INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of VE Electro-Mobility Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of VE Electro-Mobility Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material 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, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit/loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Standalone financial statements and our auditor's 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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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 these Standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report.

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, as stated in Note XX to the financial statements, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to database using certain access rights. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of accounting software.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership Number: 095169
UDIN:
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 01, 2024

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: VE Electro-Mobility Limited ('the Company')

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

(a)(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the period in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years, except for assets lying with third parties which have been confirmed by them during the period, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the period ended March 31, 2024.

(e) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) As disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks and financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the Company has not utilized the sanctioned limit during the year and accordingly is not required to file quarterly returns/statements with such banks.

(iii) (a) During the period, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the period, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and services tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, income tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the period. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained .

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the period hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the period by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the period under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) During the period, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the period.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), clause 3(xii)(b) and clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards

(xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given by the management, The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial period and in immediate preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note ____to the financial statements, the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and considering the Company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by INR 327.8 millions, the Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities, existing at the date of balance sheet, as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due

(xx) (a) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The CARO 2020 is not applicable to the subsidiary companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership Number: 095169
UDIN:
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 01, 2024

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF VE ELECTRO-MOBILITY LIMTED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of VE Electro-Mobility Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E

per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership Number: 095169
UDIN:
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 01, 2024

VE ELECTRO-MOBILITY LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Rs. in million

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	**293.7**	**213.9**
(b) Capital Work in progress	6	**415.1**	**-**
(c) Right-of-use assets	7	**3.8**	**-**
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	8	**0.6**	**-**
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	9	**0.4**	**-**
(f) Other assets	10	**21.7**	**-**
Total non-current assets		**735.3**	**213.9**
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	**5.1**	**4.9**
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	**12.2**	**6.8**
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	**4.8**	**-**
(iv) Other financial assets	8	**0.2**	**-**
(b) Income tax asset (Net)	14	**2.9**	**4.3**
(c) Other assets	10	**33.0**	**18.5**
Total current assets		**58.2**	**34.5**
Total assets		**793.5**	**248.4**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	**350.0**	**0.5**
(b) Other equity	16	**(4.3)**	**(0.5)**
Total equity		**345.7**	**0.0**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	**57.0**	**-**
(ii) Lease liabilities	18	**1.9**	**-**
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	**1.9**	**-**
(b) Provisions	20	**0.1**	**-**
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	9	**-**	**0.9**
(d) Other liabilities	21	**0.9**	**-**
Total Non-current liabilities		**61.8**	**0.9**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	**11.8**	**-**
(ii) Lease liabilities	18	**1.9**	**-**
(iii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	**0.2**	**0.2**
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	**8.5**	**7.6**
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	**361.4**	**216.1**
(b) Other current liabilities	21	**2.2**	**23.6**
Total current liabilities		**386.0**	**247.5**
Total liabilities		**447.8**	**248.4**
Total equity and liabilities		**793.5**	**248.4**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements 1 to 43

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership no.: 095169

Deepa Jain
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AJYPB0070E

Praveen Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
M.No: 3524

For and on behalf of Board of directors

Vipin Surana
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 03391562

Ken Trolle
Director
DIN: 09758354

Vinod Kumar Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 00038906

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 01, 2024

VE ELECTRO-MOBILITY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Rs. in million

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	**73.6**	**23.0**
Other Income	24	**1.8**	**-**
Total Income		**75.4**	**23.0**
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses	25	**9.0**	**-**
Finance Cost	26	**0.4**	**-**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	**35.1**	**10.5**
Other expenses	28	**36.0**	**12.1**
Total expenses		**80.5**	**22.6**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(5.1)**	**0.4**
Tax expense	29		
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)		**(1.3)**	**0.9**
Total tax expense		**(1.3)**	**0.9**
Profit/(Loss) for the year/period		**(3.8)**	**(0.5)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive income/(expense) for the year/period, net of tax		**(3.8)**	**(0.5)**
Earnings/(Loss) per share (of Rs.10 each) in Rs.			
Basic and diluted	30	**(0.15)**	**(10.00)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements **1 to 43**

