

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Hyundai Motor India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Hyundai Motor India Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Principal Office:

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Hyundai Motor India Limited on the audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (continued)

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Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Hyundai Motor India Limited on the audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (continued)

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government 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, to the extent applicable.
- 2.(A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.



Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Hyundai Motor India Limited on the audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 (continued)

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- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2021 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 36.1 to the standalone financial statements;
 - 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 disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

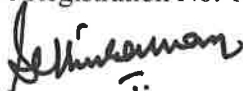
(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022


S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No. 203491

ICAI UDIN: 21203491AAAAEG6447

Place: Chennai

Date: July 29, 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021
(Referred to in our report of even date)

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With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' report to the members of Hyundai Motor India Limited ('the Company') on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021, we report the following:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties as disclosed in Note 4A are held in the name of the Company as at Balance Sheet date. In respect of immovable properties taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use-assets in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory including inventory lying with third parties, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and adequate to the size of the Company and the nature of the business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any secured or unsecured loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, investments, guarantees or security which requires compliance under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of products manufactured 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 records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

BSR & Co. LLP

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Referred to in our report of even date)

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- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, goods and services tax and any other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the following dues in respect of income tax, service tax, duty of excise, duty of customs and value added tax have not been deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities on account of dispute.

Nature of statute	Nature of dues	Amount disputed (in INR million)	Amount paid under protest* (in INR million)	Disputed but not deposited (in INR million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Duty of excise	10.20	-	10.20	2003-04 to 2007-08	Supreme Court
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	3.90	0.39	3.51	2003-04 to 2004-05	Deputy Commissioner of GST & Central Excise
		383.99	96.78	287.21	Prior to September 2004, 2007-08 to 2015-16	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
		4.16	-	4.16	2004-05	Commissioner (Appeals)
Maharashtra VAT Act, 2002	VAT	0.21	0.13	0.08	2010-11	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal
Tamil Nadu VAT Act, 2006	VAT	613.34	613.34	-	2006-07 to 2016-17	Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (STAT)

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021
(Referred to in our report of even date)

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Nature of statute	Nature of dues	Amount disputed (in INR million)	Amount paid under protest* (in INR million)	Disputed but not deposited (in INR million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	6,862.75	3,780.35	3,082.40	FY 2007-08 FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		28.36	28.36	-	FY 2009-10	CIT(A)
		259.66	259.64	0.02	FY 2002-03, FY 2004-05 to 2010-11	Assessing Officer
The Customs Act, 1962	Duty drawback	261.33	261.33	-	September 2007 to August 2009	Honorable High Court of Madras
	Anti-dumping duty	320.40	165.66	154.74	April 2014 to March 2021	Supreme Court
		6,945.23	6,945.23	-		
	Duty of customs	5,689.15	-	5,689.15	July 2006 to August 2011	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
	Duty of customs #	463.06	-	463.06	June 2016 to March 2018, November 2010 to February 2011, March 2014 and February 2015	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Extra Duty Deposit	91.31	-	91.31	1997-2002	Honorable High Court of Madras	

*includes refund adjusted.

#includes cases where amounts have not been quantified

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any of its bankers and Government. The Company does not have any loans and borrowings from financial institutions, nor has it issued any debentures as at balance sheet date.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the standalone financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Referred to in our report of even date)

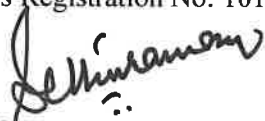
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- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions entered by the Company with the related parties during the year are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions has been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the relevant accounting standards. Section 177 to the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or persons connected with the directors during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not engaged in any businesses that requires it to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No. 203491

ICAI UDIN: 21203491AAAAEG6447

Place: Chennai

Date: July 29, 2021

B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's responsibility for internal financial controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date)

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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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

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

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership No. 203491

ICAI UDIN: 21203491AAAAEG6447

Place: Chennai

Date: July 29, 2021

Hyundai Motor India Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in India's ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	66,585.37	63,894.95
Capital work-in-progress		7,958.71	5,618.14
Intangible assets	5	5,056.99	5,330.13
Right-of-use assets	6	410.63	350.81
Financial assets			
Investment in wholly-owned subsidiary	7	1,370.00	1,370.00
Other financial assets	8	473.36	477.17
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	4,998.10	2,650.13
Deferred tax assets (net)	44.4	4,345.74	2,614.07
Other non-current assets	10	2,012.17	3,300.38
Total non-current assets		93,211.07	85,605.78
Current assets			
Inventories	11	25,633.20	27,699.84
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	12	24,406.15	14,983.05
Cash and cash equivalents	13	114,218.55	80,704.23
Loans	14	254.85	322.91
Other financial assets	15	2,825.76	6,571.30
Other current assets	16	4,432.81	7,425.18
Total current assets		171,771.32	137,706.51
Total assets		264,982.39	223,312.29
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	8,125.41	8,125.41
Other equity	18	143,176.06	124,673.28
Total equity		151,301.47	132,798.69
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	8,158.46	8,534.81
Lease liabilities	20	46.86	112.29
Provisions	21	7,651.29	7,943.21
Other non-current liabilities	22	6,648.64	7,436.53
Total non-current liabilities		22,505.25	24,026.84
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	23	4,172.06	1,275.53
Lease liabilities	24	74.98	101.11
Trade payables	25		
Total outstanding due to micro enterprises and small enterprises		10.08	6.08
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		60,529.44	46,186.64
Other financial liabilities	26	5,031.08	6,520.98
Provisions	27	4,089.26	3,344.38
Current tax liabilities (net)	28	2,670.59	938.01
Other current liabilities	29	14,598.18	8,114.03
Total current liabilities		91,175.67	66,486.76
Total liabilities		113,680.92	90,513.60
Total equity and liabilities		264,982.39	223,312.29
Significant accounting policies	2		

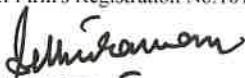
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership Number: 203491

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hyundai Motor India Limited

CIN: U29309TN1996PLC035377



Seon Seob Kim

Managing Director

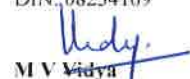
DIN: 08328964



Choon Hang Park

Executive Director and CFO

DIN: 08234169



M V Vidya

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 7296

Place : Chennai

Date : July 29, 2021

Place : Delhi

Date : July 29, 2021

Hyundai Motor India Limited**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021***(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)*

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	30	406,740.12	429,786.33
Other income	31	4,269.92	6,996.49
Total income		411,010.04	436,782.82
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	32(a)	304,696.79	317,067.03
Purchases of stock-in-trade	32(b)	7,553.02	10,507.51
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	32(c)	1,048.06	463.54
Employee benefits expense	33	13,022.06	12,362.06
Finance costs	34	1,646.47	1,559.36
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6.1	19,437.14	16,156.79
Other expenses	35	38,913.41	46,917.84
Cost of vehicles for own use		(236.81)	(380.56)
Total expenses		386,080.14	404,653.57
Profit before tax		24,929.90	32,129.25
Tax expense			
Current tax	44	8,200.43	8,705.28
Deferred tax (net)	44	(1,742.15)	(126.00)
Total tax expense		6,458.28	8,579.28
Profit for the year		18,471.62	23,549.97
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/(asset)	37.2	41.64	(339.70)
Income tax relating to the above	44.3	(10.48)	85.50
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		31.16	(254.20)
Total comprehensive income for the year		18,502.78	23,295.77
Earnings per equity share (₹ 1000 paid up)			
- Basic	41	2,273.32	2,898.31
- Diluted		2,273.32	2,898.31
Significant accounting policies			
	2		

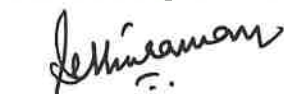
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022


S Sethuraman

Partner

Membership Number: 203491

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hyundai Motor India Limited

CIN: U29309TN1996PLC035377


Seon Seob Kim

Managing Director

DIN: 08328964


Choon Hang Park

Executive Director and CFO

DIN: 08234169


M V Vidya

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 7296

Place : Chennai

Date : July 29, 2021

Place : Delhi

Date : July 29, 2021

Hyundai Motor India Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	18,471.62	23,549.97
<i>Adjustments for</i>		
Tax expense	6,458.28	8,579.28
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19,327.46	15,919.66
Depreciation on right of use assets	109.68	237.13
Finance costs	1,646.47	1,559.36
Loss on PPE sold / scrapped / written off (net)	28.96	1.66
Donations	5.07	0.34
Interest income from bank deposits	(3,048.76)	(4,960.75)
Loss from investments measured at FVTPL	-	0.04
Interest income on refund of income tax	143.95	(149.12)
Income from government grant	(713.46)	(713.99)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss (net)	183.80	(448.14)
Operating profit before working capital/other changes	42,613.07	43,575.44
<i>Working capital adjustments</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	2,066.64	(2,174.81)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(9,842.70)	6,195.92
(Increase)/decrease in loans (current)	68.06	(263.12)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets (current and non-current)	3,029.00	2,484.06
(Increase)/decrease in other assets (current and non-current)	3,480.47	3,921.81
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	14,443.64	(8,414.68)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities (current)	499.62	5.41
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities (current and non-current)	6,407.05	4,158.37
Increase/(decrease) in provisions (current and non-current)	(39.25)	528.09
Cash generated from operating activities	62,725.60	50,016.49
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(9,076.24)	(9,299.86)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	53,649.36	40,716.63
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure (including capital advances, net of payables on purchase of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets)	(25,384.52)	(28,968.49)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment	40.21	44.93
Interest received on bank deposits	3,769.11	5,252.31
Proceeds of sale of investments	-	21.58
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(21,575.20)	(23,649.67)
Cash flows from financing activities (refer note below)		
Proceeds from central sales tax soft loan	181.92	495.79
Repayment of sales tax / VAT deferral loan	(1,141.76)	(831.95)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(117.14)	(249.62)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	14,403.51	17,851.72
Repayment of short term borrowings	(11,451.25)	(17,889.76)
Finance costs paid	(440.80)	(354.50)
Dividend paid (including Dividend Distribution Tax)	-	(28,005.66)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)	1,434.48	(28,983.98)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	33,508.64	(11,917.02)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	80,704.23	92,541.45
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	5.68	79.80
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	114,218.55	80,704.23
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 13	114,218.55	80,704.23

Hyundai Motor India Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

Notes:

- a) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flows.
- b) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Cash flow changes (net)	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2021
VAT/CST deferral loan (unsecured) [refer note 19]	7,147.23	(959.84)	528.87	6,716.26
CST soft loan (secured) (refer note 19)	2,347.28	-	181.92	2,529.20
Export receivables discounted on a "With recourse" basis (refer note 23)	1,275.53	2,952.26	(55.73)	4,172.06

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Cash flow changes (net)	Non-cash changes	As at March 31, 2020
VAT/CST deferral loan (unsecured) [refer note 19]	7,424.67	(831.93)	554.49	7,147.23
CST soft loan (secured) (refer note 19)	2,034.28	495.79	(182.79)	2,347.28
Export receivables discounted on a "With recourse" basis (refer note 23)	1,115.01	81.96	78.56	1,275.53
Pre-shipment packing credit loan	120.00	(120.00)	-	-

Significant accounting policies - Refer note 2

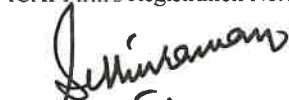
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for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

