation	151.17	-	-
	<u>263.24</u>	<u>352.06</u>	<u>398.95</u>
Minimum alternate tax credit	52.18	-	-
	<u>79.83</u>	<u>43.56</u>	<u>(35.61)</u>

Notes:

(i) Movement in deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net) for the year ended 31 March 2018:

Particulars	31 March 2017	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised statement of profit and loss	31 March 2018
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	395.62	-	(0.37)	395.25
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:				
Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost	(8.12)	-	(3.00)	(11.12)
Employees benefit expenses including bonus	(23.22)	1.08	(11.82)	(33.96)
Tax impact on disallowance under Income tax, allowable as deduction in future years	(320.72)	-	253.73	(66.99)
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	(151.17)	(151.17)
Minimum alternate tax credit	-	-	(52.18)	(52.18)
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	<u>43.56</u>	<u>1.08</u>	<u>35.19</u>	<u>79.83</u>

(ii) Movement in deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net) for the year ended 31 March 2017:

Particulars	01 April 2016	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised statement of profit and loss	31 March 2017
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:				
Timing difference on depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	363.34	-	32.28	395.62
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:				
Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4.99)	-	(3.13)	(8.12)
Employees separation and retirement	(21.50)	(1.44)	(0.28)	(23.22)
Tax impact on disallowance under Income tax, allowable as deduction in future years	(372.46)	-	51.74	(320.72)
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	<u>(35.61)</u>	<u>(1.44)</u>	<u>80.61</u>	<u>43.56</u>

23 Other non-current liabilities			
Deferred revenue	0.17	0.51	2.05
	<u>0.17</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>2.05</u>
24 Short-term borrowings			
Secured			
Working capital loans	299.03	1,450.64	1,275.02
Cash credits	44.11	352.22	426.93
Unsecured			
From director (refer note 41)	57.01	50.41	37.41
From others	-	101.95	-
	<u>400.15</u>	<u>1,955.22</u>	<u>1,739.36</u>



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
a. The secured borrowings from banks referred above are from:			
Working capital facility:			
i. Ratnakar Bank Limited - carrying interest @ 13.30% p.a (31 March 2017: @ 12.50% p.a ; 1 April 2016: 12.50%) (floating) payable at monthly rest.	-	1,100.64	925.02
ii. Shinhan Bank - carrying interest @ 12 months MCLR 8.50% p.a + 2.50% p.a (31 March 2017: base rate + 2.50% p.a ; 1 April 2016: base rate + 2.50% p.a)	-	350.00	350.00
iii. IDFC Bank - buyers credit for max 180 Days @ 0.75% p.a. Plus applicable Taxes	299.03	-	-
Cash credit facility:			
i. Shinhan Bank - carrying interest @ 12 months MCLR 8.50% p.a + 2.75% p.a (31 March 2017: base rate + 2.75% p.a ; 1 April 2016: base rate + 2.75% p.a)	-	352.22	426.93
ii. IDFC Bank - carrying interest rate is 9.25% p.a. linked to IDFC Bank 1 year MCLR	44.11	-	-

b. Nature of security:

i) Details of security of short term borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2018

Cash Credits, and Buyers' Credit facilities from IDFC Bank, secured by way of hypothecation of on all the present and future current assets of the Company. Also by exclusive charge by way of mortgage over industrial property located at Plot No 27 & Plot No 28, Udyog Kendra II, Ecotech III, Greater Noida valued and carries Corporate guarantee of Amber Enterprises India Limited.

ii) Details of security of short term borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2017

The working capital facility from Ratnakar Bank Limited was secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire movable fixed assets of the company both present and future. Also by exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage over industrial property located at Plot No 27, Udyog Kendra II, Ecotech III, Greater Noida valued at ₹ 4.33 crore and residential flat at Sun Court Apartments, Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida valued at ₹ 3.49 crore. and carries a personal guarantee of Mr. Hyun Chul Sim (Director and Chief Executive Officer).

The working capital facility from Shinhan Bank, amounting to INR 350 lacs secured by way of hypothecation of plant and machinery both present and future and equitable mortgage of factory land and building situated at Plot No. 27 & 28, Ecotech III, Extension -II, Udyog Kendra, Greater Noida. and residential flat at Sun Court Apartments, Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida valued at ₹ 3.49 crore and carries personal guarantee of Mr. Hyun Chul Sim (Director and Chief Executive Officer).