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership no.: 095169

Deepa Jain
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AJYPB0070E

Praveen Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
M.No: 3524

For and on behalf of Board of directors

Vipin Surana
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 03391562

Ken Trolle
Director
DIN: 09758354

Vinod Kumar Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 00038906

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 01, 2024

VE ELECTRO-MOBILITY LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
A.CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**(5.1)**	**0.4**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**35.1**	**10.5**
Interest income	**(1.6)**	**-**
Finance costs	**0.4**	**-**
Operating profit before changes in working capital	**28.8**	**10.9**
Working capital adjustments:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease assets:	**-**	**-**
Non-current		
Other financial assets	**(0.6)**	**-**
Other assets	**(21.7)**	**-**
Current		
Trade receivables	**(0.2)**	**(4.9)**
Other financial assets	**-**	**-**
Other assets	**(14.5)**	**(22.8)**
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Non-current		
Other financial liabilities	**1.9**	**-**
Other liabilities	**0.9**	**-**
Provisions	**0.1**	**-**
Current		
Trade payables	**0.9**	**7.8**
Other financial liabilities	**7.7**	**-**
Other liabilities	**(21.4)**	**23.5**
Cash generated from operating activities	**(18.1)**	**14.5**
Income taxes paid	**1.4**	**-**
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**(16.7)**	**14.5**
B.CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Net of capital creditors)	**(392.6)**	**(8.2)**
Net Redemption/(Investment) in fixed deposits	**(4.8)**	**-**
Interest received (finance income)	**1.4**	**-**
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(396.0)**	**(8.2)**
C.CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceed from issue of share capital	**349.5**	**0.5**
Increase in borrowings	**70.1**	**-**
Repayment of Long term borrowings	**(1.2)**	**-**
Interest paid	**(0.1)**	**-**
Payment of finance lease liabilities	**(0.2)**	**-**
Net cash flow (used)/generated in financing activities (C)	**418.1**	**0.5**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**5.4**	**6.8**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	**6.8**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	**12.2**	**6.8**

Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	**8.7**	**6.8**
On deposit accounts (with original maturity less than 3 months)	**3.5**	**-**
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note no. 12)	**12.2**	**6.8**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements 1 to 43

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership no.: 095169

Deepa Jain
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AJYPB0070E

Praveen Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
M.No: 3524

For and on behalf of board of directors

Vipin Surana
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 03391562

Ken Trolle
Director
DIN: 09758354

Vinod Kumar Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 00038906

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 01, 2024

VE ELECTRO-MOBILITY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

A. Equity share capital

Rs. in million

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance as at April 27, 2022	**-**	**-**
Issue of equity share capital during the period	50,000	0.5
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**50,000**	**0.5**
Issue of equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 15)	34,950,000	349.5
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**35,000,000**	**350.0**

B. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Rs. in million

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2023	**(0.5)**	**(0.5)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(3.8)	(3.8)
As at March 31, 2024	**(4.3)**	**(4.3)**

For the period ended March 31, 2023

Rs. in million

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at April 27, 2022	**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(0.5)	(0.5)
As at March 31, 2023	**(0.5)**	**(0.5)**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership no.: 095169

Deepa Jain
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Vinod Kumar Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 00038906

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 01, 2024

1. Corporate Information

VE Electro - Mobility Limited ("the Company") is a public Company (CIN: U34200DL2022PLC397384) domiciled & incorporated on 27th April 2022 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in the business of buying, selling, operating, leasing, renting and provide commercial vehicles as a service under gross cost/operating model.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorize for issue on May 01, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

2.2 Basis of preparation

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

2.3 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products/ activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization 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. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Effective its incorporation, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Revenue recognition in accordance with Ind AS 115 requires management to make certain judgements of distinct performance obligations like after sales services, warranties, discounts & rebates in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government.

Interest income

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

3.2 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 3.8 Impairment of tangible assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

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

3.3 Borrowing costs

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

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

3.4 Government grants

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 profit or 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.

Where grant is related to an asset, it is recognised in the balance sheet by deduction from the carrying amount of the assets.

3.5 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined 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. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses 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. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. 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 or curtailments and settlements);

• net interest expense or income; and

• re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

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 plan or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits such as annual leave and sick leave are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.6 Taxation

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

Current income tax is measured at amounts expected to be paid to or recovered from taxation authorities. The tax rates applicable to compute the amount are as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India, and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income tax expense is recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss except when relating to items in other comprehensive income or in equity which are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against the deductible temporary differences. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (including vehicles, chargers etc.) 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. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes items directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment, and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as-other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis at the straight line method over estimated economic useful lives of its fixed assets generally in accordance with that provided in the Schedule II to the Act except certain class of assets as mentioned below wherein, the life of the said assets has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.:

Fixed Asset	Estimated useful life as per Management	As per Schedule II
Vehicles including Batteries	5 to 10 years	6 years

3.8 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets 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). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

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.

