S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Golf View Corporate Tower - B
Sector - 42, Sector Road
Gurugram - 122 002, Haryana, India
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its 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 Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting

Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

   (f) This report does not include Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of Sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Report on internal financial controls), since in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the said report on internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company basis the exemption available to the Company under MCA notification no. G.S.R 583(E) dated June 13, 2017 read with corrigendum dated July 13, 2017 on reporting on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements;

   (g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company for the period ended March 31, 2023;

   (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, as disclosed in note 40(v) to the financial statements, 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 or entity, 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;

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b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 40(vi) to the financial statements, 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 that were 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. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRVY7950

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Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 19,2023

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date
Re: Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified 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 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 (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.

e) 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 management has conducted physical verification of inventories at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) a) During the year, 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 year, 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.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * GURUGRAM *

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 Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products of the Company.

(vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added 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 year 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, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax 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 year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)(a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year 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) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year 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 year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(xi)(a) No fraud / material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under Sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed 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 year.

(xii) (a) 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) (b) 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)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) (c) 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)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 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. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(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) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) 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 is no Core Investment company as a part of the Group. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 39 to the financial statements, 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, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that 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) As disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, 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) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

per Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership Number: 501753
UDIN: 23501753BGXRVY7950

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: May 19,2023

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	150.68	145.86
Intangible assets	4	12.93	16.77
Right-of-use assets	5	350.90	448.75
Income tax assets (net)	6	1.02	7.50
Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	7	30.12	27.64
Deferred tax assets (net)	20	25.18	7.82
Other non-current assets	8	1.00	-
Total non-current assets	**(I)**	**571.83**	**654.34**
II. Current assets			
Inventories	9	396.92	646.53
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	10	320.39	375.75
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	549.91	699.49
- Other bank balances	12	125.00	-
- Other financial assets	7	15.49	0.98
Other current assets	8	306.50	110.83
Total current assets	**(II)**	**1,714.21**	**1,833.58**
Total Assets	**(I+II)**	**2,286.04**	**2,487.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,210.00	1,210.00
Other equity	14	(67.57)	(23.52)
Total equity	**(I)**	**1,142.43**	**1,186.48**
Liabilities			
II. Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liability	15	290.15	376.12
Employee benefit liabilities	16	2.12	1.56
Total non-current liabilities	**(II)**	**292.27**	**377.68**
III. Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liability	15	85.97	79.78
- Trade payables	18		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		731.73	832.66
- Other financial liabilities	19	8.94	3.31
Employee benefit liabilities	16	18.30	0.10
Other current liabilities	17	6.40	7.91
Total current liabilities	**(III)**	**851.34**	**923.76**
Total liabilities	**(II+III)**	**1,143.61**	**1,301.44**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**(I+II+III)**	**2,286.04**	**2,487.92**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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

Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 501753

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Deepak Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00004972

Vikas Marwah
Managing Director
DIN: 08705643

Mukesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AGIPK1394B

Sukhvir
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A54330

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO LLP GURUGRAM

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

		Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
	Income			
I	Revenue from contracts with customers	21	3,096.76	954.12
II	Other income	22	39.56	28.76
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**3,136.32**	**982.88**
	Expenses			
	Cost of raw material and components consumed	23	2,640.47	894.85
	Increase in inventories of finished goods	24	(62.39)	(95.19)
	Employee benefits expense	25	212.74	50.84
	Finance costs	26	30.80	11.56
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	175.69	67.35
	Other expenses	28	194.14	84.21
IV	**Total expenses**		**3,191.45**	**1,013.62**
V	**Loss before tax**		**(55.13)**	**(30.74)**
	Tax expense:			
	Current tax	20	4.90	-
	Tax relating to earlier years	20	1.47	-
	Deferred tax	20	(17.38)	(7.67)
VI	**Total tax expense**		**(11.01)**	**(7.67)**
VII	**Loss for the year (V-VI)**		**(44.12)**	**(23.07)**
	Other comprehensive income/ (loss) (net of tax)			
	Other comprehensive income/ (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
	Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	29	0.09	(0.60)
	Income tax effect	29	(0.02)	0.15
VIII	**Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax**		**0.07**	**(0.45)**
IX	**Total comprehensive loss for the year (VII+VIII)**		**(44.05)**	**(23.52)**
X	**Earnings per share (per share of face value INR 10 each) :**			
	-Basic and diluted (in INR)	30	(0.36)	(0.27)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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

Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 501753

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 19, 2023

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Deepak Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00004972