The cash credit facility from Shinhan Bank was secured by way of hypothecation of stocks and book debts and all current assets of the company.

iii) Details of security of short term borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2016

The working capital facility from Ratnakar Bank Limited was secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire movable fixed assets of the company both present and future. Also by exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage over industrial property located at Plot No 27, Udyog Kendra II, Ecotech III, Greater Noida valued at ₹ 4.33 crore and residential flat at Sun Court Apartments, Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida valued at ₹ 3.49 crore. and carries a personal guarantee of Mr. Hyun Chul Sim (Director and Chief Executive Officer).

The working capital facility from Shinhan Bank, amounting to ₹ 350 lacs secured by way of hypothecation of plant and machinery both present and future and equitable mortgage of factory land and building situated at Plot No. 27 & 28, Ecotech III, Extension -II, Udyog Kendra, Greater Noida. and residential flat at Sun Court Apartments, Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida valued at ₹ 3.49 crore and carries personal guarantee of Mr. Hyun Chul Sim (Director and Chief Executive Officer).

The cash credit facility from Shinhan Bank was secured by way of hypothecation of stocks and book debts and all current assets of the company.

c. Repayment details:

The short-term borrowings are repayable on demand.

d. The unsecured loans are repayable on demand and carry Nil rate of interest.

25 Trade payables

Due to micro and small enterprises [refer note (a) below]	788.33	504.47	-
Dues to others	4,200.06	4,194.84	2,990.40
	<u>4,988.39</u>	<u>4,699.31</u>	<u>2,990.40</u>

(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006

On the basis of confirmation obtained from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the company, the following are the details:

Principal amount remaining unpaid	788.33	504.47	Nil
Interest accrued and due thereon remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil	Nil
Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of MSMED Act 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers and service providers beyond the appointed day during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year), but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	Nil	Nil	Nil
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil	Nil

(ii) The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.

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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
 (All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
26 Other financial liabilities			
Current maturities of long-term debts:			
Term loans			
-from banks	147.06	-	-
-from others	33.99	29.58	156.48
Vehicle loans			
-from banks	35.04	19.49	4.37
Finance lease obligation	7.98	7.98	7.98
Creditors for capital expenditure	224.33	271.35	62.95
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.95	1.37	1.76
Employee related payables	66.61	79.92	58.50
	515.96	409.69	292.04
The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.			
27 Other current liabilities			
Advance from customers	-	0.26	3.58
Payable to statutory authorities	428.91	1,081.63	1,264.66
Deferred revenue	0.34	2.39	2.11
	429.25	1,084.28	1,270.35
28 Short-term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits [refer note (i)]			
Gratuity	1.56	1.35	3.47
Leave encasement	1.53	1.42	2.37
Provision for others			
Wealth tax [refer note (ii)]	-	9.35	9.35
	3.09	12.12	15.19

Notes:

- (i) For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 45 - Employee benefit obligations.
 (ii) Provision on wealth tax provided for wealth tax levied on value of assets owned by the Company, movement in wealth tax provision during the financial year, is set out below:

	Amount
As at 1 April 2017	9.35
Additional provision recognised during the year	-
Amounts used during the year	-
As at 31 April 2017	9.35
Additional provision recognised during the year	-
Amounts paid during the year	(9.35)
As at 31 April 2018	-