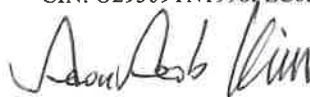
Partner

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Seon Seob Kim

Managing Director

DIN: 08328964



Choon Hang Park

Executive Director and CFO

DIN: 08234169



M V Vidya

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 7296

Place : Chennai

Date : July 29, 2021

Place : Delhi

Date : July 29, 2021

Hyundai Motor India Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

A. Equity share capital (refer note 17)

Balance as at April 1, 2019

Changes in equity share capital during the year

Balance as at March 31, 2020

Changes in equity share capital during the year

Balance as at March 31, 2021

No. of shares	₹ in million
8,125,411	8,125.41
-	-
8,125,411	8,125.41
-	-
8,125,411	8,125.41

B. Other equity

Particulars

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	4,963.91	124,419.26	129,383.17
a) Profit for the year ended March 31, 2020	-	23,549.97	23,549.97
b) Other comprehensive income/ (loss) (net of tax) - Transferred to retained earnings	-	(254.20)	(254.20)
c) Dividend paid for the FY 2018-19 (incl tax thereon)	-	(28,005.66)	(28,005.66)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year ended March 31, 2020	-	(4,709.89)	(4,709.89)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	4,963.91	119,709.37	124,673.28
Balance as at April 1, 2020	4,963.91	119,709.37	124,673.28
a) Profit for the year ended March 31, 2021	-	18,471.62	18,471.62
b) Other comprehensive income/ (loss) (net of tax) - Transferred to retained earnings	-	31.16	31.16
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year ended March 31, 2021	-	18,502.78	18,502.78
Balance as at March 31, 2021	4,963.91	138,212.15	143,176.06

Significant accounting policies - refer note 2

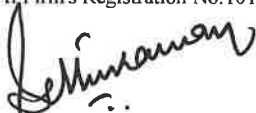
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Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

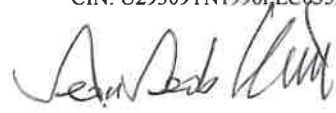
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Managing Director

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Executive Director and CFO

DIN: 08234169



M V Vidya

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 7296

Place : Chennai

Date : July 29, 2021

Place : Delhi

Date : July 29, 2021

Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

1. Corporate information

Hyundai Motor India Limited (HMIL or the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hyundai Motor Company (HMC), South Korea, and is the second largest car manufacturer in India having its manufacturing facility based in Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu).

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). GAAP comprises of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified in Sec 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant amendment rules thereafter, pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable to the Company and other provisions of the Act.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian ₹ (INR), the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the standalone financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes in these standalone financial statements.

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on July 29, 2021.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These standalone financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit obligation which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

The following are the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting

- ✓ Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Refer Note 2.8 and Note 2.9)
- ✓ Measurement of defined benefit obligation (Refer Note 2.15)
- ✓ Provision for taxation (Refer Note 2.18)
- ✓ Provision for warranty (Refer Note 2.21)
- ✓ Provision for disputed matters (Refer Note 2.21)
- ✓ Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (Refer Notes 2.13 and 2.14)
- ✓ Measurement of Lease liabilities and Right of Use Asset (Refer Note 2.16)

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, trade receivables and other assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has used internal and external sources of information. The Company has reviewed the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

2.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials, components, consumable stores and spare parts and stock in trade are determined on a weighted average basis. Cost includes freight, taxes and duties and other charges incurred for bringing the goods to the present location and condition and is net of credit under the CENVAT scheme, VAT and GST where applicable.

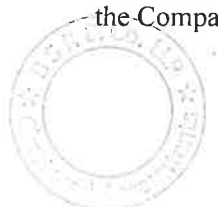
The valuation of manufactured finished goods and work-in-progress includes the combined cost of material, labour and manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing the goods to the present location and condition.

Due allowance is estimated and made by the management for slow moving/ non-moving items of inventory, wherever necessary, based on the past experience and such allowances are adjusted against the carrying inventory value.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Cash flow statement

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

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of products are measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable after deduction of discounts / rebates, sales incentives and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenues are recognized on unconditional appropriation of goods from factory / stockyard and delivery of goods from port for domestic and export sales respectively which is when the control of goods is transferred to the customer including risks and rewards and title of ownership as per the terms of sale / understanding with the customers.

The consideration received in respect of transport arrangements made for delivery of vehicles to the dealers are shown as revenue and the corresponding cost is shown separately as part of expenses.

Sale of raw materials are considered as a recovery of cost of materials and adjusted against cost of materials consumed.

Income from service activities are recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation towards rendering of such services in accordance with the terms of arrangement.

Revenue are recognised when recovery of consideration is probable

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established

2.8 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Any part or components of PPE which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the management.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Internally manufactured vehicles are capitalized at cost including an appropriate share of relevant overheads.

Capital work-in-progress:

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation:

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight-line method, pro-rata from the month of capitalisation over the useful lives of the assets, assessed as below:

Particulars	Useful life
Buildings (including roads)	5 years to 30 years
Plant and equipment	
- Moulds and dies	4 years
- Others	4 years to 20 years
Furniture and fittings	3 years to 5 years
Office and other equipment	3 years to 5 years
Data processing equipment	3 years to 5 years
Test vehicles	3 years
Other vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Amortised over the lease period or 5 years, whichever is less

Individual PPE costing less than ₹ 5,000 each are depreciated in the year of purchase considering the type and usage pattern of these assets.

The useful lives mentioned above are different from the useful lives specified for these assets as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable. The useful lives followed in respect of these assets are based on management's assessment, based on technical advice, taking into account factors such as the nature of the assets, the estimated usage pattern of the assets, the operating conditions, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support etc.

Depreciation is accelerated on PPE, based on their condition, usability, etc. as per the technical estimates of the management, wherever necessary.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment:

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

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities) and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

The intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date, the asset is available to the Company for its use. The amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the change.

The useful lives considered for the intangible assets are as under:

Particulars	Useful life
Computer software	3 years to 5 years
Technical knowhow	Amortised over the agreement period or 10 years, whichever is less



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Intangible assets (continued)

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.10 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised in the standalone financial statements using exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the relevant functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise, except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost on those foreign currency borrowings.

2.11 Government grants and export benefits

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to the statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they became receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Export benefits in the nature of duty drawback are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of exports based on eligibility/expected eligibility duly considering the entitlements as per the policy, industry specific developments, interpretations arising out of judicial/regulatory proceedings where applicable, management assessment etc. and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

Export benefits in the nature of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when there is no uncertainty in receiving / utilizing the same, taking into consideration the prevailing regulations.

Adjustments, if any, to the amounts recognised in accordance with the accounting policy, based on final determination by the authorities, are dealt with appropriately in the year of final determination and acceptance.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets other than equity instruments are classified into categories: financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and at amortised cost. Financial assets that are equity instruments are classified as fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initially, a financial instrument is recognised at its fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognised in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Determination of fair value:

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (fair value of the consideration given or received). Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company determines the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in active markets using the quoted bid prices (financial assets held) or quoted ask prices (financial liabilities held) and using valuation techniques for other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow method and other valuation models.

2.13 Financial assets and Liabilities - Classification

Financial assets at amortised cost:

Financial assets having contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold such assets in order to collect such contractual cash flows are classified in this category. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in profit and loss.

Financial liabilities:

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL

Equity Instruments :

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



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when these are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is at amortised cost. Loss allowance in respect of financial assets is measured at an amount equal to life time expected credit losses and is calculated as the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Offsetting:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.15 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation, gratuity, National pension scheme and compensated absences.

Defined contribution plans:

Provident fund:

Contributions towards Employees' Provident Fund are made to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme maintained by the Central Government and the Company's contribution to the fund are recognized as an expense in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.

Superannuation fund:

The Company contributes a specified percentage of eligible employees' salary to a superannuation fund administered by trustees and managed by the insurer. The Company has no liability for future superannuation benefits other than its annual contribution and recognizes such contributions as an expense in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.

National pension scheme:

The Company contributes a specified percentage of the eligible employees salary to the National Pension Scheme of the Central Government. The Company has no liability for future pension benefits and the Company's contribution to the scheme are recognized as an expense in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity:

The Company contributes to a gratuity fund administered by trustees and managed by the Insurer. The Company accounts its liability for future gratuity benefits based on actuarial valuation, as at the balance sheet date, determined every year by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Obligation under the defined benefit plan is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that is determined by reference to the prevailing market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- ✓ Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- ✓ Net interest expense or income; and
- ✓ Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Compensated absences

The Company accounts for its liability towards compensated absences based on actuarial valuation done as at the balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The liability includes the long term component accounted on a discounted basis and the short term component which is accounted for on an undiscounted basis.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 and this may require significant judgment. The Company also uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain based on relevant facts and circumstances that the option to extend will be exercised / the option to terminate will not be exercised. If there is a change in facts and circumstances, the expected lease term is revised accordingly.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short-term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

Lease liability and right-of-use assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share has been computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Taxation

Current tax:

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

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

Offsetting:

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year :

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities are recognised as expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all the following have been demonstrated:

- ✓ the technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available for use or sale;
- ✓ the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- ✓ the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- ✓ how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- ✓ the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- ✓ the ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

2.20 Impairment of 'PPE' and intangible assets

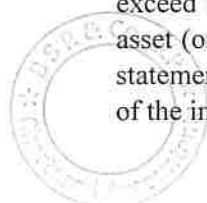
At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Provisions and contingencies

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

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

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

Product warranty cost:

Expected recoveries towards warranty cost from the vendors are estimated and accounted for as receivable by the management in the year in which the related provision for warranty is created and when it is certain that such recoveries will be received if the Company incurs the warranty cost. The estimates used for accounting of warranty liability/recoveries are reviewed periodically and revisions are made as required.

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise, being typically upto three years.

Contingent liability:

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:

Contingent assets are not recognized in the standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.

2.22 Investment in wholly owned subsidiary

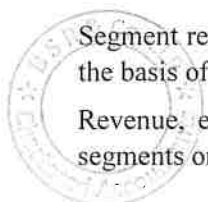
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary is measured at cost, less impairment, if any as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

2.23 Segment reporting

Operating segments reflect the Company's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Managing Director (the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)). The CODM considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / (loss) amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.24 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accrued for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.25 Borrowing costs

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

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

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

2.26 Operating cycle

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

3. Recent accounting pronouncements - standards issued but not yet effective:

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 revising Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The amendments in Division II (applicable to the Company) of Schedule III, primarily relate to : a) Change in existing presentation requirements for certain items in Balance sheet and b) Additional disclosure requirements in specified formats c) Disclosure if funds have been used other than for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions. d) Additional Regulatory Information e) Disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.

Further, On June 18, 2021, the MCA has notified certain amendments to Ind AS which are primarily related to a) interest rate benchmark reform, b) Covid-19 related rent concessions, c) references to conceptual framework (in substitution of reference to framework for preparation and presentation of financial statements) with certain exceptions and d) other minor/clerical changes. The amendments have come into force effective June 18, 2021.

