S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

67, Institutional Area
Sector 44, Gurugram - 122 003
Haryana, India

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of IAC International Automotive India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of IAC International Automotive India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, 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 financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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, 2025, its profit 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 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 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 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 Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 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 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the 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 financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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, to the extent applicable, 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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2 (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014;

   (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 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, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014;

   (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (h) We draw attention to note 43 to the financial statements which describes that the managerial remuneration paid/payable by the Company to the managing director for the year ended March 31, 2025 is in excess of the limits applicable under Section 197 of the Companies Act, read with Schedule V thereto. The managerial remuneration paid/payable in excess of the limits has been approved by the Board of Directors and Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 30, 2024 and the Company will place the same before the shareholders for their approval in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting;

   (i) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the financial statements;

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

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

      iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 51 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 51 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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

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

vi. The Company has migrated to a new accounting software effective May 01, 2024. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the such accounting software except that audit trail feature is not enabled for application's underlying database and the same is also not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights, as described in note 49 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of both accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail in respect of previous year has not been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention as stated in note 49 to the financial statements.

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

per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 511764
UDIN: 25511764BMOKBV4083
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 22, 2025

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ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING OF "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE

Re: IAC International Automotive India Private Limited (Formerly Known as Lumax Integrated Ventures 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.

(i)(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(i)(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(i)(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(i)(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, 2025.

(i)(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) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(ii)(b) As disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.

(iii)(a) During the current year, the Company has given loans to its employees and a company which is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs lakhs
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year*	
- Inter-Corporate loans	2,800.00
- Employees	12.12
Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2025	
- Inter-Corporate loans	Nil
- Employees	7.85

Apart from above, during the year, the Company has not provided any loans, advances in 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 in this regard.

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b) During the year the investments made and the terms and conditions of grant of all loans to its employees and loans to a company and are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. Apart from above, during the year, the Company has not granted loans, advances in nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

c) In respect of the loans granted during the year to its employees, the loans are interest free and the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular and in respect of loan given to a company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. Apart from above, the Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

d) There are no amounts of loans granted to its employees and a company, which are overdue for more than ninety days. Apart from above, 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 in this regard.

e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company in this regard. Further, loans and investments in respect of which provisions of 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable have been complied with by the Company. The Company has not stood guarantees and provided security in respect of which provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable.

(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) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of Automobile components, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. 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.

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(vii)(b) The dues of income-tax and sales tax that have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount involved (Rs. In lacs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. In lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
1	Income tax Act 1961	Income tax	560.70	38.11	AY 2013-14 to 2015-16, AY 2017-18 to 2018-19 and AY 2020-21 to 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
2	Income tax Act 1961	Income tax	670.85	Nil	AY 2023-2024	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
3	Income tax Act 1961	Income tax	1,952.87	Nil	AY 2024-2025	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
4	Local Sales Tax Act (Maharashtra)	Sales Tax	22.33	10.79	AY 2014-15	Appellate Tribunal

There are no dues of goods and services tax, value added tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

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

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

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

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

(ix)(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

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

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

(x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the 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.

(x)(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.

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

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(xi)(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.

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

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

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(xv)(a) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(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.

(xvi)(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.

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

(xvi)(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. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the 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.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 47 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) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 31 (b) to the financial statements.

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(xxi) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special account, within a period thirty days from end of the financial year in compliance with section 135 (6) of the Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 31 (b) to the financial statements.