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 profit or loss. 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 profit or loss.

3.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes, cheques and balances with banks and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash.

3.10 Provisions

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

The amount 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).

3.11 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.12 Financial assets

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

3.12.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

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

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments.

For the impairment policy on debt instruments at FVTOCI, refer 3.12.4

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

3.12.2 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

3.12.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

3.12.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increase significantly since initial recognition.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

3.13 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

3.14 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and 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.

3.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

4.0 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company are 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 the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4.1 Defined benefit plans

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

4.2 Useful lives of tangible assets

Management reviews the useful lives of its tangible assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2024 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

5 Property, plant and equipment

Rs. in million

Particulars	Vehicles	Total
Cost		
At April 27, 2022	-	-
Additions	224.4	224.4
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**224.4**	**224.4**
Additions	114.7	114.7
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**339.1**	**339.1**
Accumulated depreciation		
At April 27, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	**10.5**	**10.5**
Less: Adjustments	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**10.5**	**10.5**
Charge for the year	**34.9**	**34.9**
Less: Adjustments	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**45.4**	**45.4**
Net book value		
At March 31, 2023	**213.9**	**213.9**
At March 31, 2024	**293.7**	**293.7**

Notes-

(i) Cost of vehicles capitalised include cost of batteries purchased

(ii) Vehicles are pending for ownership transfer in favor of the Company having carrying value of Rs 182.5 million (Rs 213.9 million as at March 31, 2023). The company is in the process of getting these vehicles registered in it's name.

(iii) Vehicles having carrying value Rs. 92.1 million (Rs. Nil as at March 31, 2023) have been hypotheticated to Kotak Mahindra Bank against term loan.

6 Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Addition during the year/period	**529.9**	-
Less: Capitalized during the year/period	**114.8**	-
Balance at the end*	**415.1**	-

* Capital work-in-progress includes vehicles are not yet registered and available for use. The Company is in process of getting these registered in it's name.

* Includes other direct expenditure amounting to 0.8 million (March 31, 2023 - Nil) (refer below)

Other direct expenditure Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Insurance	**1.8**	-
Miscellaneous expenses	**0.4**	-
	2.2	-
Less: Capitalised during the year/period	**1.4**	-
	0.8	-

Capital work-in progress ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Vehicle registration in progress	415.1	-	-	-	415.1
Total	**415.1**	-	-	-	**415.1**

7 Right-of-use Assets

Set out below are the carrying amounts of Right of use assets recognised and the movements during the year/period Rs. in million

Particulars	Land	Total
Cost		
At April 27, 2022	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	-	-
Additions	4.0	4.0
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	4.0	4.0
Accumulated depreciation		
At April 27, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-
Less: Adjustments	-	-
At March 31, 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	0.2	0.2
Less: Adjustments	-	-
At March 31, 2024	0.2	0.2
Net book value		
At March 31, 2023	-	-
At March 31, 2024	3.8	3.8

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year/period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening lease liabilities	-	-
Lease liability on additions	4.0	-
Less : Derecognised leases	-	-
Add : Accretion of interest	0.0	-
Less : Payments	0.2	-
Closing lease liabilities	3.8	-
Current lease liability **(note no.18)**	1.9	-
Non-current lease liability **(note no.18)**	1.9	-

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 37
The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.3%, with maturity between 2025-26
The company has entered into lease contract of parking land in Indore with rentals of Rs. 0.2 million with 4% escalation

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	0.2	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.0	-
Expense relating to low-value assets (included in other expenses)	0.8	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	1.0	-

8 Other financial assets

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	0.6	-
Total	0.6	-
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued on deposits	0.2	-
Total	0.2	-

9 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) on		
Property, plant and equipment	**0.4**	**(0.9)**
Others	**-**	**-**
	0.4	**(0.9)**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**0.4**	**(0.9)**