The Company is evaluating the effect of these amendments on its standalone financial statements.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

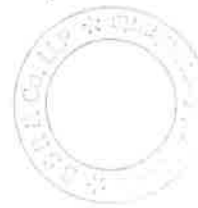
4 Property, plant and equipment

(See accounting policy in note 2.8)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Moulds and dies	Other plant and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Office and other equipment	Data processing equipment	Test vehicles	Other vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost											
Balance at April 1, 2019	2,752.19	11,273.11	39,146.53	42,168.87	789.06	730.92	1,142.05	426.33	734.54	466.77	99,630.37
Additions	2,458.48	271.06	22,147.24	6,322.00	76.74	116.54	352.68	347.54	121.96	43.52	32,257.76
Disposals	-	0.93	22.23	48.78	6.05	21.71	5.10	42.13	68.66	9.31	224.90
Balance at March 31, 2020	5,210.67	11,543.24	61,271.54	48,442.09	859.75	825.75	1,489.63	731.74	787.84	500.98	131,663.23
Balance at April 1, 2020	5,210.67	11,543.24	61,271.54	48,442.09	859.75	825.75	1,489.63	731.74	787.84	500.98	131,663.23
Additions	-	3,318.28	11,769.35	3,810.46	729.55	102.85	373.30	168.59	167.55	1.45	20,441.39
Disposals	-	-	7.28	127.19	3.11	5.75	5.52	91.02	67.08	1.30	308.25
Balance at March 31, 2021	5,210.67	14,861.52	73,033.61	52,125.36	1,586.19	922.85	1,857.42	809.31	888.31	501.13	151,796.37
Accumulated depreciation											
Balance at April 1, 2019	-	2,132.57	26,451.38	22,742.71	396.74	344.42	571.83	239.95	371.98	174.10	53,425.68
Depreciation for the year	-	573.30	7,668.45	5,437.54	148.45	130.77	218.14	151.49	133.32	59.11	14,520.57
Disposals	-	0.25	22.23	36.45	5.64	18.09	5.10	27.27	53.63	9.31	177.97
Balance at March 31, 2020	-	2,705.62	34,097.60	28,143.80	539.55	457.10	784.87	364.17	451.67	223.90	67,768.28
Balance at April 1, 2020	-	2,705.62	34,097.60	28,143.80	539.55	457.10	784.87	364.17	451.67	223.90	67,768.28
Depreciation for the year	-	623.09	10,729.16	5,424.02	160.91	141.02	271.19	186.00	136.60	9.81	17,681.79
Disposals	-	-	7.28	108.35	2.89	4.96	5.47	53.27	56.28	0.57	239.08
Balance at March 31, 2021	-	3,328.71	44,819.48	33,459.47	697.57	593.16	1,050.59	496.90	531.98	233.14	85,211.00
Carrying amount (net)											
As at March 31, 2020	5,210.67	8,837.62	27,173.94	20,298.29	320.20	368.65	704.76	367.57	336.17	277.08	63,894.95
As at March 31, 2021	5,210.67	11,532.81	28,214.13	18,665.89	888.62	329.69	806.83	312.41	356.33	267.99	66,585.37

Notes:

- Gross block as at March 31, 2021 includes ₹ 62,032.18 million (March 31, 2020 - ₹ 51,796.70 million) of assets situated at third party locations.
- Includes assets whose gross block is ₹ 4,511.82 million as at March 31, 2021 (₹ 4,444.17 million as at March 31, 2020), hypothecated in favour of SIPCOT in respect of the soft loan taken by the Company. Also refer note 19(ii)
- Depreciation expense for the year includes depreciation on research and development assets amounting to ₹ 105.35 million (March 31, 2020 - ₹ 105.58 million).



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

5 Intangible assets

(See accounting policy in note 2.9)

Particulars	Computer software	Technical knowhow	Total
Cost			
Balance at April 1, 2019	1,065.70	5,596.29	6,661.99
Additions	436.21	3,200.63	3,636.84
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	1,501.91	8,796.92	10,298.83
Balance at April 1, 2020	1,501.91	8,796.92	10,298.83
Additions	57.17	1,315.35	1,372.52
Disposals	0.05	-	0.05
Balance at March 31, 2021	1,559.03	10,112.27	11,671.30
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at April 1, 2019	841.49	2,728.12	3,569.61
Amortisation for the year	194.70	1,204.39	1,399.09
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	1,036.19	3,932.51	4,968.70
Balance at April 1, 2020	1,036.19	3,932.51	4,968.70
Amortisation for the year	160.88	1,484.78	1,645.66
Disposals	0.05	-	0.05
Balance at March 31, 2021	1,197.02	5,417.29	6,614.31
Carrying amount (net)			
As at March 31, 2020	465.72	4,864.41	5,330.13
As at March 31, 2021	362.01	4,694.98	5,056.99



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

6 Right-of-use assets

(See accounting policy in note 2.16)

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
Balance at April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Recognition of right-of-use assets on initial application of Ind AS 116	143.00	444.94	587.94
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	143.00	444.94	587.94
Balance at April 1, 2020	143.00	444.94	587.94
Additions during the year	157.71	11.79	169.50
Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	300.71	456.73	757.44
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	2.07	235.06	237.13
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2.07	235.06	237.13
Balance as at April 1, 2020	2.07	235.06	237.13
Depreciation expense for the year	3.14	106.54	109.68
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	5.21	341.60	346.81
Carrying amount (net)			
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	140.93	209.88	350.81
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	295.50	115.13	410.63

6.1 Depreciation and amortisation expense

- a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)
b) Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)
c) Depreciation of right to use assets (refer note 6)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
a)	17,681.79	14,520.57
b)	1,645.66	1,399.09
c)	109.68	237.13
	19,437.14	16,156.79



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
7 Investments - financial assets (non-current) (See accounting policy in note 2.22)		
Investment in subsidiary - unquoted - carried at cost		
Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary (1,370,000 [As at March 31, 2020 - 1,370,000] equity shares of ₹ 1,000 each, fully paid up)	1,370.00	1,370.00
	<u>1,370.00</u>	<u>1,370.00</u>
<i>Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments</i>	-	-
8 Other financial assets - non-current (unsecured, considered good)		
a) Security deposits - measured at amortised cost	473.36	477.17
	<u>473.36</u>	<u>477.17</u>
9 Non-current tax assets		
a) Advance income tax / TDS (net of provisions of respective assessment years)	991.15	402.63
b) Income tax paid under protest	4,006.95	2,247.50
	<u>4,998.10</u>	<u>2,650.13</u>
10 Other non-current assets		
a) Capital advances	410.66	1,210.77
b) Balance receivable from government authorities - Extra duty deposit receivable (refer note (i) below)	1,087.07	1,087.07
c) Contractually reimbursable expenses-warranty recoveries (refer note 21 (ii))	514.44	1,002.54
	<u>2,012.17</u>	<u>3,300.38</u>

Notes:

- (i) Extra Duty Deposit (EDD) receivable represents amount of duty paid by the Company in connection with the import of materials/goods during the period from June 2011 to August 2013 pending receipt of the order from the Special Valuation Bench (SVB) towards valuation of such imports. The Company is in the process of obtaining the final order and the refund of EDD.



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
11 Inventories		
(See accounting policy in note 2.4)		
a) (i) Raw materials and components	10,497.39	9,486.28
(ii) Materials in transit	4,619.48	6,596.00
b) Work in progress - Motor vehicles, engines, transmission and parts	6,349.89	2,838.00
c) Finished goods (other than those acquired for trading)		
(i) Motor vehicles	3,131.89	7,692.76
(ii) Engines, transmission and parts	53.45	48.00
d) Stock in trade - service parts (acquired for trading)	22.12	26.65
e) Stores and spare parts	958.98	1,012.15
	25,633.20	27,699.84

Notes:

- (i) The cost of inventories (including cost of traded goods) recognised as expense during the year is ₹ 345,452.26 million (March 31, 2020 - ₹ 359,898.46 million)
- (ii) The cost of inventories recognised as expense includes ₹ 62.84 million (March 31, 2020 - ₹ 13.08 million) in respect of write down of inventories.

12 Trade receivables - financial assets (current)

a) Secured, considered good	11,203.42	6,638.15
b) Unsecured, considered good	13,202.73	8,344.90
c) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit impaired	-	-
	24,406.15	14,983.05

Also refer note 38.2 for trade receivables from related parties.

Notes:

- (i) Transferred trade receivables that are not derecognized

During the year, the Company has discounted trade receivables on a "With recourse" basis and in respect of which the risks continue to remain with the Company. As at the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amount of the trade receivables that have been transferred but have not been derecognised amounts to ₹ 4,172.06 million (As at March 31, 2020 ₹1,275.53 million) (refer note 23).

- (ii) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or member.

- (iii) Expected credit loss (Refer note 2.14 Impairment of financial assets)

The Company has assessed the trade receivables for impairment on a collective basis based on the historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking information. Based on such assessment, the Company expects that it does not warrant any expected credit loss to be provided for.

13 Cash and cash equivalents - financial assets (current)

a) Cash on hand	0.21	0.04
b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	1,265.02	280.49
(ii) In EEFC accounts	3,563.32	2,043.70
(iii) In deposit accounts	109,390.00	78,380.00
	114,218.55	80,704.23

Details of bank deposits

Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	37,640.00	9,180.00
Deposits due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date	71,750.00	69,200.00
Deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date	-	-
Total balances with banks in deposit accounts	109,390.00	78,380.00

Note: The deposits maintained by the Company with banks and financial institutions comprise time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
14 Loans - financial assets (current)		
- Advances to employees, unsecured, considered good	254.85	322.91
	254.85	322.91
15 Other financial assets (current) (unsecured, considered good)		
a) Deposits	194.87	224.36
b) MoU benefit receivable from GOTN	2,219.87	5,217.36
c) Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits with Banks	406.53	1,126.88
d) Other receivables	4.49	2.70
	2,825.76	6,571.30
16 Other current assets		
a) Receivable from government authorities (unsecured, considered good)		
(i) GST credit receivable	650.86	2,995.16
(ii) CENVAT/GST refund receivable	143.17	291.16
(iii) Balance receivable from customs authorities	351.54	370.85
(iv) VAT credit/ refund receivable	0.62	0.62
(v) Deposits with government authorities	613.39	613.39
(vi) Others - Export benefit receivables (refer note below)	371.83	2,302.70
	2,131.41	6,573.88
b) Advance to suppliers - unsecured, considered good	1,850.52	459.05
c) Prepaid expenses - considered good	253.03	78.43
d) Other loans and advances		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	46.71	73.68
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	298.00	298.00
	344.71	371.68
- Less: Provision for doubtful other loans and advances	(298.00)	(298.00)
	46.71	73.68
e) Contractually reimbursable expenses - warranty recoveries (refer note 21(ii))	151.14	240.14
	4,432.81	7,425.18

Note:

The Company has estimated and accrued as income an amount of ₹ 331.13 million under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (Previous year - ₹ 2,307.36 million) as export benefits for the current year ended March 31, 2021. Based on professional advice, the Company has excluded the aforesaid amount for computation of taxable income for the current financial year but has created a deferred tax liability in respect of amounts outstanding as at the year end, pending application/receipt of the related license.