Vikas Marwah
Managing Director
DIN: 08705643

Mukesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AGIPK1394B

Sukhvir
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A54330

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Loss before tax	(55.13)	(30.74)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	175.69	67.35
Liabilities no longer required, written back	(0.01)	-
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealized)	(0.04)	-
Rent income	-	(18.76)
Interest income	(28.47)	(9.87)
Interest expenses	30.80	11.56
Operating profit before working capital changes	**122.84**	**19.54**
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	55.40	(375.75)
Increase in financial assets	(15.51)	(28.31)
Increase in other assets	(195.67)	(110.83)
Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	249.61	(646.53)
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade payable and other payable	(100.92)	832.66
Increase in other current liabilities, employee benefit liability and financial liability	23.04	10.79
Cash generated from operations	**138.79**	**(298.43)**
Income Tax paid	0.11	(7.50)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**138.90**	**(305.93)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(79.89)	(196.05)
Investment in bank deposits	(125.00)	-
Rent received	-	18.76
Interest received	26.99	9.56
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(177.90)**	**(167.73)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(30.80)	(11.56)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(79.78)	(25.29)
Proceed from Issue of share capital	-	1,210.00
Net cash generated used in/(from) financing activities (C)	**(110.58)**	**1,173.15**
Net (Increase)/ Decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(149.58)**	**699.49**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	699.49	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**549.91**	**699.49**
Non cash investing activities		
Acquisition of Right of use asset	-	**481.19**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
- On current accounts	114.91	49.49
- Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	435.00	650.00
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	**549.91**	**699.49**

Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 2.2)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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

Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 501753

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Deepak Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00004972

Vikas Marwah
Managing Director
DIN: 08705643

Mukesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AGIPK1394B

Sukhvir
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A54330

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited ★

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Equity Share Capital (1) *	Other Equity		Total Equity (1+2)
		Retained Earnings	Total Reserves and Surplus (2)	
As at September 21, 2021	-	-	-	-
Add: Loss for the period	-	(23.07)	(23.07)	(23.07)
Add: Other comprehensive loss	-	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.45)
Add: Issue during the period	1,210.00	-	-	1,210.00
As at March 31, 2022	**1,210.00**	**(23.52)**	**(23.52)**	**1,186.48**
Add: Loss for the year	-	(44.12)	(44.12)	(44.12)
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	0.07	0.07	0.07
As at March 31, 2023	**1,210.00**	**(67.57)**	**(67.57)**	**1,142.43**

*** 1,21,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 1,21,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid**

Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 2.2)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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

Amit Yadav
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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

1. Corporate information

Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited is a private limited company incorporated on September 21, 2021 under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of automotive equipments. It is a subsidiary Company of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited. The registered office of the Company is 2nd Floor, Harbans Bhawan-II, Commercial Complex, Nangal Raya, New Delhi South West Delhi DL 110046 India.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 32.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 19, 2023.

2 Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) financial statements.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (Rs. 00,000), except wherever otherwise stated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

A. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

Assets

An asset is treated as current when it is:

• Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading
• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Liabilities
A liability is current when:
• It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating Cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a Company operates and is normally the currency in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest crores and two decimal thereof, unless otherwise stated.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, thc date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

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C. Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of Input Tax Credit) and any directly attributable cost to bring assets to working condition. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of plant, property and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as estimated by the management which is in line with the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Useful life of assets purchased under asset purchase agreement (refer note 39) has been determined based on independent assessment of useful life. The same represents life in accordance with schedule II reduced by number of years for which assets were used by transferor Company.

Assets	**Useful Lives estimated by the management (in years)**
Computers	3
Office equipment's	5
Furniture and fixture	10
Plant and Machineries	9-21 years
Vehicles	5

The residual value of property, plant and equipment is considered at 2%.

Leasehold improvement is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of lease term.

Depreciation on additions/ (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from / (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed of).

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety and environment legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values.

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D. Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation and useful lives

The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and amortization method of the intangible asset with a useful finite life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another assets.

Intangible Assets	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computer Software	Over the estimated economic useful lives of 4 years

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Amortisation method, useful life and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

E. Research and development costs

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

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

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

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expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

F. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

G. 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 shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the asset.
If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.
The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section Impairment of non-financial 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

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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.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

H. Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw material, work in progress, finished goods, traded goods and stores and spares are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The basis of determining costs for various categories of inventories is as follows:

- **Raw materials, traded goods, stores and spares:** Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted moving average basis.

- **Work-in-progress and finished goods:** Cost includes direct material plus appropriate share of labour, manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on a weighted moving average basis.

  Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

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

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished goods are not

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written down below cost, except in cases where material prices have declined, and it is estimated that the cost of the finished goods will exceed its net realisable value. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

I. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units' (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses on non-financial asset, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.
After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

J. Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized 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. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

However, Goods and services tax (GST), is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

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(i) **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods (including tools) is recognized at the point in time when control of the inventory is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company allocated a portion of the transaction price to goods bases on its relative standalone prices and also considers the following:

Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

K. Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected estimated cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit loss. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest income on bank deposits and advances to vendors is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

L. Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

M. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

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The Company operates defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purpose. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

a) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
b) Net interest expense or income

N. Provisions

General

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

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Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

O. Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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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 realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside 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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

P. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Q. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of reporting period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

R. Segment reporting

Identification of segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision makers. Chief operating decision makers reviews the performance of the Company according to the nature of business of the company which includes manufacturing and selling of automobile components. Accordingly, the Company has only one primary segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting financial statements of the Company as a whole.