Movement in Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Rs. in million

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) on:			
Property, plant and equipment and losses	(0.9)	1.3	0.4
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**(0.9)**	**1.3**	**0.4**

10 Other assets

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non - current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Balance with government authorities		
Considered good	**21.7**	**-**
	21.7	**-**
Less: impairment for doubtful advances	**-**	**-**
Total	**21.7**	**-**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Capital Advances	**2.8**	**-**
Advance to supplier	**1.0**	**-**
Prepaid expense	**1.3**	**-**
Balance with government authorities		
Considered good	**27.8**	**18.5**
	27.8	**18.5**
Less: impairment for doubtful advances	**-**	**-**
	27.8	**18.5**
Deferred rent	**0.1**	**-**
Total	**33.0**	**18.5**

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11 Trade receivables

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Trade receivables	**5.1**	**4.9**
Total	**5.1**	**4.9**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	**5.1**	**4.9**
Total Trade receivables	**5.1**	**4.9**

Notes-

(i) These financial assets are carried at amortised cost.
(ii) The charge has been created on the current assets, both present and future in lieu of the term loan taken from Kotak Mahindra Bank.
(iii) Trade Receivables balance pertains to related party (Refer Note 31)

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	1.7	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	**5.1**
Undisputed - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.7**	**-**	**3.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.1**

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	-	**4.9**	-	-	-	-	-	**4.9**
Undisputed - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**4.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.9**

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	**8.7**	**6.8**
On deposit accounts (with original maturity less than 3 months)	**3.5**	**-**
Total	**12.2**	**6.8**

13 Other bank balance

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
On deposit accounts (with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	**4.8**	**-**
Total	**4.8**	**-**

14 Income tax assets (net)

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Tax assets		
Advance tax	**2.9**	**4.3**
Total	**2.9**	**4.3**

15 Equity share capital

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised		
50,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500.0	350.0
Total	500.0	350.0
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
35,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	350.0	0.5
Total	350.0	0.5

(i) Reconciliation of authorised share capital:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in million)
Balance as at April 27, 2022	-	-
Increased during the period	35,000,000	350.0
Balance at March 31, 2023	35,000,000	350.0
Increased during the year	15,000,000	150.0
Balance at March 31, 2024	50,000,000	500.0

(ii) Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in million)
Balance as at April 27, 2022	-	-
Issued during the period	50,000	0.5
Balance at March 31, 2023	50,000	0.5
Issued during the year	34,950,000	349.5
Balance at March 31, 2024	35,000,000	350.0

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Name of shareholder	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
VE Commercial Vehicles Limited (including its nominees)	35,000,000	100%	50,000	100%

Note-

(i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) The Company has made right issues of 34.95 million shares of Rs. 10 per share at par during the year to shareholders on May 04, 2023 and November 29, 2023 having same rights as existing equity shares.

(iii) The right issue has been fully subscribed by VE Commercial Vehicles Limited including right renounced by nominees.

16 Other equity

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings	(4.3)	(0.5)
Total	(4.3)	(0.5)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(0.5)	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year/period	(3.8)	(0.5)
Closing balance	(4.3)	(0.5)

17 Borrowings

Rs. in million

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Non-Current		
Secured- at amortised cost		
From Bank:		
Term loan	**57.0**	**-**
Total	**57.0**	**-**
Current		
Current maturities of long term loan	**11.8**	**-**
Total	**11.8**	**-**

The Company was sanctioned with Indian Rupees term loan facility from Kotak Mahindra Bank amounting Rs. 1200 million alongwith Working capital demand loan limit of Rs. 100 million and

have entered into common facility agreement for such arrangement on August 18, 2023 with disbursements as and when required.
The term loan carries rate of interest as decided mutually at the time of disbursement. Company has availed term loan Rs. 70.1 million and EMI is paid at existing rate of interest 8.3% p.a. with quarterly reset. The Company has not defaulted on loans payable.
Term loan is secured by hypothetication of specific movable fixed assets and current assets both present and future of the Company.
The term loan do not carry any debt covenant

18 Lease Liabilities

Rs. in million

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Non- Current	**1.9**	**-**
Total	**1.9**	**-**
Current	**1.9**	**-**
Total	**1.9**	**-**

19 Other Financial Liabilities

Rs. in million

Particulars	**As at Mar 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Non-Current		
Security Deposits	**1.9**	**-**
Total	**1.9**	**-**
Current		
Capital creditors	**353.5**	**216.1**
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**0.2**	**-**
Employees' dues	**7.7**	**-**
Total	**361.4**	**216.1**

Note :- These financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

20 Provisions

Rs. in million

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Non-current		
Employees benefits*		
Compensated absences	**0.1**	**-**
Gratuity	**0.0**	**-**
Total	**0.1**	**-**

* The provision for employee benefits includes earned leave, sick leave and gratuity.