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

per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 511764
UDIN: 25511764BMOKBV4083
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 22, 2025

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF IAC INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS LUMAX INTEGRATED VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of IAC International Automotive India Private Limited (Formerly Known As Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these financial statements

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

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 511764
UDIN: 25511764BMOKBV4083
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 22, 2025

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IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3 (a)	20,671.68	16,283.88
Capital work in progress	3 (b)	2,701.13	1,863.92
Goodwill	4 (a)	8,143.65	8,143.65
Other intangible assets	4 (a)	17,620.97	19,400.74
Right-of-use assets	5	5,080.32	5,178.11
Intangible assets under development	4 (a)	29.56	-
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	6 (a)	15.09	-
(b) Other financial assets	7 (a)	733.50	1,282.02
Income tax assets (net)	9 (a)	1,218.32	956.74
Other non current assets	10 (a)	272.70	1,504.58
Total non-current assets	**(I)**	**56,486.92**	**54,613.64**
II Current assets			
Inventories	11	15,278.64	9,114.99
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	6 (b)	2,000.21	6,960.28
(b) Trade receivables	12	35,756.00	21,969.67
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	13	5,128.63	615.23
(d) Other bank balances	14	523.54	337.76
(e) Loans	15	7.85	-
(f) Other financial assets	7 (b)	1,210.89	4,945.04
Other current assets	10 (b)	5,734.63	5,465.96
Total current assets	**(II)**	**65,640.39**	**49,408.93**
Total Assets	**(I + II)**	**1,22,127.31**	**1,04,022.57**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
Equity share capital	16A	100.85	100.85
Preference share capital	16B	13.02	13.02
Other equity	17	48,512.80	39,626.17
Total equity	**(I)**	**48,626.67**	**39,740.04**
Liabilities			
II Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	18(a)	13,733.49	20,888.89
(b) Lease liabilities	19	4,578.81	4,785.43
Provisions	20 (b)	298.75	271.51
Employee benefit obligations	20 (a)	370.58	252.11
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8 (d)	1,155.31	791.48
Total non-current liabilities	**(II)**	**20,136.94**	**26,989.42**
III Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	18(b)	7,490.64	5,444.44
(b) Lease liabilities	19	1,025.28	781.73
(c) Trade payables	21		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1,303.62	1,367.95
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		27,462.26	14,688.84
(d) Other financial liabilities	22	3,794.94	2,307.05
Employee benefit obligations	20 (a)	731.06	530.61
Other current liabilities	23	10,897.65	12,172.49
Current tax liabilities (net)	9 (b)	658.25	-
Total current liabilities	**(III)**	**53,363.70**	**37,293.11**
Total liabilities	**(II + III)**	**73,500.64**	**64,282.53**
Total equity and liabilities	**(I + II + III)**	**1,22,127.31**	**1,04,022.57**
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 511764

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154

Deepak Jain
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00004972
Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Sunil S. Koparkar
Managing Director
DIN: 08348489
Place: Pune, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Chandan Kshirsagar
Company Secretary
Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited ★

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Income			
I	Revenue from operations	24	1,21,812.78	88,558.92
II	Other income	25	1,006.67	1,607.26
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**1,22,819.45**	**90,166.18**
	Expenses			
	Cost of raw material, components and moulds consumed	26	77,323.12	52,972.96
	(Increase) in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	27	(1,902.31)	(109.22)
	Employee benefits expense	28	17,946.43	12,722.28
	Finance costs	29	2,966.28	3,185.80
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	6,108.97	6,197.69
	Other expenses	31	8,341.99	7,017.31
IV	**Total expenses**		**1,10,784.48**	**81,986.82**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**12,034.97**	**8,179.36**
	Tax expense:			
	Current tax	8 (a)	2,832.42	1,744.40
	Deferred tax charge	8 (a)	354.88	352.57
	Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	8 (a)	(12.32)	-
VI	**Total tax expense**		**3,174.98**	**2,096.97**
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**8,859.99**	**6,082.39**
	Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans	32	35.60	24.48
	Income tax effect	32	(8.96)	(6.42)
VIII	**Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax**		**26.64**	**18.06**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII + VIII)**		**8,886.63**	**6,100.45**
X	**Earnings per share (per share of face value Rs 10 each) :**			
	-Basic	33	778.10	708.36
	-Diluted	33	4.04	2.95

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

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 511764

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154

Deepak Jain
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00004972

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Sunil S. Koparkar
Managing Director
DIN: 08348489

Place: Pune, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Chandan Kshirsagar
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited ★