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S. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivates at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.
External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and significant liabilities, if any.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents, if any.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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On an interim basis, the management present the valuation results to the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

T. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

a) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
c) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

a) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and
(ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The accretion of EIR is recorded as an income or expense in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

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De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

(ii) The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings etc.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost
b) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

a) Financial liabilities at Amortized cost

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

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b) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.
Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

U. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

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Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g., trade and other receivables, security deposits, loan to employees, etc.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

V. Dividend

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

2.3 New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated March 23, 2022, to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from April 01, 2022:

(i) Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's "Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard" without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

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The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

(ii) Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

(iii) Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no onerous contracts entered during the period.

(iv) Ind AS 109 – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no modifications of the Company's financial instruments during the period.

v) Ind AS 41 Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of Ind AS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of Ind AS 41.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

2.4 Standards notified but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 01 April 2023.

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(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction -Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments to IND AS 12 narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101.

The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3. Property, plant and equipment

The details of property, plant and equipment (net) :

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Leasehold Improvement	1.24	1.68
Plant and Equipments	64.23	119.95
Furniture and Fixtures	16.28	3.26
Office Equipments	5.64	2.62
Vehicles	36.90	-
Computers	26.39	18.35
Total	**150.68**	**145.86**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross Block							
As at September 21, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	13.64	139.11	3.96	2.98	-	19.85	179.54
As at March 31, 2022	**13.64**	**139.11**	**3.96**	**2.98**	**-**	**19.85**	**179.54**
Additions	-	1.40	14.79	3.92	39.94	18.04	78.09
As at March 31, 2023	**13.64**	**140.51**	**18.75**	**6.90**	**39.94**	**37.89**	**257.63**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at September 21, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	11.96	19.16	0.70	0.36	-	1.50	33.68
As at March 31, 2022	**11.96**	**19.16**	**0.70**	**0.36**	**-**	**1.50**	**33.68**
Charge for the year	0.44	57.12	1.77	0.90	3.04	10.00	73.27
As at March 31, 2023	**12.40**	**76.28**	**2.47**	**1.26**	**3.04**	**11.50**	**106.95**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2023	**1.24**	**64.23**	**16.28**	**5.64**	**36.90**	**26.39**	**150.68**
As at March 31, 2022	**1.68**	**119.95**	**3.26**	**2.62**	**-**	**18.35**	**145.86**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

4 Intangible assets

a) Details of intangible assets:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Computer software	12.93	16.77
Total	**12.93**	**16.77**

b) Disclosures regarding gross block of intangible assets, accumulated amortisation and net block:

	Computer Software
Gross block	
As at September 21, 2021	-
Additions	18.00
As at March 31, 2022	**18.00**
Additions	0.73
As at March 31, 2023	**18.73**
Accumulated amortisation	
As at September 21, 2021	-
Charge for the period	1.23
As at March 31, 2022	**1.23**
Charge for the year	4.57
As at March 31, 2023	**5.80**
Net block	
As at March 31, 2023	**12.93**
As at March 31, 2022	**16.77**

5 Right-of-use assets

(i) Details of Right-of-use-assets:

	Buildings
Gross block	

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Buildings	350.90	448.75
Total	**350.90**	**448.75**

(ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

As at September 21, 2021	-
Additions	481.19
As at March 31, 2022	**481.19**
Additions	-
As at March 31, 2023	**481.19**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at September 21, 2021	-
Charge for the period	32.44
As at March 31, 2022	**32.44**
Charge for the year	97.85
As at March 31, 2023	**130.29**
Net block	
As at March 31, 2023	**350.90**
As at March 31, 2022	**448.75**

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(iii) The following is the carrying value of lease liability and movement thereof during the year ended March 31, 2023:

	Buildings
As at September 21, 2021	-
Additions	481.19
Add: Finance cost accrued during the period	11.56
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(36.85)
As at March 31, 2022	**455.90**
Add: Finance cost accrued during the year	30.80
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(110.58)
As at March 31, 2023	**376.12**
Current	**85.97**
Non-current	**290.15**
Total	**376.12**
As at March 31, 2022	
Current	79.78
Non-current	376.12
Total	**455.90**

(iv) The Company has applied weighted average incremental borrowing rate to lease liabilities.

(v) The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	As at March 31, 2023	**As at March 31, 2022**
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	97.85	32.44
Interest expense on lease liabilities	30.80	11.56
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	0.17	0.08
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**128.82**	**44.08**

(vi) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 110.58 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 INR 36.85 lakhs).

(vii) Extension and termination options : Extension and termination options are included in property lease agreements. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. Extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessor.

(viii) The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due. Refer for matuirty analysis liquidity risk.

(ix) Refer Note 38 C for maturity analysis of contractual and discounted cash flows in respect of lease recognised under IndAS-116.