21 Other liabilities

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Deferred income on security deposits	**0.9**	**-**
Total	**0.9**	**-**
Current		
Statutory dues	**1.3**	**1.3**
Deferred income on security deposits	**0.2**	**-**
Other liabilities	**0.7**	**22.3**
Total	**2.2**	**23.6**

22 Trade payables

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**0.2**	**0.2**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**8.5**	**7.6**
Total	**8.7**	**7.8**

Trade payables ageing
As at March 31, 2024

Particulars		Outstanding for following period from due date of payment			
	Not due*	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.2	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.5	-	-	-	-
Total	**8.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Not due includes unbilled dues Rs. 5.4 million

Trade payables ageing
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars		Outstanding for following period from due date of payment			
	Not due*	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.2	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7.6	-	-	-	-
Total	**7.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Not due includes unbilled dues Rs. 7.8 million
Note:- Refer Note 33 for disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

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23 Revenue from operations

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	**73.6**	**23.0**
Total	**73.6**	**23.0**

24 Other income

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest income		
- Deposits with bank	**1.6**	**-**
- Income tax refund	**0.2**	**-**
Total	**1.8**	**-**

25 Employee benefits expenses

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Salaries, bonus etc.	**8.9**	**-**
Contribution to provident fund	**0.1**	**-**
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 34)	**0.0**	**-**
Total	**9.0**	**-**

26 Finance costs

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest expense:		
on term loan	**0.3**	**-**
on security deposit	**0.1**	**-**
Interest on lease liabilities	**0.0**	**-**
Total	**0.4**	**-**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	**34.9**	**10.5**
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 7)	**0.2**	**-**
Total	**35.1**	**10.5**

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28 Other expenses

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Contractual manpower expenses	20.5	5.8
Repair & Maintenance expenses	8.2	1.4
Rates and taxes	2.1	3.6
Legal and professional charges*	2.1	1.1
Insurance	1.6	-
Rent	0.8	0.2
Miscellaneous expenses	0.7	-
Total	**36.0**	**12.1**

*** Includes payment to auditors**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
a) As Statutory Auditor		
-Audit fee	0.2	0.1
b) Out of pocket expenses	-	0.0

29 Income tax expense

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)	(1.3)	0.9
Total Income tax recognised in the current year	**(1.3)**	**0.9**

Income tax expense for the year can be recognised to the accounting profit as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	(5.1)	0.4
Income Tax expenses calculated at 25.17%	(1.3)	0.1
Others	(0.0)	0.8
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	(1.3)	0.9

30. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
a) Profit/(Loss) after tax, as per statement of profit and loss (Rs. in million)	(3.8)	(0.5)
b) Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	26,114,110	50,000
c) Earnings/(Loss) per share (in rupees):		
(Face value-Rs. 10 per share)		
- Basic and Diluted [(a)/(b)]	(0.15)	(10.00)

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31. Related party disclosures under Ind AS 24

a. Related party disclosures

(i) Holding company

VE Commercial Vehicles Limited

(ii) Key management personnel
Executive director :

Vipin Surana	Whole Time Director (from November 29, 2023)

Non-Executive directors :
Vinod Kumar Aggarwal
Ken Trolle
Rajinder Singh Sachdeva

Other Key management personnel :

Praveen Kumar Jain	Company Secretary (from November 29, 2023)
Deepa Jain	Chief Financial Officer (from November 29, 2023)

b. Transactions with the above parties*

Rs. in million

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
(i) Holding company			
VE Commercial Vehicles Limited	Issue of share capital	**349.5**	**0.5**
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**515.1**	**224.4**
	Sale of services	**71.9**	**23.0**
	Expenses reimbursed	**12.3**	**1.0**
(ii) Key management personnel			
Vipin Surana	Short-term benefits	**6.8**	**-**
Deepa Jain	Short-term benefits	**0.7**	**-**

* Values are exclusive of GST

Balance outstanding at the year end

Name of related party	Nature	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Holding company			
VE Commercial Vehicles Limited	- Capital Creditors	**344.2**	**216.1**
	- Receivables	**5.1**	**4.9**
	- Other Payables	**7.7**	**22.3**

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32 Financial instruments

32.1 Capital Management

The management of the Company reviews the capital structure of the Company on regular basis. As part of this review, the management of the Company considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the movement in the working capital.