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	12,034.97	8,179.36
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6,108.97	6,197.69
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(3.09)	5.70
Impairment allowance on trade receivables	55.37	-
Provision/liabilities no longer required written back (net)	(40.33)	(677.20)
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealised)	(25.21)	(7.13)
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning liability	27.24	22.42
Interest income	(220.53)	(393.14)
Net change in fair value of investment held at fair value through profit and loss	(0.31)	(60.63)
Profit on sale of current investment (net)	(495.22)	(144.58)
Interest expenses	2,939.04	3,163.38
Operating profit before working capital changes	**20,380.90**	**16,285.87**
Working capital adjustments :		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(13,808.50)	(4,022.23)
Decrease in financial assets	1,149.11	2,261.05
(Increase) in other assets	(264.29)	(3,394.42)
(Increase) in inventories	(6,163.65)	(4,247.95)
Increase in trade payables	12,745.24	1,995.11
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities	(1,274.84)	6,828.98
Increase in provisions	354.52	206.82
Increase in financial liabilities	769.58	312.08
Cash generated from operations	**13,888.07**	**16,225.31**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(2,423.43)	(3,005.59)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**11,464.64**	**13,219.72**
Investing activities		
Purchase consideration paid for acquiring of 75% stake in IAC International Automotive India Private Limited	-	(1,674.46)
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress and capital advances)	(6,847.80)	(4,567.86)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.17	2.88
Redemption/(Investment) in bank deposits (net)	2,896.09	(2,203.44)
Interest received	237.69	348.26
Sale of current investments	36,554.04	31,959.99
Purchase of current investments	(31,098.44)	(38,715.06)
Purchase of non-current investment	(57.75)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**1,687.00**	**(14,849.69)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of debentures	-	3,310.00
Proceeds from borrowings	32,466.25	-
Repayment of borrowings	(37,583.99)	(444.44)
Interest paid	(2,092.25)	(2,871.67)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(526.20)	(415.23)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(898.24)	(701.29)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	**(8,634.43)**	**(1,122.62)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	4,517.21	(2,752.59)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	615.23	3,366.87
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(3.81)	0.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5,128.63**	**615.23**

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

IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
- On current accounts	1,534.25	551.44
- On cash credit accounts	3,486.88	-
- On EEFC accounts	107.50	63.76
- Cash on hand	-	0.03
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	**5,128.63**	**615.23**

Summary of material accounting policies (refer note 2.2)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements
Refer note 14A for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and non-cash investing activities

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 511764
Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154

Deepak Jain
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00004972
Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Sunil S. Koparkar
Managing Director
DIN: 08348489
Place: Pune, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Chandan Kshirsagar
Company Secretary
Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited ★

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

A Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Preference Share Capital	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	8,54,000	85.40	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	1,54,459	15.45	1,30,207	13.02
As at March 31, 2024	**10,08,459**	**100.85**	**1,30,207**	**13.02**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**10,08,459**	**100.85**	**1,30,207**	**13.02**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Equity Component of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures (OCRDs) (A)	Reserve and Surplus (B)			Total other equity (A+B)
		Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	Total Reserve and Surplus (B)	
As at April 01, 2023	18,500.00	61.93	11,653.79	11,715.72	30,215.72
Add: Issued during the year	3,310.00	-	-	-	3,310.00
Add: Profit for the year	-	6,082.39	-	6,082.39	6,082.39
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	18.06	-	18.06	18.06
As at March 31, 2024	**21,810.00**	**6,162.38**	**11,653.79**	**17,816.17**	**39,626.17**
Add: Profit for the year	-	8,859.99	-	8,859.99	8,859.99
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	26.64	-	26.64	26.64
As at March 31, 2025	**21,810.00**	**15,049.01**	**11,653.79**	**26,702.80**	**48,512.80**

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

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 511764

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ GURUGRAM ★

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154

Deepak Jain
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00004972

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Sunil S. Koparkar
Managing Director
DIN: 08348489

Place: Pune, India
Date: May 22, 2025

Chandan Kshirsagar
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited ★

1. Corporate information

IAC International Automotive India Pvt Ltd (formerly known as 'Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited) ('the Company') (CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154) is domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company was incorporated in India as a private limited company on 13 May 1991. The registered office of the Company is located at Gat No. 140, Mahalunge, Chakan Talegaon Road, Tal. Khed, Dist. Pune, Mahalunge Ingale, Pune, Khed, Maharashtra, India, 410501.