29 Current tax liabilities (net)			
Provision for income tax [net]	106.09	363.67	53.91
	106.09	363.67	53.91



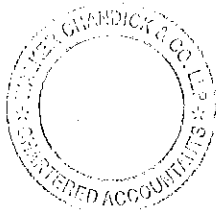
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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
30 Revenue from operations		
Operating revenue		
Sale of products	34,605.10	22,402.58
Other operating revenues		
Income from repair of Printed Circuit Board (PCB)	21.87	8.24
	<u>34,626.97</u>	<u>22,410.82</u>
31 Other income		
Interest from		
Bank deposits	0.34	0.06
Others	3.78	2.12
Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	3.26	4.51
Other income		
Income from renting of premises	38.79	37.82
Balances written back	-	1.15
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	127.75	153.69
Excise duty refund	-	18.59
Profit on disposal of fixed assets (net)	6.22	-
Insurance Claim	5.38	-
	<u>185.52</u>	<u>217.94</u>
32 Cost of materials consumed		
Opening stock	2,345.62	1,757.95
Add: Purchases made during the year	31,277.40	18,127.92
	<u>33,623.02</u>	<u>19,885.87</u>
Less: Closing stock	3,538.91	2,345.62
	<u>30,084.11</u>	<u>17,540.25</u>
33 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress	239.21	33.41
Finished goods	75.31	64.85
Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	162.30	239.21
Finished goods	57.92	75.31
Change in stock	94.30	(216.26)
Change in excise duty on closing stock	8.36	(1.16)
	<u>85.94</u>	<u>(215.10)</u>

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ILJIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
34 Employee benefits expense		
Salary, wages and bonus	638.69	577.07
Contribution to provident and other funds	35.63	23.96
Staff welfare expenses	43.97	47.88
	<u>718.29</u>	<u>648.91</u>
For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 45 - Employee benefit obligations.		
35 Finance costs		
Interest on		
- Term loans	479.35	234.29
- Others	17.36	70.68
Other borrowing costs	11.89	8.63
Interest on advance income tax	-	37.69
	<u>508.60</u>	<u>351.29</u>
36 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation (also refer note 4)	304.95	264.11
Amortisation (also refer note 6)	1.66	2.48
	<u>306.61</u>	<u>266.59</u>
37 Other expenses		
Power, fuel and water charges	246.09	180.39
Freight, transport and distribution	169.41	88.68
Loss on disposal of fixed assets (net)	-	5.04
Legal and professional fees	69.09	22.00
Travelling and conveyance expense	91.52	69.12
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
- Plant and machinery	117.76	65.23
- Others	50.24	34.75
Insurance	6.12	5.22
Rent	32.54	34.82
Rates and taxes	6.01	35.14
Bank charges	2.54	1.43
Job work charges	87.31	27.24
Postage	0.24	0.25
Vehicle running expenses	19.25	18.85
Printing and stationary	6.25	5.01
Business promotion expenses	10.79	9.09
Contractual labour charges	613.13	391.72
Staff uniform expense	4.82	3.84
Amounts written off	30.76	0.30
Impairment of Capital work in progress	23.17	-
Telephone expenses	4.97	7.30
Security charges	15.83	15.19
Miscellaneous expenses	15.84	5.25
	<u>1,623.68</u>	<u>1,025.86</u>
* Legal and professional includes payment to the statutory auditor		
For statutory audit	8.50	1.50
Total*	<u>8.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>

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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
 (All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

38 Earnings per share

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Net profit/ (loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders	168.55	(119.15)
Weighted average number of equity shares	18,73,243	10,65,439
Basic and diluted earning per share (₹)	9.00	(11.18)
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00

39 Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	Nil	3.42	3.42

40 Contingent liability not provided for exists in respect of:

(i) Contingent liabilities

a) Income tax demands

(i) Income tax demand *

(ii) Income tax demand (TDS) **

b) Sale tax demands

c) Central Excise and Custom Duty Demand ***

d) Others

- Employee Provident Fund****

- Minimum Wages*****

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
(i) Income tax demand *	-	97.80	97.80
(ii) Income tax demand (TDS) **	-	21.18	42.05
b) Sale tax demands	-	-	0.11
c) Central Excise and Custom Duty Demand ***	24.83	24.83	24.83
d) Others			
- Employee Provident Fund****	36.92	36.92	36.92
- Minimum Wages*****	22.29	22.29	22.29

* During the previous years, Company had received order of Income Tax for AY 2012-13 and AY 2013-14 on account of disallowances of expenses and addition of certain incomes under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 which resulted in demand of ₹ 61,91,200 and ₹ 35,89,060 respectively. During the year, Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) has decided the case in favor of the Company and relieved the assessee from respective demands. No intimation has been received as to whether the department has preferred an appeal before the higher authority.

** During the previous years, Company had been intimated of demand aggregating ₹ NIL (31 March 2017; ₹ 21.18 lacs; 01 April 2016: ₹ 42.05 lacs) for various assessment years on account of non/late filing of TDS returns, and incorrect submissions of data with income tax authorities.