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Debt (including current maturities of long term loan)	**68.8**	**-**
Equity	**345.7**	**-**
Debt to equity ratio	**0.2**	**NA**
Share capital	**350.0**	**0.5**
Other equity	**(4.3)**	**(0.5)**
Total Equity	**345.7**	**0.0**

32.2 Categories of financial instruments

Carrying value of the financial instruments are as follows:-

Rs. in million

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Other financial assets	**0.6**	**-**
Current		
Trade receivables	**5.1**	**4.9**
Cash and cash equivalents	**12.2**	**6.8**
Bank Balance other than above	**4.8**	**-**
Other financial assets	**0.2**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Borrowings	**57.0**	**-**
Other financial liabilities	**1.9**	**-**
Current		
Borrowings	**11.8**	**-**
Trade payables	**8.5**	**7.6**
Other financial liabilities	**361.4**	**216.1**

32.3 Fair value measurements

This section provides additional information on balance sheet items

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values :-

The following table categorise the financial instruments measured at fair value accompanied into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below.

Level 1: This level includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Fair value of the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:-

There are certain Company's financial assets which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined:-

Rs. in million

Particulars	Fair value as at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Level 3	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Other financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Other financial liabilities	-	-

32.4 Financial risk management objectives and Policies

The Company's treasury function is managed by its Corporate Office Finance Department (COFD) which monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company. These risks include market risk (including currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
'The COFD evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management. The activities of this department includes management of cash resources, implementing strategies for foreign currency exposures and ensuring market risk limit and policies.
The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

Credit risk management
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Company.
Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of balance with banks, investments in fixed deposits, trade receivables, and other loans and advances. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks.
Balances with banks were not past due or impaired as at the year end. In other financial assets that are not past dues and not impaired, there were no indication of default in repayment as at the year end.

Interest rate risk management
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company has borrowed funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	Increase/decrease in basis point	Effect on Profit before tax
As at March 31, 2024		
Borrowings	+ 50	0.34
Borrowings	- 50	-0.34
As at March 31, 2023		
Borrowings	+ 50	-
Borrowings	- 50	-

32.5 Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk represents the inability of the Company to meet its financial obligations within stipulated time.
Maturity profile of financial liabilities:
The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

Rs. in million

	As at March 31, 2024			
Particulars	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 Year-5 years**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
(i) Borrowings	**11.8**	**57.00**	**-**	**68.8**
(ii) Lease liabilities	**1.9**	**1.90**	**-**	**3.8**
(iii) Trade payables	**8.7**	**-**	**-**	**8.7**
(iv) Other financial liabilities	**361.4**	**1.90**	**-**	**363.3**

Rs. in million

	As at March 31, 2023			
Particulars	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 Year-5 years**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
(i) Borrowings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Lease liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(iii) Trade payables	**7.8**	**-**	**-**	**7.8**
(iv) Other financial liabilities	**216.1**	**-**	**-**	**216.1**

The surplus funds with the Company and operational cash flows will be sufficient to dispose the financial liabilities with in the maturity period. Company is raising funds by issuing equity for payment of capital creditors.

33. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Rs. in million

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period.	**0.2**	0.2
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period.	**-**	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	**-**	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year.	**-**	-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	**-**	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid.	**-**	-

34. Disclosures under Ind AS 19 (Employee Benefits)

The details of various employee benefits provided to employees are as under:

A. Defined contribution plans

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period from April 27, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Provident fund	**0.1**	-

B. Defined benefit plans:

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for gratuity, as defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to the employees at the time of separation from the service on completion of vested year of employment i.e. five years. The liability of gratuity plan is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the end of each financial year based on which the Company contributes the ascertained liability to Insurance companies by whom the plan assets are maintained.