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
17 Equity share capital		
a) Authorised	14,000.00	14,000.00
14,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 14,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 1,000 each		
b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	8,125.41	8,125.41
8,125,411 (March 31, 2020: 8,125,411) equity shares of ₹ 1,000 each		
	8,125.41	8,125.41

Notes:

- (i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	₹ in million	No. of shares	₹ in million
Balance outstanding as at the beginning & end of the year	8,125,411	8,125.41	8,125,411	8,125.41

- (ii) Details of shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea and its nominees	8,125,411	8,125,411

- (iii) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Class of shares / Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
<u>Equity shares</u>				
Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea and its nominees	8,125,411	100%	8,125,411	100%

- (iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1,000 each. Each holder is entitled to one vote per equity share. Dividends are paid in Indian Rupees. Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

Repayment of capital will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
18 Other equity		
a) General reserve		
Opening balance	4,963.91	4,963.91
Add: Transferred from surplus in statement of profit and loss	-	-
Closing balance	4,963.91	4,963.91
Note:		
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriate purposes.		
b) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	119,709.37	124,419.26
Add: Profit for the year	18,471.62	23,549.97
Less: Appropriations		
Dividend paid	-	(23,230.55)
Dividend distribution tax paid	-	(4,775.11)
Add: Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability	31.16	(254.20)
/(asset)- Transferred to retained earnings		
Total retained earnings	138,212.15	119,709.37
Total equity (a+b)	143,176.06	124,673.28

Note:

The Board of Directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 2,859 per share (nominal value of ₹ 1,000 per share) for the FY 2018-19. The Dividend is approved by the shareholders at the AGM (FY 2018-19) and has been paid during the year 2019-20. The total cash flow is ₹ 28,005.66 million including dividend distribution tax of ₹4,775.11 million.

The Board of Directors have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 1,673 per share (nominal value of ₹ 1,000 per share) for the FY 2020-21. The Dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been accounted as liability in this financial statement. The total expected cash outflow is ₹ 13,593.81 million.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
19 Financial liabilities - non-current		
Long-term borrowings - measured at amortised cost		
a) Deferred payment liabilities		
- VAT/CST deferral loan (unsecured) (refer note below)	5,629.26	6,187.53
b) Term loans		
- CST soft loan (secured) (refer note below)	2,529.20	2,347.28
	<u>8,158.46</u>	<u>8,534.81</u>

Notes:

(i) VAT/CST deferral loan (unsecured)

As per the Memorandum of Understanding ('the MoU'), dated July 18, 1996, between the Company and the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) read along with the deed of agreement dated September 23, 2005, the Company is eligible for and has opted for sales tax (including VAT and CST) deferral on sale of vehicles. The loan is an interest free loan and is repayable in equal quarterly instalments over a period of 5 years after the deferment period of 14 years. The number of instalments outstanding as at March 31, 2021 are 36 (as at March 31, 2020 - 40). Refer table below for gross amount outstanding.

(ii) CST soft loan (secured)

As per the MOU dated January 22, 2008 entered into between the Company and the GoTN, the Company is eligible for infrastructure, labour and other support in the form of fiscal incentives on meeting certain specified milestones. The amounts of such incentives have been determined and accounted for by the management based on the terms specified in the MoU. The loan carries 0.1% interest and is repayable in equal quarterly instalments over a period of 5 years after 14 years. The number of instalments outstanding as at March 31, 2021 are 56 (as at March 31, 2020 - 56). As per the terms of MOU with the GoTN, the repayment of principal will commence from the year 2024 onwards, though interest is paid on a quarterly basis. Refer table below for gross amount outstanding.

The loan is secured by a charge against specified fixed assets of the Company to the extent of ₹ 6,000 million (₹ 6,000 million, as at March 31, 2020). Also refer note 4(ii).

(iii) Particulars	Deferral loan	Soft loan
As at March 31, 2021		
Gross amount outstanding	8,781.73	5,936.68
Less: Present value discounts (treated as government grant (deferred revenue))	2,065.47	3,407.48
Fair value of borrowing measured at amortised cost	6,716.26	2,529.20
Less: Current maturities (refer note 26(a))	1,087.00	-
Financial liabilities - non-current	<u>5,629.26</u>	<u>2,529.20</u>
Government grant - deferred revenue	2,065.47	3,407.48
(i) Government grant - current (refer note 29(b)(iv))	489.71	196.01
(ii) Government grant - non-current (refer note 22(b))	1,575.76	3,211.47
As at March 31, 2020	Deferral loan	Soft loan
Gross amount outstanding	9,741.57	5,936.68
Less: Present value discounts (treated as government grant (deferred revenue))	2,594.34	3,589.40
Fair value of borrowing measured at amortised cost	7,147.23	2,347.28
Less: Current maturities (refer note 26(a))	959.70	-
Financial liabilities - non-current	<u>6,187.53</u>	<u>2,347.28</u>
Government grant - deferred revenue	2,594.34	3,589.40
(i) Government grant - current (refer note 29(b)(iv))	528.87	181.92
(ii) Government grant - non-current (refer note 22(b))	2,065.47	3,407.48



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
20 Lease liabilities - non-current		
(See accounting policy in note 2.16)		
a) Long-term lease liabilities	46.86	112.29
	<u>46.86</u>	<u>112.29</u>

21 Provisions - non-current

a) Provision for warranty (see below for movement) (refer note 2.21 & note (i) & (ii) below)	7,087.83	7,353.67
b) Provision for employee benefits - gratuity (refer note 2.15 & 37)	563.46	589.54
	<u>7,651.29</u>	<u>7,943.21</u>

Notes:

- (i) The Company has made provision for contractual warranty obligations based on the assessment of the amount it expects to incur to meet such obligations. The details of the same are given below:

	Provision for warranty	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Beginning of the year	9,124.97	8,395.33
Provision made during the year	2,482.75	2,824.92
Discounting impact on account of time value of money	(493.68)	(501.25)
Utilisation/reversal	(1,901.43)	(2,110.15)
Unwinding of discount	492.21	454.00
Others (movement in vendor recovery receivable amount)	(577.10)	62.12
End of the year	9,127.72	9,124.97
Less: Current portion (refer note 27(a))	2,039.89	1,771.30
Non-current portion	7,087.83	7,353.67

- (ii) As against the provision for warranty, the Company also carries an amount of ₹ 665.58 million (Previous year - ₹ 1,242.68 million) as recoverable from vendors based on the terms of arrangement/understanding with the vendors. Out of ₹ 665.58 million (Previous year - ₹ 1,242.68 million), ₹ 151.14 million (Previous year - ₹ 240.14 million) is current portion disclosed under "Other current assets" (refer note 16(e)) and balance ₹ 514.44 million (Previous year - ₹ 1,002.54 million) is non-current portion disclosed under "Other non-current assets" (refer note 10(c)) based on management's assessment.

22 Other non-current liabilities

a) Extended warranty income received in advance (refer note below)	1,861.41	1,963.58
b) Deferred revenue - government grant (refer note 19 (iii))	4,787.23	5,472.95
	<u>6,648.64</u>	<u>7,436.53</u>

Note:

The extended warranty liability represents the amount collected by the Company from its customers in return for an extended service to the cars sold, after the normal warranty period expires. The Company treats the amount collected as "Income received in advance" and recognizes income on a straight line basis from the date the extended warranty liability commences over the period of its validity.

The related expenses are charged off to the statement of profit and loss on actual basis.

As at March 31, 2021, the Company carries ₹ 2,703.52 million (previous year - ₹ 2,729.85 million) as extended warranty income received in advance. Refer note 29(a)(i) for current portion of extended warranty income received in advance.



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
23 Borrowings - financial liabilities (current)		
a) Working capital facilities from banks - unsecured		
- Export receivables discounted on a "with recourse" basis (refer note (i) below)	4,172.06	1,275.53
	<u>4,172.06</u>	<u>1,275.53</u>
Notes:		
(i) The Company has obtained working capital facilities from various banks. These credit facilities are unsecured though in the case of facility availed from one bank, the Company has accepted to create a negative pledge on its assets in favour of the banks. The tenor of the loan for bills discounted is up to a maximum of 180 days. Interest for this amount is payable in advance. Also refer note 12(i).		
24 Lease liabilities - current		
a) Current maturities of lease liabilities	74.98	101.11
	<u>74.98</u>	<u>101.11</u>
25 Trade payables - financial liabilities (current)		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	10.08	6.08
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	60,529.44	46,186.64
	<u>60,539.52</u>	<u>46,192.72</u>
Note:		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Principal	10.08	6.08
Interest thereon	-	-
b) Amount paid beyond "Appointed Day" as per MSMED Act, 2006		
Principal	-	-
Interest thereon	-	-
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay (Paid beyond appointed day)	-	-
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
e) Further Interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding years	-	-
The Company pays its micro enterprises and small enterprises within a maximum credit period of 30 days and no interest during the year or in the previous year has been paid or payable under the terms of the MSME Development Act, 2006.		
Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of intimation received from the "suppliers" regarding their status under the MSME Development Act, 2006.		
26 Other financial liabilities (current)		
a) Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 19 (iii))	1,087.00	959.70
b) Payable on purchase of fixed assets	1,246.15	3,235.67
c) Deposits received from customers	1,028.24	888.38
d) Others	1,669.69	1,437.23
	<u>5,031.08</u>	<u>6,520.98</u>



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
27 Provisions - current		
a) Provision for warranty (refer note 21 (i))	2,039.89	1,771.30
b) Provision for employee benefits: (refer note 37)		
- Provision for compensated absences	989.43	790.80
- Provision for gratuity	112.46	112.28
c) Provision - Others		
- Provision for disputed matters (refer note below)	670.00	670.00
- Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility	277.48	-
	<u>4,089.26</u>	<u>3,344.38</u>
Note:		
The Company carries provision for disputed matters towards certain claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (refer note 36.1). Whilst the provision is considered as short term in nature, the actual outflow with regard to said matters depends on the exhaustion of remedies available under the law based on various developments. No recoveries are expected against the provision. The details of the same are given below:		
Beginning of the year	670.00	670.00
Provision made during the year	-	-
Utilisation/reversal	-	-
End of the year	<u>670.00</u>	<u>670.00</u>
28 Current tax liabilities (net)		
a) Provision for tax (net of advance tax paid for respective assessment years)	2,670.59	938.01
	<u>2,670.59</u>	<u>938.01</u>
29 Other current liabilities		
a) Income received in advance		
(i) Extended warranty income received in advance (refer note 22(a))	842.11	766.27
(ii) Usance interest received in advance	41.39	47.92
b) Other liabilities		
(i) Advance from customers	10,762.49	3,251.44
(ii) Statutory dues	1,174.57	1,109.68
(iii) GST Payable (including compensation cess)	1,091.90	2,227.93
(iv) Deferred revenue - government grant (refer note 19 (iii))	685.72	710.79
	<u>14,598.18</u>	<u>8,114.03</u>



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
30 Revenue from operations		
a) Sale of products (refer note (i) below)	386,443.41	403,435.19
b) Sale of services (refer note (ii) below)	14,216.74	16,438.29
c) Other operating revenues (refer note (iii) below)	6,079.97	9,912.85
	<u>406,740.12</u>	<u>429,786.33</u>
Note:		
(i) Sale of products		
- Vehicles	357,577.34	371,186.94
- Parts	28,866.07	32,248.25
Total	<u>386,443.41</u>	<u>403,435.19</u>
(ii) Sale of services		
- Transportation Income	13,380.00	15,717.45
- Others	836.74	720.84
Total	<u>14,216.74</u>	<u>16,438.29</u>
(iii) Other operating revenues		
Sale of scrap	1,498.76	1,612.45
Duty drawback (refer note 2.11)	2,364.84	3,901.77
Merchandise Exports from India Scheme income (refer note 16(a) and 2.11)	331.13	2,307.36
Other incentives from government	1,885.24	2,091.27
Total - Other operating revenues	<u>6,079.97</u>	<u>9,912.85</u>