*** The Company has previously been served with a demand notice amounting to ₹ 24.83 lacs from Central Excise for shifting of finished goods bought at concessional rate of duty. The Company has filed appeal before the Central Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the said demand and has received grant for unconditional stay from the recovery of duty and penalty. This matter is still pending for disposal.

**** In financial year 2015-16, Company has received demand notice amounting ₹ 36.92 lacs in relation to payment of contribution of three international worker under section 7A of the Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1951. Company has made submission with Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner and same is pending for disposal.

***** The Company has been served with orders in FY 2014-15 under Minimum Wages Law claiming ₹ 22.29 lacs for payment of wages below minimum wages.

Based on the advice from Independent tax expert and development, the management is confident that such addition will not be sustained on completion of the appellate and accordingly, pending the decision by the appellate authority no adjustment has been made in the financial statement.

41 Related party disclosures

A. Relationship with related parties

I. Holding Company

Amber Enterprises India Limited (formerly Amber Enterprises (India) Private Limited) (w.e.f. 28 Dec 2017)

II. Associate Company

Ever Electronics Private Limited

III. Key management personnel (KMP)

- Hyun Chul Sim (Director and Chief Executive Officer)
- Mr. Jasbir Singh (Director) (appointed w.e.f. 21 December 2017)
- Mr. Daljit Singh (Director) (appointed w.e.f. 21 December 2017)
- Sang Lyeol Cha (Director) (ceased w.e.f. 22 December 2017)



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
 (All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

41. Related party disclosures (continued)

The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31st March 2017

S No.	Particulars	Holding/ Associate company		Key management personnel	
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(A)	Transactions made during the year:				
1	Sale of goods Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	548.79	-	-
2	Purchase of goods Ever Electronics Private Limited Amber Enterprises India Limited	- 36.72	67.86	-	-
3	Purchase of fixed assets Ever Electronics Private Limited Amber Enterprises India Limited	- 1.57	16.03	-	-
4	Sale of repair items Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	1.69	-	-
5	Job work expense Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	1.45	-	-
6	Testing expense Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	0.06	-	-
7	Reimbursements received - Travelling and conveyance expenses Ever Electronics Private Limited Amber Enterprises India Limited	- 1.56	0.19	-	-
8	Reimbursements received - Freight Ever Electronics Private Limited	-	0.22	-	-
9	KMP Remuneration Post-employment benefits Salary paid*			-	-
				78.03	94.16
	*Name of KMP Hyun Chul Sim Sang Lyeol Cha			50.01 28.02	63.00 31.16
6	Unsecured loan from shareholder/director/associate	-	690.00	21.00	13.00
7	Repayment of unsecured loan to shareholder/director/associate	-	690.00	14.40	-

	Particulars	Holding/ Associate company			Key management personnel		
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
(B)	Balances at year end						
1	Trade payables Amber Enterprises India Limited	63.31	-	-	-	-	-
2	Receivables Ever Electronics Private Limited	806.54	744.59	595.02	-	-	-
2	Director remuneration payables Hyun Chul Sim Sang Lyeol Cha	- -	- -	- -	3.41 -	15.92 1.94	5.50 1.94
3	Unsecured loan from shareholder/director	-	-	-	57.01	50.41	37.41

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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

42 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged/ hypothecated as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Current			
Inventories	3,759.13	2,660.14	1,856.21
Trade receivables	2,777.75	2,981.70	1,556.19
Cash and cash equivalents	53.77	4.08	7.11
Loans, other financial and other assets	111.93	993.17	1,340.77
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment	4,454.90	4,131.08	3,841.35

43 Tax expense

Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Current tax (including taxes earlier years)

Deferred tax

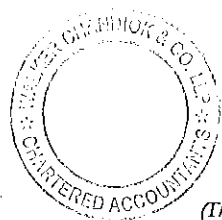
	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
	52.18	530.00
	35.19	80.61
	87.37	610.61