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6 **Income tax assets (net)**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income tax assets (net)	**1.02**	**7.50**

7 **Other financial assets**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Security deposits	30.12	27.64
Total (A)	**30.12**	**27.64**
Current		
Interest accrued but not due	1.79	0.31
Other recoverables**	13.70	0.67
Total (B)	**15.49**	**0.98**
Total (A+B)	**45.61**	**28.62**
Current	**15.49**	**0.98**
Non-current	**30.12**	**27.64**

** Other recoverables includes recoverable (employee retirement benefits) from Related Parties of INR 13.43 lakhs (March 31, 2022, INR Nil) (Also refer note 32)

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables (refer note 10)	320.39	375.75
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	549.91	699.49
Other Bank Balance (refer note 12)	125.00	-
Other financial assets (refer note 7)	45.61	28.62
Total	**1,040.91**	**1,103.86**

8 **Other assets**

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Advances for property, plant and equipment	1.00	-
Total (A)	**1.00**	**-**
Current		
Balance with statutory/government authorities	230.09	75.01
Advance to suppliers	58.54	1.65
Prepaid expenses	8.21	4.46
Other advances	9.66	29.71
Total (B)	**306.50**	**110.83**
Total (A+B)	**307.50**	**110.83**

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9 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials (at cost) (including material in transit INR Nil (March 31, 2022 INR 105.85 lakhs)	225.37	541.91
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value) (including sales in transit INR 49.67 lakhs (As at March 31, 2022 INR 53.32 lakhs)	157.58	95.19
Moulds (at lower of cost and net realisable Value)	4.64	-
Stores and spares (at cost)*	9.33	9.43
Total inventories	**396.92**	**646.53**

* Stores and spares are capitalised if they meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment as per IndAS 16 , otherwise they are classified as inventory.

10 Trade receivables

a) Details of trade receivables:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Receivables from related parties (refer note 32)	15.56	1.53
Trade receivables - from others	304.83	374.22
Total Trade receivables	**320.39**	**375.75**

b) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Further no trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of not more than 30-90 days.

d) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 32

e) Trade receivables Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	316.05	4.34	-	-	-	-	320.39
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**316.05**	**4.34**	-	-	-	-	**320.39**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	315.50	60.25	-	-	-	-	375.75
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**315.50**	**60.25**	-	-	-	-	**375.75**

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited *

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	114.91	49.49
- Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less*	435.00	650.00
Total	**549.91**	**699.49**

*Short Term deposits earns interest at fixed rates based on bank deposit rate range from 2.5 % to 4.75% .Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day to 90 days.

12 Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other bank balances:		
- Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but remaining maturity of less than 12 months	125.00	-
Total	**125.00**	**-**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

13 Equity Share Capital

a) Details of share capital:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital		
1,21,00,000 (As at March 31, 2022: 1,21,00,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	1,210.00	1,210.00
	1,210.00	**1,210.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital		
1,21,00,000 (As at March 31, 2022: 1,21,00,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	1,210.00	1,210.00
	1,210.00	**1,210.00**

b) Reconciliation of authorised share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at September 21, 2021	-	-
Increase during the period	1,21,00,000	1,210.00
As at March 31, 2022	**1,21,00,000**	**1,210.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,21,00,000**	**1,210.00**

c) Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and paid up share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at September 21, 2021	-	-
Issued during the period	1,21,00,000	1,210.00
As at March 31, 2022	1,21,00,000	1,210.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,21,00,000**	**1,210.00**

d) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.
In the event of liquidation, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of any preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (representing legal and beneficial ownership)

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares
Equity shares of INR 10 (March 31, 2022: INR 10) each fully paid				
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited (Holding company)	60,50,000	50%	60,50,000	50%
Alps Alpine Co. Ltd.	60,50,000	50%	60,50,000	50%

f) Details of Shares held by Promoters (representing legal and beneficial ownership)

Name of the Promotors	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares	% Change
Equity shares of INR 10 (March 31, 2022: INR 10) each fully paid					
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited (Holding company)	60,50,000	50%	60,50,000	50%	0%
Alps Alpine Co. Ltd.	60,50,000	50%	60,50,000	50%	0%

g) Shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 (March 31, 2022: INR 10) each fully paid				
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited (Holding company)	60,50,000	605.00	60,50,000	605.00

h) The Company does not have any equity shares issued as bonus , shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during immediate preceding year .

14 Other equity

	Retained Earnings	Total
As at September 21, 2021	-	-
Loss for the year	(23.07)	(23.07)
Other comprehensive Income for the period (net of tax)	(0.45)	(0.45)
As at March 31, 2022	**(23.52)**	**(23.52)**
Loss for the year	(44.12)	(44.12)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	0.07	0.07
As at March 31, 2023	**(67.57)**	**(67.57)**

14.1 Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited ★

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

15 Lease liability

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Lease Liability	290.15	376.12
Total (A)	**290.15**	**376.12**
Current		
Lease Liability	85.97	79.78
Total (B)	**85.97**	**79.78**
Total (A+B) (refer note 5)	**376.12**	**455.90**

16 Employee benefit liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	2.12	0.60
Provision for compensated absences	-	0.96
Total (A)	**2.12**	**1.56**
Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	7.08	-
Provision for compensated absences	11.22	0.10
Total (B)	**18.30**	**0.10**
Total (A+B)	**20.42**	**1.66**

17 Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current		
Statutory dues	6.40	7.91
Total	**6.40**	**7.91**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

18 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	731.73	832.66
	731.73	832.66
- Trade payables	40.44	136.96
- Trade payables to related parties (refer note 32)	691.29	695.70
Total	731.73	832.66

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables & Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 120 day terms
- For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 38
- For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 32