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
31 Other income		
a) Interest income (refer note (i) below)	3,554.25	5,478.63
b) Royalty income	413.63	460.04
c) Gain on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	-	649.38
d) Other non-operating income	302.04	408.44
	<u>4,269.92</u>	<u>6,996.49</u>
Note:		
(i) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
- from banks - fixed deposits	3,048.76	4,960.75
- on refund of taxes	143.95	149.12
- others	361.54	368.76
	<u>3,554.25</u>	<u>5,478.63</u>
32(a) Cost of materials consumed		
a) Opening stock	16,082.28	13,501.95
b) Add: Purchases	320,674.94	339,848.12
	<u>336,757.22</u>	<u>353,350.07</u>
c) Less: Sale of raw materials	16,943.56	20,200.76
d) Less: Closing stock (refer note 11(a))	15,116.87	16,082.28
Total - Cost of material consumed	<u>304,696.79</u>	<u>317,067.03</u>
32(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade		
Parts	7,553.02	10,507.51
Total	<u>7,553.02</u>	<u>10,507.51</u>
32(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade (refer note 11)		
a) Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	3,185.34	7,740.76
Work-in-progress	6,349.89	2,838.00
Stock-in-trade	22.12	26.65
	<u>9,557.35</u>	<u>10,605.41</u>
b) Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	7,740.76	8,916.23
Work-in-progress	2,838.00	2,126.53
Stock-in-trade	26.65	26.19
	<u>10,605.41</u>	<u>11,068.95</u>
Net (increase)/ decrease	<u>1,048.06</u>	<u>463.54</u>



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
33 Employee benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	10,576.93	10,235.56
b) Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 37)	684.20	626.04
c) Staff welfare expenses	1,760.93	1,500.46
	13,022.06	12,362.06

Note:

- (i) Employee cost / benefits expense includes research and development expenses amounting to ₹ 0.05 million (Previous Year - ₹ 0.42 million), as identified by the management.
- (ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability amounting to - ₹ 41.64 million (Net defined benefit asset for the period ended March 31, 2020 - ₹ 339.70 million) is included in other comprehensive income.

34 Finance costs

a) Interest expense on:		
(i) Working capital facilities from banks	30.60	84.02
(ii) VAT/CST deferral & soft loan (refer note below)	713.46	719.58
(iii) Delayed / deferred payment of income tax	-	36.91
(iv) Sincerity deposits/ dealer down payments	216.84	103.86
(v) Others	179.08	126.63
b) Unwinding of discounts on warranty provisions (refer note 21(i))	492.21	454.00
c) Interest on lease liabilities	14.28	34.36
	1,646.47	1,559.36

Note:

Interest on VAT/CST deferral & soft loan include actual interest paid of ₹ 5.94 million (Previous year - ₹ 5.59 million) at 0.1% interest rate and notional interest cost of ₹ 707.52 million (Previous year - ₹ 713.99 million)



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
35 Other expenses (refer note (i) below)		
a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	916.65	1,095.39
b) Clearing and forwarding charges	359.64	636.98
c) Power and fuel	2,189.71	2,577.98
d) Rent including lease rentals	366.27	280.37
e) Repairs and maintenance		
(i) Buildings	113.35	118.12
(ii) Machineries	576.65	927.12
(iii) Others	1,182.80	1,009.40
f) Service contract expenses	1,454.58	1,688.85
g) Insurance	80.81	46.19
h) Freight	12,950.00	15,413.39
i) Rates and taxes	45.82	52.89
j) Communication	42.08	37.15
k) Travelling and conveyance	46.93	319.51
l) Printing and stationery	87.32	111.41
m) Royalty	10,225.86	11,586.52
n) Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	4,640.70	7,370.15
o) Expenditure on corporate social responsibility	649.77	144.84
p) Donations (refer note (ii) below)	-	0.34
q) Legal and professional charges	61.35	109.91
r) Payments to auditors (refer note (iii) below)	21.20	19.51
s) Loss on PPE sold / scrapped / written off (net)	28.96	1.66
t) Loss from investments measured at FVTPL	-	0.04
u) Technical assistance fee/training	48.47	148.50
v) Loss on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	84.12	-
w) Provision for warranty (net)	1,989.07	2,323.65
x) Extended warranty expense	269.88	349.28
y) Miscellaneous expenses	481.42	548.69
	38,913.41	46,917.84
Notes:		
(i) Expenses towards research and development included in the above amounts	390.11	286.00
(ii) Donation represent the net book value of cars donated to Hyundai Motor India Foundation	-	0.34
(iii) Payments to auditors comprises (net of GST/service tax input credit):		
(a) To Statutory auditors		
for statutory audit	9.70	9.30
for tax audit	1.30	1.20
for group reporting	4.90	4.70
for certification	5.14	3.64
reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.67
Total	21.20	19.51



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

As at
March 31, 2021 As at
March 31, 2020

36.1 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not specifically provided for) (refer note I below)

(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
(i) Customs duty (paid under protest: As at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 12.99 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 12.99 million) (refer note A below)	6,061.07	5,793.45
(ii) Anti dumping duty (refer note B below)	154.74	154.74
(iii) Excise duty and service tax (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 98.15 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 98.15 million) (refer note D below)	344.97	337.49
(iv) Maharashtra VAT (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 0.13 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 0.13 million)	0.21	0.21
(v) Tamil Nadu VAT (Paid under protest as at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 613.34 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 613.34 million) (refer note E below)	613.34	613.34
(vi) Income tax (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 4,006.95 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 2,143.00 million)	6,428.39	6,391.29
(vii) Penalty levied by Competition Commission of India (refer note F below) (Paid under protest as at March 31, 2021 - Nil and as at March 31, 2020 - Nil)	4,202.61	4,202.61
(viii) Others	789.28	726.13
(b) Decided in favour of the Company against which department has gone on appeal		
(i) Customs (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 29.33 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 29.33 million) (refer note A below)	29.33	29.33
(ii) Income Tax (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2021 - ₹ 32.77 million and as at March 31, 2020 - ₹ 32.77 million)	305.67	305.67
(c) Guarantees	Refer note H below	

Notes:

A Customs duty

- (i) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) had initiated certain inspections/inquiries in connection with customs compliances. During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company had received a notice from the DRI alleging mis-declaration of the transaction value of goods imported by the Company. The Company had challenged the said notice and also the inquiries/investigations and filed writ petitions before the Honourable High Court of Madras seeking a stay on the proceedings, which had been granted. Subsequently the stay was vacated. The Company received a demand of ₹ 5,777.77 million (including penalties of ₹ 3,018.89 million) during the year ended March 31, 2016, (of which ₹ 88.62 Million was appropriated by the Customs Authorities and charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2012). The department had also mentioned that the goods which are a subject matter of the demand of customs duty, is also liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. The Company had filed stay of operation of order and appeal against the order with the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) which is pending disposal as at March 31, 2021. Based on professional advice, the Company expects favourable outcome.
- (ii) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had received certain an order rejecting the classification of "Cover Assembly Front door Quadrant" imported by the Company and reclassifying the same under different heading of the customs tariff. The said order has imposed an additional duty of ₹ 64.94 million and an Penalty amount ₹ 65.59 million for the imports made during the period from June 2016 to Mar 2018. The Company has filed appeals with Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) challenging the Appellate Order and the hearings at CESTAT is pending disposal as at March 31, 2021. The Company expects a favourable outcome in respect of these matters.
- (iii) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company received a Order stating the the company has not fulfilled Export Obligation for Capital items valuing ₹ 479.52 million imported during the period from November 2010 to February 2011. The said order has imposed an additional duty ₹ 126.09 million and a penalty of ₹ 11 million. Further it has also levied interest in terms of Notification No 102/2009 dated September 11, 2009 .The Company has filed appeals with Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) challenging the Appellate Order and the hearings at CESTAT is pending disposal as at March 31, 2021. The Company expects a favourable outcome in respect of the above matter
- (iv) During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company also received certain other adjudication orders rejecting the classification of certain goods imported by the Company and reclassifying the same under different heading of the customs tariff. The Company had filed appeals against these orders with Commissioner of Customs (Appeals). Subsequently, the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals) upheld the adjudication order classifying the goods imported by the Company under a different heading of the customs tariff. The Company has paid the differential duty under protest and filed appeals with Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) challenging the Appellate Order and the hearings at CESTAT is pending disposal as at March 31, 2021. The Company expects a favourable outcome in respect of these matters.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

36.1 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not specifically provided for) (refer note I below) (continued)

A Customs duty (continued)

- (v) Further, during the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company received a demand notice for recovery of Extra Duty Deposit refunded by the department during the prior years amounting to ₹ 91.31 million from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs on account of issue of the above notice by DRI. The Company challenged the demand and obtained stay of demand filing a writ petition before the Honourable High Court of Madras which is pending disposal.
- (vi) In addition to the above, the outstanding demand under dispute towards various other Customs cases in respect of which the hearings are in progress at various levels at Customs Authorities / Appeals as at March 31, 2021 amounts to ₹ 42.32 million (including ₹ 29.33 million decided in favour of the Company against which department has gone on appeal).

B Anti-dumping duty

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties initiated an investigation on import of cast and aluminium alloy wheels exported from China, Korea and Thailand and levied anti dumping duty on cast aluminium alloy wheels which have been imported into India allegedly at less than its normal value and passed a provisional order for a period of six months from April 11, 2014. The Company had filed four writ petitions before the Honourable High Court of Madras in this connection challenging the provisional order passed by the department and paid ₹ 165.66 million under protest, as against the Anti Dumping Duty payable of ₹ 320.40 million and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss Account. Consequent to the legal suit filed, the Company also carries the amount paid as receivable and on grounds of prudence, provided for the same. However, in December 2014, the Honourable High Court of Madras had dismissed the writ petitions. The Company had filed writ appeal with the division bench of the Honourable High Court of Madras against the said order of the single member bench. During the previous year ended March 31, 2016, the Company received a transfer petition transferring the appeal to the Honourable Supreme Court of India and the Company has filed required counter petitions with the Honourable Supreme Court of India and the same is pending disposal as at March 31, 2021. The Company believes that it has a good case to obtain a favourable judgement in respect of this matter and there is no additional financial exposure in respect of the same.

In the meanwhile, the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties had issued final order on May 22, 2015 levying Anti-Dumping duty for a period of five years commencing April 11, 2014. The Company is of the opinion that Anti-Dumping Duty shall not be levied with retrospective effect, based on the precedent judgement of the Honourable Supreme Court of India in a similar case and has not provided for / paid Anti-Dumping duty for the period from October 2014 to May 2015.

Further, the Company has paid Anti-dumping duty commencing from the period May 22, 2015 (date of notification of Final Order) till March 31, 2021 under protest amounting to ₹ 6,945.23 million which has been charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss Account. Consequent to the legal suit filed, the Company also carries the amount paid as receivable and on grounds of prudence, provided for the same.

C Duty drawback

During the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company had received a demand of ₹ 797.34 Million from the Additional Commissioner, Large Taxpayer Unit, Chennai relating to excess drawback paid by the Department for the period from September 24, 2007 to August 4, 2009. Out of the above, the Company had voluntarily foregone and repaid duty drawback claim of ₹ 109.44 million and the balance of ₹ 687.90 million was disputed by the Company.