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of at 33.06% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Profit/ (loss) before tax	255.92	491.46
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate *	33.06%	34.61%
Expected tax expense [A]	84.61	170.08
Tax effect of adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Non-deductible expenses/non-taxable income	2.54	50.07
Change in tax rates during the year	-	13.90
Deferred tax recognised on temporary differences of earlier years	-	297.57
Others	0.22	78.99
Total adjustments [B]	2.76	440.53
Actual tax expense [C=A+B]	87.37	610.61

* Domestic tax rate applicable to the Company has been computed as follows

Base tax rate	30%	30%
Surcharge (% of tax)	7%	12%
Cess (% of tax)	3%	3%
Applicable rate	33.06%	34.61%



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

44 Leases

Operating leases

The Company has leased some of its premises to a third party under a lease agreement that qualifies as an operating lease. Rental income for operating leases for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 aggregate to ₹ 38.79 lacs and ₹ 37.82 lacs respectively.

The Company is a lessee under various cancellable operating leases. Rental expense for operating leases for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 was ₹ 32.54 lacs and ₹ 34.82 lacs respectively.

Finance leases

a) The Company has taken certain assets on finance lease basis. The legal title to such assets vests with the lessors. The total minimum lease payments, elements of unearned interest included in such payments and present value of lease payments are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
Total minimum lease payments	6,541.90	6,550.71	6,559.52
Less: Future interest included in above	6,408.97	6,423.75	6,437.91
Present value of minimum lease payments	132.93	126.96	121.61

b) The maturity profile of the finance lease obligation is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2017		01 April 2016	
	Minimum lease payment	Present value	Minimum lease payment	Present value	Minimum lease payment	Present value
Year ending after balance sheet date:						
Upto one year	8.81	7.88	8.81	7.88	8.81	7.88
One to five years	48.44	32.57	44.03	29.38	39.62	26.52
More than five years	6,484.65	92.48	6,497.87	89.70	6,511.09	87.21



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45 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017		As at 01 April 2016	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	53.55	1.56	47.54	1.35	34.49	3.47
Leave encashment	24.26	1.53	22.45	1.42	11.46	2.37
Total	77.81	3.09	69.99	2.77	45.95	5.84

A Disclosure of gratuity

(i) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Current service cost	6.76	6.82
Interest cost	3.59	3.04
Net impact on profit (before tax)	10.35	9.86
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	(3.25)	4.34
Amount recognised in total comprehensive income	7.09	14.20

(ii) Change in the present value of obligation:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	48.89	37.96
Current service cost	6.76	6.82
Interest cost	3.59	3.04
Benefits paid	(0.88)	(3.27)
Actuarial (gain) /loss	(3.25)	4.34
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	55.11	48.89

(iii) Breakup of actuarial (gain)/loss:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumption	(3.22)	4.84
Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustment	(0.04)	(0.50)
Total actuarial (gain)/loss	(3.25)	4.34

(iv) Actuarial assumptions

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Discount rate	7.71%	7.35%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	5.50%	5.50%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Notes:

- 1) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government bonds as at the balance sheet date for the estimated terms of obligations.
- 2) The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, business plan, HR policy and other relevant factors.
- 3) The best estimated expense for the next year is Rs 12.38 lacs.

(vi) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(4.14)	(3.80)
- Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	4.59	4.23
Impact of change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	4.67	4.29
- Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(4.24)	(3.88)

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous year



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in Rs lacs unless otherwise stated)

(vii) **Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Within next 12 months	1.56	1.35
Between 1-5 years	4.62	4.10
Beyond 5 years	48.93	43.45

B Leave encashment

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Current service cost	4.96	5.69
Interest cost	1.75	1.11
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	(1.06)	6.01
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	5.65	12.80

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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
 Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
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46 Fair value disclosures

i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are divided into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

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

ii) Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at Fair value either through statement of profit and loss or through other comprehensive income.

(iii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows:

Particulars	Level	31 March 2018		31 March 2017		01 April 2016	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets							
Loans	Level 3	84.91	87.06	83.79	85.74	81.89	83.78
Other financial assets	Level 3	0.86	0.86	0.80	0.80	0.74	0.74
Total financial assets		85.77	87.92	84.59	86.54	82.63	84.52
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	Level 3	2,794.98	2,862.89	274.71	301.66	383.62	397.43
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	28.22	28.34	25.67	25.59	20.89	20.21
Total financial liabilities		2,823.20	2,891.23	300.38	327.25	404.51	417.64

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Long-term fixed-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and other market risk factors.