Note : "Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006" , Company does not have such dues in current year as well as previous year.

b) Trade Payable Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.85	721.59	4.96	0.33	-	-	731.73
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.85	721.59	4.96	0.33	-	-	731.73

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	20.50	800.86	11.30	-	-	-	832.66
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20.50	800.86	11.30	-	-	-	832.66

19 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Current		
Amount payable for property, plant and equipment	1.42	1.49
Employee related payables	7.52	1.82
Total	8.94	3.31

Breakup of financial liabilities at amortised cost:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Lease liabilities (refer note 15)	376.12	455.90
Trade payables (refer note 18)	731.73	832.66
Other financial liabilities (refer note 19)	8.94	3.31
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,116.79	1,291.87

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

20 Income tax

(a) **Deferred tax:**

	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss and OCI	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets relates to the following :				
Impact of expenditures charged to statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	6.51	0.53	5.98	0.53
Deferred tax on lease liability (net of Right of use assets)	6.35	1.80	4.55	1.80
Deferred tax on timing difference of depreciation	12.19	3.98	8.21	3.98
Others	-	1.36	(1.36)	1.36
Deferred Tax Assets (Gross)	**25.05**	**7.67**	**17.38**	**7.67**
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	**25.05**	**7.67**	-	-
Deferred tax income charged to statement of profit and loss			**(17.38)**	**(7.67)**
Re-measurement Gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans (OCI)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.02)	0.15
Deferred tax expense/(income) charged to OCI and Profit and loss			**(17.36)**	**(7.82)**
Total deferred tax Assets (Net)	**25.18**	**7.82**		

(b) **The particulars of income tax expense is as follows:**

Statement of profit and loss:

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	4.90	-
Adjustments in respect of income tax relating to earlier year	1.47	-
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(17.38)	(7.67)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(11.01)	(7.67)

(c) **OCI section**

Deferred tax related to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year:

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Tax effect on loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(0.02)	0.15
Income tax charged to Other Comprehensive Income	(0.02)	0.15

(d) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022**

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Accounting profit before income tax	**(55.13)**	**(30.74)**
Tax at the Indian Tax Rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	(13.88)	(7.74)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Permanent difference	1.40	0.07
Tax for earlier year	1.47	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(11.01)	(7.67)

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

21 Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Sale of products		
Finished goods	3,088.90	939.79
Total sale of products (A)	**3,088.90**	**939.79**
Sale of services		
Sale of service	-	10.67
Total Sale of services (B)	**-**	**10.67**
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sale	7.86	3.66
Total other operating revenue (C)	**7.86**	**3.66**
Revenue from operations (A+B+C)	**3,096.76**	**954.12**

21.1 Contract balances

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	320.39	375.75

21.2 Timing of revenue recognition

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Goods transferred at a point in time	3,096.76	943.45
Services transferred over time	-	10.67
Total revenue from contract with customer	**3,096.76**	**954.12**

21.3 Performance obligation

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and services to the customer and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from delivery.

21.4 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	**3,096.76**	**954.12**
	3,096.76	**954.12**

21.5 Revenue by location of customers

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
With in India	3,096.76	954.12
Total revenue from contract with customer	**3,096.76**	**954.12**

22 Other income

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Interest income		
- On fixed deposits	28.21	9.87
- Others	0.26	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	0.01	-
Rental Income (refer note 43)	-	18.76
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	0.60	-
Miscellaneous income	10.48	0.13
Total	**39.56**	**28.76**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

23 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	541.91	-
Add: Purchases	2,323.93	1,436.76
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(225.37)	(541.91)
Cost of raw material and components consumed	**2,640.47**	**894.85**

24 Increase in inventories of finished goods

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Opening stock		
- Finished goods	95.19	-
Total (A)	**95.19**	**-**
Closing stock		
- Finished goods	157.58	95.19
Total (B)	**157.58**	**95.19**
Changes in inventories		
- Finished Goods	(62.39)	(95.19)
Increase in inventories of finished goods (A-B)	**(62.39)**	**(95.19)**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

25 Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages, compensated absences and bonus	192.57	46.38
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 31)	5.99	1.32
Gratuity expense (refer note 31)	2.31	-
Staff welfare expense	11.87	3.14
Total	**212.74**	**50.84**

The Code on Social Security 2020 (Code), which received the Presidential Assent on September 28, 2020, subsumes nine laws relating to social security, retirement and employee benefits, including the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The effective date of the Code is yet to be notified and related rules are yet to be framed. The impact of the change, if any, will be assessed and recognized post notification of the relevant provisions.