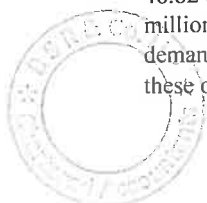
The Company had filed an appeal filed before the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Customs House, Chennai, LTU which was adjudicated against the Company and had filed a revision application before the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance which was partly allowed and remanded back to the original authority for reassessment. During the FY 2019-20, the Company received a refund of ₹ 426.58 million based on such reassessment. The remaining disputed amount which is pending for disposal at the Honourable High Court of Madras based on a writ petition filed by the Company has been fully provided for and hence not included as contingent liability as at March 31, 2021.

D Excise duty and service tax

As at March 31, 2021, there are pending litigations for various other matters relating to excise duty and service tax involving demands, for which the Company has filed appeals against the orders received which are pending at various forums.

E Tamil Nadu VAT

The Company had received Assessment Orders demanding a sum of ₹ 637.84 million of Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax for the years 2006-07 to 2012-13 during the year ended March 31, 2015. The Company had filed an appeal with Joint Commissioner (Appeals) against these orders and the demand was reduced to ₹ 360.00 million, on account of the partial relief based on the Appellate Orders received during the year ended March 31, 2017. The Company had also received a notice demanding interest of ₹ 48.82 million. The Company has also received Assessment Orders for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 demanding a sum of ₹ 141.18 million during the year ended March 31, 2017. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has received a demand of ₹ 63.33 million for the year 2016-17. The Company had paid these amounts under protest and filed appeals against all these orders with the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

36.1 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not specifically provided for) (continued)

F Investigation by the Competition Commission of India

- (i) In 2012, the Directorate General of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) had submitted its final investigation report to the CCI regarding violations of the provisions of Competition Act, 2002.

In the meanwhile, the Company filed a writ petition before the Honourable High Court of Madras challenging the jurisdiction of the CCI to expand the investigation in respect of the above matter and requesting for a stay which was granted initially. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Honourable High Court of Madras dismissed the Company's petition challenging the jurisdiction of the CCI stating that CCI has powers to expand the investigation. The Company had filed a writ appeal before the Divisional Bench of the Honourable High Court of Madras, and obtained Interim order that CCI should not pass final order till disposal of writ appeal. Meanwhile, CCI had issued final order imposing a penalty of ₹ 4,202.61 million violating Division Bench Order. However CCI has clarified that the order shall be enforceable based on and subject to the direction of the Honourable High Court of Madras in connection with the writ appeal filed by the Company.

The writ appeal was subsequently dismissed by the High Court of Judicature at Madras on July 23, 2018. The Company filed an appeal before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) against the CCI Order. On October 29, 2018, the NCLAT heard the matter for admission and directed the Company to deposit 10% of ₹ 4,202.61 million within three weeks. The Company filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India (SC) against the NCLAT Interim Order. On November 16, 2018, the SC granted a interim stay on the operation of the CCI Order. Further in January 20, 2020, the Supreme Court granted Permanent Stay on of NCLAT order for deposit of ₹ 420 million and directed NCLAT to decide HMIL's Appeal on Merits. Consequently, the Company is not required to deposit 10% of ₹ 4,202.61 million with the NCLAT till the SC Order is operational. The pleadings in the NCLAT appeal are complete and the appeal was listed on March 25, 2020 for final arguments. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the matter was adjourned and is yet to be listed for hearing before NCLAT.

- (ii) Further, CCI had directed the Director General for an investigation to be made in respect of the complaints made by two terminated dealers against the Company. The Company received notices seeking certain information for the purpose of investigation and the Company had furnished the required details. During the year ended March 31, 2018, CCI passed an order imposing a penalty of ₹ 870.00 million on the Company. The Company filed an appeal before NCLAT against the order and received an order in favour of the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019 by setting aside the CCI Order. CCI has further filed an appeal before Supreme Court in November 2018 against our favourable order. This case is now pending before Supreme Court and it is yet to be listed for hearing. Based on the legal opinion, the Company expects a favourable outcome in the above appeal also.

G Show cause notices/draft assessment orders

The details of the show cause notices/draft assessment orders received by the Company from various government agencies pending formal orders / demand notices, which are not considered as claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, are given below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Customs duty (refer note (i) below)	1,194.76	1,194.76
Duty drawback	9.12	9.12
Excise duty	3,727.49	262.31
Service tax	476.83	495.67
Value added tax	-	-
Income tax draft assessment orders received and pending disposal with Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP)	5,738.33	5,672.71

Note:

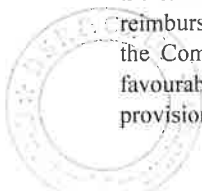
- (i) The Company had received show cause notices from the DRI demanding an amount of ₹ 1,194.76 million in connection with various matters. The department has also mentioned that the goods which are a subject matter of the demand of customs duty, is also liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. The Company has filed / is in the process of filing replies for the same and expects a favourable outcome in respect of the same.

H Guarantees

The Company has executed a Deed of Corporate Guarantee in favour of SIPCOT for CST Soft Loan of ₹ 6,000.00 million

I Management's assessment

The amounts shown under contingent liabilities and disputed claims represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of the available information. Further, various government authorities raise issues/clarifications in the normal course of business and the Company has provided its responses to the same and no formal demands/claims has been made by the authorities in respect of the same other than those pending before various judicial/regulatory forums as disclosed above. The uncertainties and possible reimbursement in respect of the above are dependent on the outcome of the various legal proceedings which have been initiated by the Company or the claimants, as the case may be and, therefore, cannot be predicted accurately. The Company expects a favourable decision with respect to the above disputed demands / claims based on professional advice and hence, no specific provision for the same has been made. Also refer note 27(c).



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

36.2 Commitments

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	5,483.08	4,802.43
(b) Commitment arising from Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with GoTN		

The Company has entered into fourth MoU dated January 24, 2019 with the GoTN being the third expansion of existing plant to increase the capacity from 0.7 million cars p.a. to 0.8 million cars p.a. .As per the said MOU, the Company is entitled to certain fiscal benefits in the form of clean energy vehicle subsidy, capital subsidy, electricity tax exemption and also certain other concessions/benefits subject to the Company achieving specified conditions viz. investment of ₹ 70,000 million in fixed assets, creation of 500 direct employment, production of electric / clean energy vehicles of 200,000 nos. in 20 years (FY 2019-20 to 2038-39) etc. The period of investment as contemplated in this MOU is from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2025 and the investment will be made for production of new models, electric and other clean energy vehicles (existing and new models) in Tamil Nadu.

36.3 Others

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Disputed VAT input refund receivable (refer note below)	92.13	92.13

Note:

The Company has submitted the claim for refund to Commercial Taxes Department [MoU Cell] under Phase II MoU. The Commercial Taxes Department [MoU Cell] is not in agreement with refund w.r.t Input tax Credit on stock transfer. The Company is in the process of discussion with Industries Department (GOTN) and believes that the VAT input refund is recoverable in full.



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

As at
March 31, 2021 As at
March 31, 2020

37 Employee benefit plans

37.1 Defined contribution plan

Company's (employer's) contribution to defined contribution plans recognised as expenses in the statement of profit and loss are:

(a) Employer's contribution to Provident fund	350.05	331.78
(b) Employer's contribution to National pension fund	28.27	23.82
(c) Employer's contribution to Superannuation fund	150.16	142.63
	528.48	498.23

Note:

The expenses are included in note 33 - Employee benefit expenses under "Contribution to provident and other funds"

37.2 Defined benefit plan

- (i) Refer note 2.15 for the accounting policy of the defined benefit plan
- (ii) The defined benefit plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for these plans, investments are made in government securities, debt instruments, short term debt instruments, equity instruments and asset backed, trust structured securities as per notification of Ministry of Finance.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

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

- (iii) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

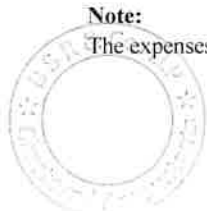
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	7.12%	6.87%
Future salary increase	6.50%	6.50%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.12%	6.87%
Attrition rate	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	

- (iv) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
<u>Components of defined benefit cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss</u>		
Current service cost	110.74	107.16
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	123.41	84.23
Interest income on plan assets	(78.43)	(63.58)
Total (Refer note below)	155.72	127.81
<u>Components of defined benefit cost recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income</u>		
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
- Experience variance	(51.51)	340.89
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	9.87	(1.19)
	(41.64)	339.70

Note:

The expenses are included in Note 33 - Employee benefit expenses under "Contribution to provident and other funds"



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

37.2 Defined benefit plan (continued)

- (v) The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of the its defined benefit plan is as follows.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	1,905.49	1,743.87
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	(1,229.57)	(1,042.05)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	675.92	701.82
Current liability	112.46	112.28
Non-current liability	563.46	589.54

- (vi) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows.

Change in defined benefit obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	1,743.88	1,240.39
Current service cost	110.74	107.16
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	123.41	84.24
Benefits paid	(21.03)	(28.80)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(51.51)	340.89
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,905.49	1,743.88
Change in fair value of assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	1,042.06	873.53
Expected return on plan assets	78.43	63.59
Employer's contribution	139.98	132.55
Benefits paid	(21.03)	(28.80)
Actuarial gains/(loss)	(9.87)	1.19
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1,229.57	1,042.06
Net liability	675.92	701.82

- (vii) The entire plan assets are managed by the insurer. None of the assets carry a quoted market price in active market or represent the entity's own transferable financial instruments or property occupied by the entity.

- (viii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Time Periods		
Within 1 year	59.76	50.87
2 to 5 years	271.61	222.39
6 to 10 years	528.53	446.59
More than 10 years	4,390.92	4,149.40

- (ix) The Company expects to contribute ₹149.08 million to its gratuity fund during the year ending March 31,2022.
- (x) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant.