(ii) The fair values of the Company's loans and receivables are determined by applying discounted cash flows (DCF) method, using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own nonperformance risk as at 31 March 2018 was assessed to be insignificant.

47 Financial risk management

i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2018			31 March 2017			01 April 2016		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets									
Loans	-	-	90.64	-	-	84.96	-	-	183.60
Trade receivables	-	-	2,777.75	-	-	2,981.70	-	-	1,556.19
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	53.77	-	-	4.08	-	-	7.11
Other financial assets	-	-	13.29	-	-	15.11	-	-	23.44
Total	-	-	2,935.45	-	-	3,085.85	-	-	1,770.34
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	2,971.06	-	-	2,172.88	-	-	1,954.15
Trade payable	-	-	4,988.39	-	-	4,699.31	-	-	2,990.40
Other financial liabilities	-	-	544.18	-	-	435.36	-	-	312.93
Total	-	-	8,503.63	-	-	7,307.55	-	-	5,257.48

ii) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk - interest rate	Long-term and Short-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
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A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits, etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of following types of financial assets.

- cash and cash equivalents,
- trade receivables,
- loans & receivables carried at amortised cost, and
- deposits with banks

a) Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A: Low
- B: Medium
- C: High

Assets under credit risk –

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
A: Low	Loans	90.64	84.96	183.60
	Cash and cash equivalents	53.77	4.08	7.11
	Other financial assets	13.29	15.11	23.44
B: Medium	Trade receivables	2,777.75	2,981.70	1,556.19

Cash & cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

b) Expected credit losses

Trade receivables

Company's major trade receivables are with credit worthy counterparties. Therefore, these trade receivables are considered high quality and accordingly no life time expected credit losses are recognised on such receivables based on simplified approach. The Company considers that trade receivables are not credit impaired as these are receivable from credit worthy counterparties.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company provides for expected credit losses on loans and advances by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since this category includes loans and receivables of varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the Company can draw to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature.

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

a) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
- Expiring within one year (cash credit and other facilities)	2,456.00	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	-	-	-
	2,456.00	-	-

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity Companyings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings including interest *	867.21	2,296.76	618.57	-	3,782.54
Trade payable	4,988.39	-	-	-	4,988.39
Other financial liabilities	291.89	28.77	-	-	320.66
Total	6,147.49	2,325.53	618.57	-	9,091.59

31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings including interest *	2,043.15	121.78	-	-	2,164.93
Trade payable	4,699.31	-	-	-	4,699.31
Other financial liabilities	352.64	28.77	-	-	381.41
Total	7,095.10	150.55	-	-	7,245.65

01 April 2016	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings including interest*	1,912.97	206.17	3.55	-	2,122.69
Trade payable	2,990.40	-	-	-	2,990.40
Other financial liabilities	123.21	25.21	-	-	148.42
Total	5,026.58	231.38	3.55	-	5,261.51

* borrowings excludes finance lease obligations, refer note 44 for disclosure of maturity profile of finance lease obligations

C) Market Risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency risk exposure in USD:

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

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Financial assets			
Advance to suppliers	1.23	10.97	-
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	(2,214.23)	(2,925.08)	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	(2,213.00)	(2,914.11)	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD- increase by 100 bps (31 March 2017 100 bps)*	(22.13)	(29.14)
INR/USD- decrease by 100 bps (31 March 2017 100 bps)*	22.13	29.14

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At 31 March 2018, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. The Company's investments in fixed deposits all pay fixed interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Variable rate borrowing	2,900.15	1,955.22	1,739.36
Fixed rate borrowing	294.98	274.71	383.62
Total borrowings	3,195.13	2,229.93	2,122.98
Amount disclosed under other current financial liabilities	224.07	57.05	168.83
Amount disclosed under borrowings	2,971.06	2,172.88	1,954.15

Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest sensitivity*		
Interest rates – increase by 100 bps (31 March 2017 100 bps)*	29.00	19.55
Interest rates – decrease by 100 bps (31 March 2017 100 bps)*	(29.00)	(19.55)

* Holding all other variables constant



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

ii) Assets

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

e) Price risk

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

48 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Total borrowings*	2,794.98	274.71	383.62
Total equity	2,405.31	2,046.81	2,168.86
Net debt to equity ratio	1.16	0.13	0.18

*Total Borrowing doesn't include Short-term borrowing.