The Company is engaged in the design, development, and manufacture of automotive interior systems for various automotive industry customers and has one corporate office, five manufacturing facilities and an engineering centre. The Company also develops tooling on behalf of its customers and renders Engineering and Technical Support (ETS) services to its customers. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 36.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on May 22, 2025.

The financial statements once approved by the Board of directors needs to be adopted by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the company. The Board of directors can withdraw and re-issue the financial statements so adopted only in specific cases such as non-compliance with the applicable accounting standards, with the approval of Tribunal, after following the appropriate procedure as per CA 2013.

2 Material accounting policies

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 statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or at revalued amount.

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments), and
- Defined benefit plans whereby the plan assets are measured at fair value.

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 (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except wherever otherwise stated.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

A. Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. In respect to the business combination for acquisition of subsidiary, the Company has opted to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred, and the services are received, with the exception of the costs of issuing debt or equity securities that are recognized in accordance with Ind AS 32 and Ind AS 109.

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

IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated as mentioned hereinafter:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Tax" and Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share - based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 "Share-based Payments" at the acquisition date.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognizes the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

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

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

B. Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

C. Foreign currencies

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.

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. Exchange 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 statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or statement of 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, the 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.

D. Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing cost if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

IAC International Automotive India Limited

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.

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 prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Particulars	Useful Lives estimated by the management (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)
Plant and Equipment	3-15	15
Computers	5	3-6
Office equipment	5	5
Furniture and fittings	5	10
Buildings	20	30-60
Vehicles	5	8

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

The residual value of property, plant and equipment is estimated at 2% of the cost.

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.

E. Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is recognized in the profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

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 the accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another assets.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
GURUGRAM

IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited

Intangible Assets	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computer Software	Over the estimated economic useful Life of 3 years

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon de-recognition of an intangible assets 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 derecognised.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired in business combination are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, customer relationships are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. They are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 15 years assessed by the management at the time of acquisition.

Non-Compete Fee

Non-Compete fee is recognised based on agreement with seller or competitor. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 10 years based on agreed terms as per contract.

Right to use technology

Right to use technology acquired in business combination are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, right to use technology is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years assessed by the management at the time of acquisition.

F. Leases

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

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

i. Right-of-use assets

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

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.

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ii. Lease Liabilities

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

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

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (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.

G. Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted as follows:

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

- Work-in-progress and finished goods: Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted moving weighted average basis.

  Moulds: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the moulds to its present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

- Stores and Spares: 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.

H. 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) fair value less costs of disposal 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.

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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 fair value less costs of disposal, 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.

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. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of non-financial assets, including impairment on inventories, are recognised 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.

For assets excluding goodwill, 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 Company 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 and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at each year end and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than it's carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

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.

I. Revenue from contracts with customers

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.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 35.

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(i) Sale of products

Revenue from sale of products is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery. The point-in-time is determined when the control of the goods or services is transferred which is determined based on when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer. Apart from this, the Company also considers its present right to payment, the legal title to the goods, the physical possession, and the customer acceptance in determining the point in time where control has been transferred.

Revenue is measured by the Company at the transaction price i.e., amount of consideration received/ receivable in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customers. In determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration including price adjustments to be passed on to the customers based on various parameters like negotiation based on savings on material and other factors. Accordingly, revenue for the current year is net of price differences.

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:

Discounts

The Company has formed several discount policies wherein the customers are eligible for several benefits on achievement of underlying conditions as prescribed in the discount scheme. Revenue from contracts with customers is presented deducting discount amount.