Discount rate:

Decrease in defined benefit obligation if discount rate increases by 1%	218.23	209.83
Increase in defined benefit obligation if discount rate decreases by 1%	257.08	248.95

Expected rate of salary increase:

Increase in defined benefit obligation if salary increases by 1%	202.93	208.62
Decrease in defined benefit obligation if salary decreases by 1%	210.51	204.49

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

37.3 Compensated absences

The key assumptions used in the computation of provision for compensated absences as per the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary are as given below:

Assumptions

Discount rate	7.12%	6.87%
Future salary increase	6.50%	6.50%
Attrition rate	2.00%	2.00%



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

38 Disclosure in respect of Related Parties pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 24

38.1 Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Description of Relationship	2020-21
Holding Company	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea
Subsidiary Company	Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries (in respect of which the Company has had transactions during the year)	Hyundai Motor Deutschland GmbH Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S. Hyundai Motor Poland Sp. Z.O.O Hyundai Motor UK Limited Hyundai Motor Company Australia Pty Limited Hyundai Motor Europe GMBH Hyundai Motor Company Italy S.R.L, Hyundai Motor Czech S.R.O. Hyundai Motor CIS LLC Russia Hyundai Motor Espana S.L.U Hyundai Motor Netherlands B.V. Hyundai Motor France SAS Hyundai Capital India Private Limited Hyundai Motor De Mexico Hyundai Rotem Company Ltd Hyundai Kefico Corporation Hyundai Motor Norway AS Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Czech S.R.O. Hyundai Motor America Hyundai Thanh Cong Viet Nam Auto Manufacturing Corporation Hyundai Motor Japan Co. Ltd. Hyundai Motor Sport GMBH
Associate of Holding Company (in respect of which the Company has had transactions during the year)	Hyundai Autoever Corp Haevichi Hotels & Resorts Co. Ltd., Hyundai Motor Group, China Ltd. Hyundai Wia Corporation Kia Motor Corporation Hyundai Transys Inc Primemover Mobility Technologies Private Limited Hyundai Engineering & Construction co., ltd Hyundai Wia Automotive Engine (shandong) Company
Entities with significant influence over the Holding Company	Hyundai Mobis Company Limited
Enterprise over which the Key Management Personnel is in a position to exercise significant influence	Hyundai Motor India Foundation
Entities which are Subsidiary of Associate of Holding Company	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited Mobis India Ltd. Hyundai Wia India Pvt ltd. Hyundai Engineering India Pvt Ltd. Kia Motors Slovakia S.R.O Kia Motors Mexico S.A.De.C.V. Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd. KIA India Private Limited Hec India LLP Mobis India Module Private Ltd.
Post Retirement Benefit Plans	Hyundai Motor Indis Limited Group Gratuity Scheme Hyundai Motor India Limited Executive Superannuation Scheme
Key Management Personnel	Mr Seon Seob Kim - Managing Director Mr. Choon Hang Park - Whole Time Director Mr. Stephen Sudhakar John - Whole Time Director(Upto June 30,2020) Mr.Young Min Jung (w.e.f. September 25, 2020 Upto January 1, 2021) Jong Hoon Lee-Whole Time Director (w.e.f. April 9, 2019) Woong Sik Oh-Whole Time Director (w.e.f. April 9, 2019) Mr.Tarun Garg - Whole Time Director (w.e.f. August 24, 2020) Mr.Ganesh Mani S- Whole Time Director (w.e.f. August 24, 2020)

Note :

Related Party relationships are as identified by the Management and relied upon by the Auditors.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

38 Disclosure in respect of related parties pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Contd.)

38.2 Transactions with the related parties

Particulars	Related party	Year Ended	Year Ended	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
Maintenance Charges	Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited	222.48	268.69	
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	288.05	229.88	
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt Ltd.	400.79	295.97	
	Mobis India Ltd.	1.54	1.86	
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	Hyundai Motor India Foundation	-	-	
Donations (Refer Note V)	Hyundai Motor India Foundation	-	-	
Other Expenses	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	73.95	19.09	
	Hyundai Rotem Company	0.81	-	
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt Ltd.	26.92	19.12	
	Mobis India Ltd.	66.26	13.99	
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	-	0.00	
	Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	9.94	-	
Salaries, Bonus, Perquisites and Contribution to Funds	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	12.76	5.07	
	Mr. Seon Seob Kim	44.37	66.87	
	Mr Stephen Sudhakar John	3.53	15.46	
	Mr. Choon Hang Park	26.43	39.49	
	Mr. Sang Hoon Lee	-	15.85	
	Mr.Jong Hoon Lee	36.58	46.31	
	Mr.Woong Sik Oh	33.50	44.29	
	Mr.Young Min Jung	2.88	-	
Others	Mr.Ganesh Mani S	11.48	-	
	Mr.Tarun Garg	16.99	-	
	Purchase of Capital Goods	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	1,816.81	3,416.13
		Hyundai Rotem Company	3.58	28.66
		Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	600.30	771.83
		Hyundai Autoever Corp	141.48	202.37
		Mobis India Ltd.	1,062.83	1,120.98
		Hyundai Wia Corporation	48.02	68.46
		Hyundai Kefico Corporation	-	0.18
		Hyundai Autoever India private limited	176.89	308.12
		HEC India LLP	2,199.77	1,702.87
		Hyundai Engineering & Construction co., ltd	7.99	-
		Kia Motor Corporation	1,196.38	-
		KIA India Private Limited	208.73	-
Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.		6.17	-	
Hyundai Engineering India Pvt Ltd.	191.37	490.78		
Technical Knowhow	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	1,315.35	3,200.63	
Freight Reimbursement received	Hyundai Motor De Mexico	825.16	714.50	
	Kia Motors Mexico S.A.De.C.V.	-	140.10	
Rent Expense Recovered	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited	-	-	
Insurance reimbursement Received	Hyundai Motor De Mexico	36.64	32.68	
	Kia Motors Mexico S.A.De.C.V.	-	5.21	
Warranty Claim Recovered	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	24.55	39.19	
	Hyundai Wia India Private Ltd.	0.01	0.01	
	Mobis India Ltd.	76.60	92.01	
	KIA India Private Limited	16.30	-	
	Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	1.03	1.57	
Advertisement and Sales Promotion Expenses Recovered	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	-	-	
Dealer Reimbursement received	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	-	1.12	
Maintenance Charges recovered	Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	15.92	16.43	
	Mobis India Ltd.	14.85	94.70	
Discount Received	Mobis India Ltd.	1.75	1.92	
Dividend Paid	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	-	23.23	



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

38 Disclosure in respect of related parties pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Contd.)

38.3 Related Party balances as at the year end

Particulars	Related party	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Receivables as at Year End			
Receivables (including contractually reimbursable expenses)	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	4.93	1.35
	Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	573.75	951.47
	Hyundai Motor De Mexico	9,382.79	6,055.18
	Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	104.50	68.56
	Kia Motor Corporation	-	1.01
	KIA India Private Limited	2,877.23	1,297.76
	Mobis India Ltd.	75.63	69.70
	Hyundai Wia India Private Ltd.	0.06	-
Liabilities as at Year End			
Payables (net of TDS wherever applicable)	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	1,617.21	2,190.28
	Hyundai Motor Company Italy S.R.L.	0.07	0.01
	Hyundai Rotem Company	-	28.66
	Hyundai Motor Company Australia Pty Limited	1.35	1.20
	Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	-	1.00
	Hyundai Thanh Cong Viet Nam Auto Manufacturing Corporation	0.31	0.97
	Hyundai Motor Espana S.L.U	0.07	0.01
	Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited	20.46	23.44
	Hyundai Motor Deutschland GmbH	0.02	0.17
	Hyundai Motor De Mexico	4.28	5.01
	Hyundai Motor Netherlands B.V.	-	0.03
	Hyundai Motor Poland Sp. Z.O.O	-	0.01
	Hyundai Motor UK Limited	0.03	0.15
	Haevichi Hotels & Resorts Co. Ltd.,	-	0.62
	Hyundai Kefico Corporation	42.32	157.90
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	0.27	-
	Hyundai Wia Corporation	50.73	4.44
	Hyundai Motor Group, China Ltd.	609.26	128.36
	Hyundai Wia Automotive Engine (shandong) Company	-	178.58
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	83.05	33.62
	Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	1,643.28	1,100.54
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt Ltd.	91.57	40.53
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	164.28	29.73
	Hyundai Wia India Private Ltd.	47.45	43.19
	KIA India Private Limited	2,323.22	893.94
	Mobis India Ltd.	10,437.95	6,719.15
	Hec India LLP	61.35	-
Kia Motor Corporation	166.79	-	
Kia Motors Slovakia S.R.O	1.17	-	
Mobis India Module Private Ltd.	0.46	-	
Advances to suppliers	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited	22.80	20.69
	HEC India LLP	-	40.88
Advances from Customers	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea		
Royalty Payable (net of Tax deducted at source)	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	5,955.59	6,811.22
Salary Payable (refer note v)	Mr. Seon Seob Kim	3.91	3.45
	Mr Stephen Sudhakar John	-	0.99
	Mr. Choon Hang Park	2.46	1.91
	Mr.Jong Hoon Lee	3.25	3.71
	Mr.Woong Sik Oh	2.99	3.08
	Mr.Ganesh Mani S	1.32	-
	Mr.Tarun Garg	1.88	-



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

38 Disclosure in respect of related parties pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Contd.)

Notes:

- (i) The amount disclosed above includes Technical Assistance Fee capitalised amounting to Rs. 193.95 Millions (Previous Year Rs 638.65 Millions)
- (ii) The Holding Company / certain other Group Companies (together referred to as "Group Companies"), incur certain common costs on behalf of the Company / other entities in the Group. These costs primarily relate to certain world-wide marketing, infrastructure and other costs incurred at an overall Group Level. Such costs have been accounted for in the financial statements of the Company based on and to the extent of actual debits received from the Group Companies. The Group Companies have confirmed to the Management that, as at 31 March 2021, there are no further amounts payable to them by the Company, on this account other than the amounts disclosed in these financial statements.
- (iii) The Company incurs certain costs on behalf of other Companies in the Group. These costs have been allocated / recovered from the Group Companies on a basis mutually agreed to with the Group Companies.
- (iv) Donation to Hyundai Motor India Foundation represents donation of cars having Net Book Value of Rs 0.6Millions (Previous Year Rs 3.9 Millions)
- (iv) Refer note 37 for information on transactions with post employment benefit plans.
- (v) Amount attributable to post employment benefits and compensated absences have not been disclosed as the same cannot be identified distinctly in the actuarial valuation.

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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

39 Segment reporting

The Company publishes these standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

40 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company has entered into lease agreements in respect of land/certain offices/showroom spaces at various places. These arrangements are non-cancellable in nature and the lease period varies from 1 year to 88 years.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Lease liabilities:		
Opening balance	213.40	-
Recognised during the year/Initial Application of Ind AS 116	11.30	425.32
Interest expenses	14.28	34.36
Lease payments	(117.14)	(246.28)
Closing balance	121.84	213.40
Current	74.98	101.11
Non-current	46.86	112.29
(ii) Weighted average incremental borrowing rate (% p.a.)	8.75%	8.75%
(iii) The future expected minimum lease payments under leases (undiscounted) are as follows:		
Payable in less than one year	81.91	115.08
Payable between one and five years	49.33	120.97
Payable after five years	-	-
	131.24	236.05
(iv) Expenses recognized in relation to leases:		
Interest on lease liabilities	14.28	34.36
Expenses relating to short-term leases	186.19	282.00
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	2.69	0.45
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	211.76	31.06
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use asset	(34.37)	(33.13)

41 Earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit after tax - ₹ in million	18,471.62	23,549.97
Weighted average number of equity shares	8,125,411	8,125,411
Earnings per share		
- Basic in ₹	2,273.32	2,898.31
- Diluted in ₹	2,273.32	2,898.31
Face value per share - in ₹	1,000.00	1,000.00



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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

42 Financial instruments (Financial Assets (FA)/Financial Liabilities (FL))

42.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to the stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual budgeting exercise, future capital projects outlay etc. The funding requirements are met through equity, internal accruals and borrowings (short term/long term).