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49 First time adoption of Ind AS

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

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 01 April 2016 (the Company's date of transition). 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 Ind AS optional exemptions

1 Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets and investment property covered by Ind AS 40 Investment Property. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property at their Previous GAAP carrying value.

B Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs 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 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with Previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under Previous GAAP.

2 Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109 are met based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition.

Financial assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess the use of effective interest method, fair value of financial asset at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial liabilities as well.

C 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.

(i) Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2017 and 01 April 2016

	Notes	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per Previous GAAP		2,171.42	2,232.87
Adjustments:			
Measurement of financial assets and liabilities initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost	Note - 1	(1.04)	1.85
Adjustment for leasehold land obligation accounted as finance lease	Note - 2	(23.52)	(16.94)
Adjustment for prior period items	Note - 5	(108.17)	(53.91)
Tax effect of adjustments	Note - 4	8.12	4.99
Total adjustments		(124.61)	(64.01)
Total equity as per Ind AS		2,046.81	2,168.86

(ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	31 March 2017
Profit after tax as per Previous GAAP		(61.45)
Adjustments:		
Measurement of financial assets and liabilities initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost	Note - 1	(2.89)
Adjustment for leasehold land obligation accounted as finance lease	Note - 2	(6.58)
Adjustment for prior period items	Note - 5	(54.26)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	Note - 3	4.34
Tax effect of adjustments	Note - 4	1.69
Total adjustments		(57.70)
Profit for the year ended 31 March 2017		-
Other comprehensive income		(119.15)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	Note - 3 & 4	(2.90)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017		(122.05)

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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amount in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2017

The transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has not made a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

(iv) Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS for balance sheet as at 31 March 2017 and 01 April 2016:

Description	Note	Previous GAAP as at 31 March 2017	Adjustments*	Ind AS as at 31 March 2017	Previous GAAP as at 1 April 2016	Adjustments*	Ind AS as at 1 April 2016
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	2	4,027.64	103.44	4,131.08	3,736.67	104.68	3,841.35
Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Intangible assets		5.11	-	5.11	5.15	-	5.15
Financial assets							
Loans	1	93.14	(9.35)	83.79	93.61	(11.72)	81.89
Other financial assets	1	1.99	(1.19)	0.80	17.59	(16.85)	0.74
Current tax assets (net)		-	-	-	19.70	-	19.70
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-	-	30.62	4.99	35.61
Other non-current assets	1	68.17	0.45	68.62	68.17	0.90	69.07
Total non-current assets		4,196.05	93.35	4,289.40	3,971.51	82.00	4,053.51
Current assets							
Inventories		2,660.14	-	2,660.14	1,856.21	-	1,856.21
Financial assets							
Trade receivables		2,981.70	-	2,981.70	1,556.19	-	1,556.19
Cash and cash equivalents		4.08	-	4.08	7.11	-	7.11
Loans	1	1.17	-	1.17	88.13	13.58	101.71
Other financial assets		101.06	(86.75)	14.31	816.91	(794.21)	22.70
Other current assets	1	890.66	87.03	977.69	421.92	794.44	1,216.36
Total current assets		6,638.81	0.28	6,639.09	4,746.47	13.81	4,760.28
Total assets		10,834.86	93.63	10,928.49	8,717.98	95.81	8,813.79
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		179.80	-	179.80	102.74	-	102.74
Other equity		1,991.62	(124.61)	1,867.01	2,130.13	(64.01)	2,066.12
Total equity		2,171.42	(124.61)	2,046.81	2,232.87	(64.01)	2,168.86
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	1	107.23	110.43	217.66	116.68	98.11	214.79
Other financial liabilities	5	28.80	(3.13)	25.67	25.21	(4.32)	20.89
Provisions		69.99	-	69.99	45.95	-	45.95
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4	51.68	(8.12)	43.56	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	1	-	0.51	0.51	-	2.05	2.05
Total non-current liabilities		257.70	99.69	357.39	187.84	95.84	283.68
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings		1,955.22	-	1,955.22	1,739.36	-	1,739.36
Trade payables		4,699.31	-	4,699.31	2,990.40	-	2,990.40
Other financial liabilities		401.70	7.99	409.69	284.08	7.96	292.04
Other current liabilities	1	1,027.63	56.65	1,084.28	1,268.24	2.11	1,270.35
Provisions		12.12	-	12.12	15.19	-	15.19
Current tax liabilities (net)	4	309.76	53.91	363.67	-	53.91	53.91
Total current liabilities		8,405.74	118.55	8,524.29	6,297.27	63.98	6,361.25
Total liabilities		8,663.44	218.24	8,881.68	6,485.11	159.82	6,644.93
Total equity and liabilities		10,834.86	93.63	10,928.49	8,717.98	95.81	8,813.79