26 Finance costs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	30.80	11.56
Total	**30.80**	**11.56**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)	73.27	33.68
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	4.57	1.23
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	97.85	32.44
Total	**175.69**	**67.35**

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

28 Other expenses

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Freight and forwarding charges	47.91	19.51
Power and fuel	9.90	2.34
Consumables	16.98	0.10
Travelling and conveyance	13.57	0.27
Packing material consumed	1.90	0.38
Rent	0.17	0.08
Legal and professional fees	21.26	9.52
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	20.31	4.52
- Building	0.24	-
- Others	19.26	10.62
Communication cost	4.07	1.28
Bank charges	0.43	-
Design, support and testing charges	-	0.33
Rates and taxes	2.71	17.04
Payment to auditors (refer details below)*	8.31	4.00
Insurance	2.97	0.48
Printing and stationery	2.80	0.76
Advertisement and sales promotion	0.49	-
Management fees	-	6.56
Miscellaneous expenses	20.86	6.42
Total	**194.14**	**84.21**

***Payment to Auditor (excluding applicable taxes)**

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
As Auditor:		
Audit fee	8.00	4.00
Reimbursement of expenses	0.31	-
Total	**8.31**	**4.00**

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29 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity:

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	**For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022**
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	0.09	(0.60)
Income tax effect	(0.02)	0.15
	0.07	**(0.45)**

30 Earnings per share (EPS)

a) Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Basic and diluted EPS are same as there are no convertible financial instruments outstanding as on March 31, 2023

b) The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	**For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022**
Profit/(loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Company (INR in Lakhs)	(44.12)	(23.07)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for basic and diluted EPS	1,21,00,000	85,78,646
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value Rs.10 per share) (INR)	(0.36)	(0.27)

c) There has not been any transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

31 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

A) Defined contribution plans

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss :

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Employer's contribution to provident and other fund (refer note 25)	5.99	1.32

B) Defined benefit plans

a) The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss:

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Cost for the year included under employee benefit		
Current service cost	1.82	-
Interest cost	0.49	-
Net benefit expense	**2.31**	-

b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the period September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Opening amount recognised in OCI	**0.60**	-
Remeasurement for the year - Obligation (Gain) / Loss	(0.09)	0.60
Closing amount recognised in OCI	**0.51**	**0.60**

c) Mortality table

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Mortality table	IALM(2012-14) ult	IALM(2012-14) ult
Economic assumptions		
1 Discount rate	7.40%	7.00%
2 Rate of increase in compensation levels	8.00%	8.00%
Demographic assumptions		
1 Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	9.58	10.47
2 Retirement Age (years)	58	58
3 Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate	
Withdrawal Rate		
1 upto 30 years	8.00%	8.00%
2 Ages from 31-40	8.00%	8.00%
3 Ages from 41-50	8.00%	8.00%
4 Above 50 years	8.00%	8.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

d) Net liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet and experience adjustments on actuarial (gain) / loss for defined benefit obligation

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	0.60	-
Transfer in	6.38	-
Current service cost	1.82	-
Interest cost	0.49	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(0.09)	0.60
Gross liability	**9.20**	**0.60**
Current liability	**7.08**	-
Non current liability	**2.12**	**0.60**
Total	**9.20**	**0.60**

e) Benefit liability:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation("DBO")	9.20	0.60
Net liability	**9.20**	**0.60**

f) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	As at March 31, 2023 Gratuity	As at March 31, 2022 Gratuity
A. Discount rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Discount Rate	8.90	0.54
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Discount Rate	9.54	0.67
B. Salary escalation rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	9.45	0.66
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	8.98	0.55
C. Withdrawal rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in Withdrawal rate	9.19	0.59
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in Withdrawal rate	9.21	0.60

g) The undiscounted expected benefit payments in future years is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within 1 year	7.08	-
1 to 4 years	0.96	0.03
More than 4 years	5.99	4.71
	14.03	**4.74**

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited *

All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

32 **Related Party Disclosure**

List of Related Parties

I **Holding Company**

(i) Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

Enterprises having significant influence in the company

(i) Alps Alpine Co Ltd.

Fellow Subsidiary

(i) Lumax Management Services Private Limited

(ii) Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Limited

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives

(i) Lumax Industries Limited

(ii) Lumax Tour & Travels Limited

Subsidiaries of Entities having significant influence over the Company

(i) Alps Electric India Private Limited

(ii) Alps Logistics India Private Limited

(iii) Alps Logicom India Private Limited

II **Key Management personnel (KMP)**

(i) Mr. Deepak Jain-Chairman

(ii) Mr. Vikas Marwah-Managing Director

(iii) Mr. Mukesh Kumar - Chief Finanacial Officer (with effect from May 09, 2022)

(iv) Mr. Sukhvir - Company Secretary (with effect from February 07, 2022)

Transactions with Related Parties

	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2023	As at/for the period from September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
1. Lumax Auto Technologies Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Availing of services	0.39	7.81
Purchase of capital goods	-	5.04
Other Reimbursement received	13.43	-
Balances at the year end (un-secured)		
Other Recoverable	13.43	-
2. Lumax Mannoh Allied Technologies Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Purchase of Consumables	2.19	-
3. Alps Alpine Co Ltd		
Transactions during the year		
Purchases of Raw Materials and Components	1,949.86	216.68
Sale of finished goods	0.27	-
Other Reimbursement received	37.05	-
Balances at the year end (un-secured)		
Trade paybles	669.52	216.68
Trade Recievable	15.56	-
4. Lumax Management Services Private Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Availing of Services	22.67	11.50
Purchase of Capital Goods	-	17.32
Balances at the year end (un-secured)		
Trade Payables	8.70	-