(ii) Revenue from Sale of engineering and design services

Revenue from sale of services is recognized in accordance with the terms of contract when the services are rendered, and the related costs are incurred.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from installation services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the installation. Upon completion of the installation and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section Q) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Deferred contract cost (cost of fulfilment)

The Company regularly incurs costs to deliver its designing and engineering services in a more efficient way. These costs may include manpower cost, outsourcing activity and employee benefit costs incurred on different projects. Contract fulfilment costs are divided into: (i) costs that give rise to an asset; and

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(ii) costs that are expensed as incurred. When determining the appropriate accounting treatment for such costs, the Company firstly considers any other applicable standards. If those other standards preclude capitalisation of a particular cost, then an asset is not recognised under Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

If other standards are not applicable to contract fulfilment costs, the Company applies the following criteria which, if met, result in capitalisation of costs that: (i) directly relate to a contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract; (ii) generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (iii) are expected to be recovered.

The Company has determined that, where the relevant specific criteria are met, the costs for (i) Manpower cost; (ii) outsourcing activity; and (iii) employee benefit expense of project management; are likely to qualify to be capitalised as contract fulfilment assets. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognised as a contract fulfilment asset if the Company expects to recover them.

Derecognition:

A non-current contract fulfilment asset is derecognised either when it is disposed of or when no further economic benefits are expected to flow from its use or disposal.

Impairment:
At each balance sheet date, the Company determines whether or not the non-current contract fulfilment assets are impaired by comparing the carrying amount of the asset with the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive less the costs that relate to providing services under the relevant contract. In determining the estimated amount of consideration, the Company uses the same principles as it does to determine the contract transaction price, except that any constraints used to reduce the transaction price are removed for the impairment test.

(iii) Trade receivables
A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section "financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement".

(iv) Interest Income
Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the estimated cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

J. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

K. Retirement and other employee benefits
Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. 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 a defined benefit gratuity plan in India which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit obligation 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. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- 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:

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

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 recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

L. Provisions

General

Provisions are 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.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of its leased manufactured facilities. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. The impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Company in estimating the decommissioning liability.

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Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent Liability

Contingent liability is:

a) a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or
b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because;
    - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or
    - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

Contingent Asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by- the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognize the contingent asset in its financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company disclose a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Company recognize such assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

M. Taxes

Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred 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 recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in Ind AS other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised 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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is 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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST) / value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/ value added taxes paid, except:

When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;

When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current/non-current assets/ liabilities in the balance sheet.

N. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash 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 as integral part of the Company's cash management.

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O. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

P. Fair value measurement

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.

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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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.

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

Q. 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.

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

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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 and are subject to impairment as per the accounting policy applicable to 'Impairment of financial assets. 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 FVTOCI (debt instruments)

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

(i) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

(ii) 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.

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 or loss.

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 rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

(ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the 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.

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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 payables, lease liabilities and other payables.

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

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in 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 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 or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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.

R. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for financial assets. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

S. Dividend

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

T. 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 (qualifying asset) 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.

U. Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

V. Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its separate financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its separate

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financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

2.3 New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

• A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)

• A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

ii) Amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.4 Standards notified but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt this new and amended standard, when it become effective.

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to Ind AS 21

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

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

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

3 Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

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

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Freehold land	3,010.00	3,010.00
Leasehold improvements	834.22	485.25
Buildings	1,705.35	1,667.37
Plant and equipment	14,634.98	10,772.52
Furniture and fixtures	148.68	84.01
Office equipment	130.41	113.76
Computer	202.84	144.29
Vehicles	5.20	6.68
Total	**20,671.68**	**16,283.88**

3(b) The details of capital work in progress:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital work in progress	2,701.13	1,863.92
Total	**2,701.13**	**1,863.92**

3(c) Ageing of Capital work in progress (CWIP) :

As at March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress	2,648.99	52.14	-	-	**2,701.13**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress	1,860.56	3.36	-	-	**1,863.92**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no projects whose completion date is overdue or exceeded its cost as compared to its original budget.