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



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(v) Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS for impact on statement of profit and loss:

Description	Note	Previous GAAP For the year 31 March 2017	Adjustments*	Ind AS 31 March 2017
Revenue				
Revenue from operations		22,410.82	-	22,410.82
Other income	1	211.14	6.80	217.94
Total income		22,621.96	6.80	22,628.76
Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed		17,540.25	-	17,540.25
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		(215.10)	-	(215.10)
Excise duty		2,519.50	-	2,519.50
Employee benefits expense	3	653.25	(4.34)	648.91
Finance costs	1	273.64	77.65	351.29
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	265.34	1.25	266.59
Other expenses	1,2	1,034.23	(8.37)	1,025.86
Total expenses		22,071.11	66.19	22,137.30
Profit / (Loss) before tax		550.85	(59.39)	491.46
Tax expense				
Current tax		530.00	-	530.00
Deferred tax	4	82.30	(1.69)	80.61
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(61.45)	(57.70)	(119.15)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	3	-	(4.34)	(4.34)
Income tax effect	4	-	1.44	1.44
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(2.90)	(2.90)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(61.45)	(60.60)	(122.05)

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Note - 1

Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost

Under previous GAAP, all financial assets and financial liabilities were carried at cost.

Under Ind AS, certain financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost which involves the application of effective interest/amortisation cost method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the fair value of financial asset or financial liability on the date of recognition.

Note - 2

Adjustment for leasehold land obligation accounted as finance lease and amortised over period of lease

Under Indian GAAP, the leasehold land is recorded and classified as fixed assets.

Under Ind AS, leasehold land is recognised as operating lease or finance lease as per definition and classification criteria. The Company has classified its leasehold land as finance lease as per the terms of agreement and amortised it over the period of lease.

Note - 3

Re measurement of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

Note - 4

Tax effect of adjustments

Under Previous GAAP, deferred tax was accounted using the income statement approach, on the timing differences between the taxable profit and accounting profits for the period.

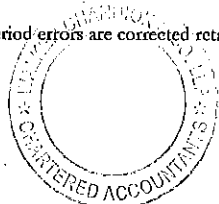
Under Ind AS, deferred tax is recognized following balance sheet approach on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. In addition, various transitional adjustments has also led to recognition of deferred taxes on new temporary differences.

Note - 5

Prior period items

Under Indian GAAP, prior period items are included in determination of net profit or loss of the period in which the error pertaining to a prior period is discovered and are separately disclosed in the statement of profit and loss.

Under Ind AS, material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively.



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IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2018
(All amount in ₹ lacs unless otherwise stated)

50 The Company is engaged in manufacture of electronic goods. Basis the nature of Company's business and operations, the Company has one operating segment i.e. "manufacturing of electronic goods" for which information is reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to allocate resources and assess performance. Hence, the Company has only one reportable segment as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments'. Majority of the revenue of ₹ 30,933.80 lacs (31 March 2017: ₹ 19,283.20 lacs) is derived from two external customers and the Company operates in one geography.

These are notes to accounts as referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandick & Co

For Walker Chandick & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sumit Mahajan

Sumit Mahajan
Partner



Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
IL JIN Electronics (India) Private Limited

Hyun Chul Sen
Hyun Chul Sen
Director and Chief Executive Officer
(DIN: 02007189)

Daljit Singh
Daljit Singh
Director
(DIN No.: 02023964)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2018

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2018