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	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2023	As at/for the period from September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022
5. Lumax Tours & Travels Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Availing of Services	11.62	-
7. Alps Electric India Private Limited		
6. Lumax Industries Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Rent Paid	0.17	0.08
Transactions during the year		
Purchase of Raw Material and Components	13.72	1,233.99
Sale of Services	-	12.25
Availing of Services	-	0.13
Purchase of finished goods	-	108.50
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments	0.24	181.60
Rent Received	-	33.01
Balances at the year end (un-secured)		
Trade paybles	-	474.50
Trade Recievable	-	1.53
8.Alps Logistics India Private Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Availing of Services	83.26	9.56
Other Reimbursement Paid	38.77	-
Balances at the year end (un-secured)		
Trade paybles	8.72	2.83
9.Alps Logicom India Private Limited		
Transactions during the year		
Availing of Services	25.66	4.26
Other Reimbursement received	0.89	-
Balances at the year end (un-secured)		
Trade payables	4.35	1.70
10.Sukhvir Bhardwaj		
Transactions during the year		
Managerial Remuneration *	6.55	1.08
11.Mukesh Kumar		
Transactions during the year		
Managerial Remuneration *	24.01	-

* Does not include provision toward gratuity and compensated absences for all Key Managerial Personnel as such provision are for company as a whole

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

33 Commitments and contingencies

Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:
Capital commitments are INR 1.00 Lakh (As at March 31, 2022 Rs Nil), net of advances.

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34 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

I Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Assessment of lease term:

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

b) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

• Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of products include a right of price revision on account of change of commodity prices/purchase price that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Company determined that the most likely method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of products. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

II Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Property, plant and equipment

The useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are determined by the management based on technical assessment by the management. The Company believes that the derived useful life best represents the period over which the Company expects to use these assets.

b) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the longterm nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

c) Gratuity benefits

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which 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 complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in Note 31.

d) Fair value measurement of financial instrument

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are also relevant to other intangibles. During the year the Company has done the impairment assessment of non-financial assets and have concluded that there is no impairment in value of non-financial assets as appearing in the financial statements.

f) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. the Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

g) Lease incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liability. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over similar term, and with a similar security, the fund necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right of use assets in as similar economic environments. The IBR therefore effects what the Company "would have to pay" which requires estimates when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the term and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs such as market interest rates when available.

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All amounts are presented in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

35 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, all equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company reviews the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Borrowings *		-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents (restricted to total debt)		-	-
Net debts	**(A)**	-	-
Capital components			
Equity Share capital		1,210.00	1,210.00
Other equity		(67.57)	(23.52)
Total equity	**(B)**	**1,142.43**	**1,186.48**
Capital and net debt	**(A+B)**	**1,142.43**	**1,186.48**
Gearing ratio (%)		**0%**	**0%**
* Excluding Lease Liabilities			

36 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

a) Fair value of financial assets:

	Carrying values		Fair values	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial Instruments where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Trade receivables	320.39	375.75	320.39	375.75
Cash and cash equivalents	549.91	699.49	549.91	699.49
Other Bank balances	125.00	-	125.00	-
Other financial assets	45.61	28.62	45.61	28.62
Total	**1,040.91**	**1,103.86**	**1,040.91**	**1,103.86**

b) Fair value of financial liabilities:

	Carrying values		Fair values	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Lease liabilities	376.12	455.90	376.12	455.90
Trade payables	731.73	832.66	731.73	832.66
Other financial liabilities	8.94	3.31	8.94	3.31
Total	**1,116.79**	**1,291.87**	**1,116.79**	**1,291.87**

Discount rate used in determining fair value

The interest rate used to discount estimated future cash flows, where applicable, are based on the incremental borrowing rate of borrower which in case of financial liabilities is average market cost of borrowings of the Company and in case of financial asset is the average market rate of similar credit rated instrument. The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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37 Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

(a) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2023:

	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Finanacial assets measured at fair value				
Others				
Trade receivables	320.39	-	-	320.39
Cash and cash equivalents	549.91	-	-	549.91
Other Bank balances	125.00	-	-	125.00
Other financial assets	45.61	-	-	45.61
Total	**1,040.91**	**-**	**-**	**1,040.91**

(b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Lease liabilities	376.12	-	-	376.12
Trade payables	731.73	-	-	731.73
Other financial liabilities	8.94	-	-	8.94
Total	**1,116.79**	**-**	**-**	**1,116.79**

Note : There have been no transfers between level1 and level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2023

(c) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2022:

	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Others				
Trade receivables	375.75	-	-	375.75
Cash and cash equivalents	699.49	-	-	699.49
Other financial assets	28.62	-	-	28.62
Total	**1,103.86**	**-**	**-**	**1,103.86**

(d) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Lease liabilities	455.90	-	-	455.90
Trade payables	832.66	-	-	832.66
Other financial liabilities	3.31	-	-	3.31
Total	**1,291.87**	**-**	**-**	**1,291.87**

Note : There have been no transfers between level1 and level 2 during the period ended March 31, 2022

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38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables and payables for property, plant and equipment. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash, fixed deposits and security deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management is supported by Finance department that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Finance department provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instrument effected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI instrument.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to any interest rate risk as it does not have financial assets or liabilities the value of which will be effected on account of change in market interest rates

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company transacts business in local currency as well as in foreign currency. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and embedded derivatives.