These plans typically expose 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 (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. Currently for the plan, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.
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. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, taken into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2024 by Mr. Charan Gupta, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

Rs. in million

Principle assumptions	Gratuity For the year ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate	**7.15%**
Future salary increase	**7.25%**
Retirement age	**58 years**
Withdrawal rate	**1-3%**
In service mortality	**IALM (2012-14)**

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows :-

Rs. in million

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Service cost	
Current service cost	**0.02**
Past service cost and (gain)/Loss from settlements	**0.01**
Net interest expense	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss	**0.03**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:	
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in Other comprehensive Income	-

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows :

Rs. in million

Particulars	Gratuity
	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Present Value of funded defined benefit obligation	**0.03**
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	0.03

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :-

Rs. in million

Particulars	Gratuity
	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	-
Current service cost	**0.03**
Interest cost	-
Benefits paid	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised	-
Present value of obligation as at the end	**0.03**

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase, mortality, etc. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

- If the discount rate is 0.5 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs. 2,410 (increase by Rs. 2,696)
- If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 0.5 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs. 2,679 (decrease by Rs. 2,419)

Sensitivities due to change in mortality rate and change in withdrawal rate are not material and hence impact of such change is not calculated.
Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.

Sensitivity Analysis

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.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Asset-Liability Matching Study

There is no (deficit)/Surplus of liability and funds, hence asset liability matching study not performed.

Other disclosures

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation (in years)	**19.06 Years**

The estimated contribution during next year is Rs. 0.9 million to the defined benefit plan.

35. Ratio analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Change	Remarks
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.15	0.14	8.2%	-
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt including lease liability	Shareholder's Equity	0.21	-	NA	Term loan worth 70 MINR have been taken during the year
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	19.56	-	NA	-
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-2.2%	0.0%	NA	Loss during the year
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net sales	Average Trade Receivable	14.7	9.4	56.8%	Higher sales revenue during the year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	-0.27	0.3	-195.8%	Net working capital is negative because of higher capital creditors
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales	-5.1%	-2.2%	136.3%	Higher administrative and one time expenses
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax liability	-1.2%	0.1%	-1540.7%	Higher administrative and one time expenses

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36. Segment Reporting Disclosure

The Company primarily operates in a single segment. The automotive segment includes all activities related to leasing, renting, hiring and operating of commercial vehicles, as well as sale of related parts and accessories.

Information about major customers

Below customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue.

Rs. in million

Customer	Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2024
VE Commercial Vehicles Limited	71.92

37. The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed below: (undiscounted)

Rs. in million

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	**0.5**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**-**	**4.1**
Total	**0.5**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**-**	**4.1**

38. Other Statutory Information

(a) The Company has sanctioned Term loan amounting to Rs.1200 million from Kotak Mahindra Bank as at March 31, 2024.

(b) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(c) The Company have not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipments, Intangible Assets and Right to Use Assets during the period.

(d) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(e) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(f) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the reporting period.

(g) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(h) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(j) The Company has not granted any loans and advances to promoters, directors, KMPs amd other related partes (as defined under Companies Act 2013) during the period.

39. Pursuant to amendment by Ministry of Corporate Affair (MCA) in the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, the Company has used SAP accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Also there has not been any instance where audit trail feature has been tempered with in respect of accounting software. Due to inherent secured architecture of SAP and also with above controls in place it is not considered relevant to have database logging enabled.

40. Breakup and ageing of Foreign Currency exposure risk in INR million as on March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Unhedged		Hedged through forwards of derivative		Natural Hedge	
	</=1 year	> 1 year	Total		</=1 year	> 1 year
FCY Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
FCY Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-

41. The Company has incurred a loss of Rs. 3.8 millions during the year ended March 31, 2024 (Loss of Rs. 0.5 millions for the period ended March 31, 2023). Further, Company's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by Rs. 327.8 millions as at March 31, 2023. The Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding Company and with the increase in business volumes, there will be improvement in company profitability and cash flows thereby addressing going concern assumptions. Accordingly, these financial statement has been prepared on going concern basis.

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

43. Previous year's figures have been recasted/regrouped wherever necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Per Sanjay Vij
Partner
Membership no.: 095169

Deepa Jain
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AJYPB0070E

Praveen Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
M.No: 3524

For and on behalf of Board of directors

Vipin Surana
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 03391562

Ken Trolle
Director
DIN: 09758354

Vinod Kumar Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 00038906

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 01, 2024