The following table details the debt and equity position of the Company at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Debt (refer notes 19, 23 and 26)	13,417.52	10,770.04
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	(114,218.55)	(80,704.23)
Net debt	(100,801.03)	(69,934.19)
Total equity	151,301.47	132,798.69
Net debt to equity ratio	NA	NA

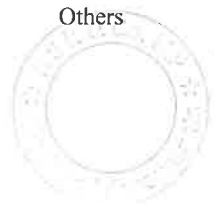
42.2 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Particulars	FA/FL at amortised cost	FA/FL at FVTPL	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets (refer note 8 and 11 to 15)				
Trade receivables	24,406.15	-	24,406.15	24,406.15
Cash and cash equivalents	114,218.55	-	114,218.55	114,218.55
Loans	254.85	-	254.85	254.85
Deposits	668.23	-	668.23	668.23
MOU benefit receivable from GOTN	2,219.87	-	2,219.87	2,219.87
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits with banks	406.53	-	406.53	406.53
Other receivables	4.49	-	4.49	4.49
Liabilities (refer note 19, 23 to 26)				
VAT/CST deferral loan and CST soft loan	9,245.46	-	9,245.46	9,245.46
Working capital facilities from banks	4,172.06	-	4,172.06	4,172.06
Trade payables	60,539.52	-	60,539.52	60,539.52
Lease liabilities	121.84	-	121.84	121.84
Payable on purchase of PPE	1,246.15	-	1,246.15	1,246.15
Deposits received from customers	1,028.24	-	1,028.24	1,028.24
Others	1,669.69	-	1,669.69	1,669.69

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	FA/FL at amortised cost	FA/FL at FVTPL	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets (refer note 8 and 11 to 15)				
Trade receivables	14,983.05	-	14,983.05	14,983.05
Cash and cash equivalents	80,704.23	-	80,704.23	80,704.23
Loans	322.91	-	322.91	322.91
Deposits	701.53	-	701.53	701.53
MOU benefit receivable from GOTN	5,217.36	-	5,217.36	5,217.36
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits with banks	1,126.88	-	1,126.88	1,126.88
Other receivables	2.70	-	2.70	2.70
Liabilities (refer note 19, 23 to 26)				
VAT/CST deferral loan and CST soft loan	9,494.51	-	9,494.51	9,494.51
Working capital facilities from banks	1,275.53	-	1,275.53	1,275.53
Trade payables	46,192.72	-	46,192.72	46,192.72
Lease liabilities	213.40	-	213.40	213.40
Payable on purchase of PPE	3,235.67	-	3,235.67	3,235.67
Deposits received from customers	888.38	-	888.38	888.38
Others	1,437.23	-	1,437.23	1,437.23



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

42.3 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company's treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse the exposure by degree and magnitude of risks. The treasury function reports periodically to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, treasury operations and Government receivables.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management considers that the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. The Company is not exposed to concentration of credit risk to any one single customer since the products are sold to and services are provided to customers who are spread over a vast spectrum and hence, the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is low.

The credit worthiness of the customers are assessed through a strong credit risk assessment policy of the Company. The Company's domestic sales operates primarily on a cash and carry/advance model and do not carry significant credit risk. The Company's credit period on export sales varies on case to case basis based on market conditions and are normally backed by a letter of credit to cover the risk.

Cash and cash equivalents and other investments

In the area of treasury operations, the Company is presently exposed to counter-party risks relating to liquid funds and short term and medium term deposits placed with public/private sector banks and to investments made in mutual fund. The credit risk is limited considering that the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings and repute.

Government receivables

The credit risk on receivables from government agencies/authorities is nil considering the sovereign nature of the receivables.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations. In addition, the Company has concluded arrangements with well reputed banks, and has unused lines of credit that could be drawn upon, should there be a need. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

42.3 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued):

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at March 31, 2021	Undiscounted contractual cash flows	0-12 months	2-3 years	4-5 years	> 5 years
<u>Non-interest bearing</u>					
VAT/CST deferral loan	8,781.73	1,087.00	2,429.36	2,673.11	2,592.26
Trade payables	60,539.52	60,539.52	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,915.84	2,915.84	-	-	-
<u>Variable interest rate instruments</u>					
Pre-shipment packing credit loan	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits received from customers	1,028.24	1,028.24	-	-	-
<u>Fixed interest rate instruments</u>					
CST soft loan	6,008.72	5.94	11.87	204.86	5,786.05
Export receivables discounted with banks	4,174.43	4,174.43	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	Undiscounted contractual cash flows	0-12 months	2-3 years	4-5 years	> 5 years
<u>Non-interest bearing</u>					
VAT/CST deferral loan	9,741.57	959.70	2,263.98	2,607.02	3,910.87
Trade payables	46,192.72	46,192.72	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,672.90	4,672.90	-	-	-
<u>Variable interest rate instruments</u>					
Pre-shipment packing credit loan	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits received from customers	888.38	888.38	-	-	-
<u>Fixed interest rate instruments</u>					
CST soft loan	6,012.16	5.94	11.87	11.87	5,982.48
Export receivables discounted with banks	1,279.97	1,279.97	-	-	-

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk), interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

42.3 Financial risk management (continued)

Currency risk - Exposure to foreign currency

The Company's exposure in USD, Korean Won and other foreign currency denominated transactions mainly on import of components, royalty payments and export of vehicles gives rise to exchange rate fluctuation risk. The Company adopts natural hedge strategy and discounting of export bills to minimize currency fluctuation risk. The appropriateness/adequacy of the natural hedging principle is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Company.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2021 was as follows:

All amounts in respective currencies as mentioned (in million)

	Borrowing	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade receivables	Trade payables	Capital goods payables	Net Balance Sheet exposure
USD	(56.70)	46.46	272.58	(126.07)	(12.28)	123.97
EUR	-	1.69	6.72	(3.05)	(1.21)	4.17
KRW	-	-	-	(12,838.26)	(89.53)	(12,927.78)
JPY	-	-89.53	-89.53	(3.58)	(65.99)	(248.63)
GBP	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)
CHF	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2020 was as follows:

All amounts in respective currencies as mentioned (in million)

	Borrowing	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade receivables	Trade payables	Capital goods payables	Net Balance Sheet exposure
USD	(16.89)	25.93	166.22	(130.96)	(37.47)	6.83
EUR	-	1.03	11.43	(2.18)	(0.15)	10.14
KRW	-	-	-	(19,660.01)	(3.93)	(19,663.94)
JPY	-	-	-	(10.10)	(19.97)	(30.07)
GBP	-	-	-	-0.00	(0.02)	(0.02)
CHF	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)

Currency risk - Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the currencies of USD, EUR, KRW and JPY.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectation of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the INR increases 5% against the relevant currency.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020.

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income
USD	341.16	-	19.17	-
EUR	13.39	-	31.55	-
KRW	(31.43)	-	(45.50)	-
JPY	(1.73)	-	(0.78)	-

A 5% decrease in the rupee against the above currencies as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

42.3 Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in interest rates would adversely affect the borrowing costs of the Company.

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments were as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
- Fixed deposits with banks	109,390.00	78,380.00
Financial liabilities		
- Borrowing from others (CST Soft loan @ 0.01%)	2,529.20	2,347.28
- Export receivables discounted on a "With recourse" basis	4,172.06	1,275.53

Fair value sensitivity for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

43 Fair value measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value:

The management considers that the carrying amount of all the financial asset and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the standalone financial statements approximate the fair values and, accordingly, no disclosures of the fair value hierarchy is required to be made in respect of these assets/liabilities.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

44 Income taxes

44.1 Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax		
- In respect of current year	8,217.42	8,948.46
- In respect of previous years	(16.99)	(243.18)
Deferred tax		
- In respect of current year	(1,742.15)	(126.00)
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	6,458.28	8,579.28

44.2 Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:

	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Gross amount	Tax amount	Gross amount	Tax amount
Profit before tax	24,929.90		32,129.25	
Income tax rate		25.168%		25.168%
Income tax expense		6,274.36		8,086.29
Tax effect of:				
(a) Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	787.21	198.13	231.11	58.16
(b) Effect of net additional / (reversal) of provision in respect of prior years	-	(16.99)	-	(243.18)
(c) Effect of change in tax rate due to switch to new tax regime (refer note below)	-	-	6,875.49	672.15
(d) Others	11.05	2.78	23.28	5.86
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		6,458.28		8,579.28

Note: During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Government of India vide Taxation Laws (Amendment) Tax Ordinance, 2019 allowed an option to the domestic companies to switch to a lower tax rate structure of 22% (25.17% including surcharge and cess) from the earlier 30% (34.944% including surcharge and cess) subject to condition that the Company will not avail any of the specified deductions / incentives under the Income Tax Act. The Company has elected to switch to the new lower tax rate structure with effect from the year ended March 31, 2020.

44.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(10.48)	85.50
	(10.48)	85.50

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Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

44.4 Following is the analysis of the deferred tax asset/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet

As at March 31, 2021	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Export benefits	476.53	(399.73)	-	76.80
Provision for warranty	234.71	0.37	-	235.08
Deferred tax liabilities	711.24	(399.36)	-	311.88
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets:				
Difference between depreciation as per Books of Account and Income Tax Act, 1961	2,632.35	1,303.54	-	3,935.89
Provision for doubtful assets	81.89	-	-	81.89
Employee benefits	375.67	53.96	(10.48)	419.15
Provision for disputed matters	168.61	-	-	168.61
Sec.43A Disallowance	63.60	(24.17)	-	39.43
Others	3.19	9.46	-	12.65
Deferred tax assets	3,325.31	1,342.79	(10.48)	4,657.62
Net deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	(2,614.07)	(1,742.15)	10.48	(4,345.74)
<hr/>				
As at March 31, 2020	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Export benefits	572.04	(95.51)	-	476.53
Provision for warranty	309.36	(74.65)	-	234.71
Others	3.76	(3.76)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	885.16	(173.92)	-	711.24
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets:				
Difference between depreciation as per Books of Account and Income Tax Act, 1961	2,557.19	75.16	-	2,632.35
Provision for doubtful assets	113.70	(31.81)	-	81.89
Employee benefits	344.54	(54.37)	85.50	375.67
Provision for disputed matters	234.11	(65.50)	-	168.61
Sec.43A Disallowance	38.19	25.41	-	63.60
Others	-	3.19	-	3.19
Deferred tax assets	3,287.73	(47.92)	85.50	3,325.31
Net deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	(2,402.57)	(126.00)	(85.50)	(2,614.07)

44.5 Transfer pricing - International transactions

The Company has entered into international transactions with associated enterprises. For the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has obtained the Accountant's report from a Chartered Accountant as required by the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and has filed the same with the tax authorities. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company maintains documents as prescribed by the Income-tax Act to prove that these transactions are at arm's length and believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the standalone financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.



Hyundai Motor India Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ million except share data and as stated)

45 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR')

During the year, the Company incurred an aggregate amount of ₹ 417.30 million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 - ₹ 259.66 million) towards corporate social responsibility in compliance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant schedules and rules made thereunder. The details of amount spent towards CSR are given below:

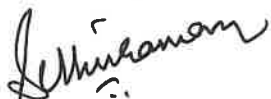
- Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year amounts to ₹ 694.77 million (March 31, 2020 - ₹ 678.50 million)
- Amount spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 417.30 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 259.66 million).
- Amount unspent by the Company for the year 2020-21 amounting to ₹ 277.47 million shall be transferred to a separate Bank account within 30 days from the end of the financial year as required by Statute.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022



S Sethuraman

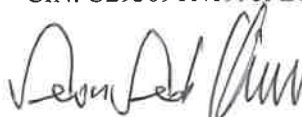
Partner

Membership Number: 203491

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hyundai Motor India Limited

CIN: U29309TN1996PLC035377



Seon Seob Kim

Managing Director

DIN: 08328964



Choon Hang Park

Executive Director and CFO

DIN: 08234169



M V Vidya

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 7296

Place : Chennai

Date : July 29, 2021

Place : Delhi

Date : July 29, 2021