Exposure gain/(loss)	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Change +5%	Change -5%	Change +5%	Change -5%
Trade Payable	(0.07)	0.07	-	-
Trade Receivable	0.10	(0.10)	-	-

B. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous Companys and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of financial assets (trade receivable).

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Further, the Company's customer base majorly includes Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), Large Corporates and Tier-1 vendors of OEMs. Based on the past trend of recoverability of outstanding trade receivables, the Company has not incurred material losses on account of credit impairment. Hence, no adjustment has been made on account of Expected Credit Loss (ECL).

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at March 31, 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities		110.58	318.80		**429.38**
Trade and other payables	-	731.73	-	-	**731.73**
Other financial liabilities	-	8.94	-	-	**8.94**
Total	**-**	**851.25**	**318.80**	**-**	**1,170.05**

As at March 31, 2022	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities		110.58	429.38		**539.96**
Trade and other payables	-	832.66	-	-	**832.66**
Other financial liabilities	-	3.31	-	-	**3.31**
Total	**-**	**946.55**	**429.38**	**-**	**1,375.93**

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39 Ratio analysis

Particulars	As at/for the year ended March 31, 2023	As at/for the period from September 21, 2021 to March 31, 2022	% change	Reason for variance
(a) Current Ratio,	**2.01**	**1.98**	**1.44%**	Refer note 41
Current Asset	1,714.21	1,833.58		
Current Liabilities	851.34	923.76		
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	**0.33**	**0.38**	**1.44%**	Refer note 41
Total Debt + Lease Liabilities	376.12	455.90		
Shareholder's Equity	1,142.43	1,186.48		
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	**1.47**	**1.52**	**-3.10%**	Refer note 41
Profit after tax + Interest + Depreciation	162.37	55.84		
Principal repayments + Interest payments + Lease payments	110.58	36.85		
(d) Return on Equity Ratio, *	**(0.04)**	**(0.02)**	**94.86%**	Refer note 41
Profit After Tax	(44.12)	(23.07)		
Average Shareholder's Equity	1,164.46	1,186.48		
(e) Inventory turnover ratio, **	**4.94**	**1.24**	**299.52%**	Refer note 41
Cost of goods sold	2,578.08	799.66		
Average Inventory	521.73	646.53		
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio, ***	**8.90**	**2.54**	**250.38%**	Refer note 41
Sales	3,096.76	954.12		
Average Trade Receivables	348.07	375.75		
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio, ****	**2.97**	**1.73**	**72.18%**	Refer note 41
Purchase	2,323.93	1,436.76		
Average Trade payable	782.20	832.66		
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	**3.59**	**1.05**	**242.23%**	Refer note 41
Sales	3,096.76	954.12		
Working Capital	862.87	909.82		
(i) Net profit ratio,	**(0.01)**	**(0.02)**	**-41.08%**	Refer note 41
Profit After Tax	(44.12)	(23.07)		
Revenue from contracts with customers	3096.76	954.12		
(j) Return on Capital employed,	**(0.02)**	**(0.01)**	**-41.08%**	Refer note 41
Profit before tax + Interest	(24.33)	(19.18)		
Capital employed (Equity+Total Debt(including lease liabilities)+Deferred tax liabilities	1,518.55	1,642.38		
(k) Return on investment.	NA	NA		Not Applicable
Return on investment	NA	NA		Not Applicable
Weighted average investment	NA	NA		Not Applicable

* Average shareholder's equity on March 31, 2022 represents closing equity as the Company is incorporated on September 21,2021.
** Average Inventory as on March 31, 2022 represents closing inventory as the Company incorporated on September 21, 2021.
*** Average Trade receivables as on March 31, 2022 represents closing trade receivables as the Company incorporated on September 21, 2021.
**** Average Trade payables as on March31, 2022 represents closing trade payables as the Company incorporated on September 21, 2021.

40 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988 and rules made thereon.

(ii) The Company does not have transactions with struck off companies.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company has 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:

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

(vi) The Company has 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:

(a) 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

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

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year 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.

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Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

41 Figures for the year ended March 31,2023 are not comparable with the preceeding year ended March 31, 2022 as the company was incorporated on September 21, 2021 .

42 The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. manufacturing Automotive Components and therefore, segment reporting in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segmental Reporting is not applicable.

43 **Company as lessor**
Previous year, the Company has leased out factory premises under operating leases. This leases had term of 3 months expiring on March 31, 2022. The total lease rental recognised as income during the current year NIL (March 21,2022 INR 18.76 Lakhs).

44 The Company does not satisfy the criteria for applicability of Corporate Social Responsibility . Hence, the provisions of section 135 to Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company.

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

Amit Yadav
Partner
Membership No. 501753

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lumax Alps Alpine India Private Limited

Deepak Jain
Chairman
DIN: 00004972

Vikas Marwah
Managing Director
DIN: 08705643

Mukesh Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AGIPK1394B

Sukhvir
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A54330