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3.1 Property, plant and equipment:

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer	Vehicles	Total	Capital work in progress
Cost as at April 01, 2023	3,010.00	397.71	2,014.93	15,227.57	169.60	167.48	243.75	1.40	21,232.44	370.86
Additions	-	261.39	1.01	1,943.83	25.83	26.47	78.54	7.52	2,344.59	3,837.65
Disposals	-	-	-	(70.59)	-	-	(1.18)	-	(71.77)	(2,344.59)
As at March 31, 2024	**3,010.00**	**659.10**	**2,015.94**	**17,100.81**	**195.43**	**193.95**	**321.11**	**8.92**	**23,505.26**	**1,863.92**
Additions	-	455.36	193.03	6,360.13	97.78	52.37	108.41	-	7,267.08	8,104.29
Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-	(72.63)	-	(0.04)	-	-	(72.67)	(7,267.08)
As at March 31, 2025	**3,010.00**	**1,114.46**	**2,208.97**	**23,388.31**	**293.21**	**246.28**	**429.52**	**8.92**	**30,699.67**	**2,701.13**
Accumulated depreciation										
As at April 01, 2023	-	123.34	201.68	3,454.19	73.17	59.89	117.55	1.40	4,031.22	-
Charge for the year	-	50.51	146.89	2,936.15	38.25	20.30	60.42	0.84	3,253.36	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(62.05)	-	-	(1.15)	-	(63.20)	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	**173.85**	**348.57**	**6,328.29**	**111.42**	**80.19**	**176.82**	**2.24**	**7,221.38**	-
Charge for the year	-	106.39	155.05	2,497.58	33.11	35.72	49.86	1.48	2,879.19	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(72.54)	-	(0.04)	-	-	(72.58)	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	**280.24**	**503.62**	**8,753.33**	**144.53**	**115.87**	**226.68**	**3.72**	**10,027.99**	-
Net Block as at March 31, 2025	**3,010.00**	**834.22**	**1,705.35**	**14,634.98**	**148.68**	**130.41**	**202.84**	**5.20**	**20,671.68**	**2,701.13**
Net Block as at March 31, 2024	**3,010.00**	**485.25**	**1,667.37**	**10,772.52**	**84.01**	**113.76**	**144.29**	**6.68**	**16,283.88**	**1,863.92**

Notes:
(i) Refer note 18 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings by the Company.
(ii) Refer note 34(b) for disclosure of contractual commitment for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
(iii) The 'transfers' relates to assets lying in capital work in progress and capitalised during the year.
(iv) On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.

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4 **a) Goodwill and other intangible assets**

Particulars	Goodwill (A)	Other intangible assets (B)				Total (B)	Total (A+B)	Intangible assets under development
		Computer Software	Right to Use Technology	Customer Relationship	Non Compete Fee			
Cost as on April 01, 2023	8,143.65	16.93	3,548.00	13,506.00	4,270.00	21,340.93	29,484.58	-
Additions	-	222.78	-	-	-	222.78	222.78	-
As at March 31, 2024	**8,143.65**	**239.71**	**3,548.00**	**13,506.00**	**4,270.00**	**21,563.71**	**29,707.36**	-
Additions	-	390.64	-	-	-	390.64	390.64	420.20
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(390.64)
As at March 31, 2025	**8,143.65**	**630.35**	**3,548.00**	**13,506.00**	**4,270.00**	**21,954.35**	**30,098.00**	**29.56**
Accumulated Amortisation								
As at April 01, 2023	-	7.66	20.41	51.80	24.57	104.44	**104.44**	-
Charge for the year	-	27.11	707.66	897.93	425.83	2,058.53	2,058.53	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	34.77	**728.07**	**949.73**	**450.40**	**2,162.97**	**2,162.97**	-
Charge for the year	-	119.81	719.98	902.25	428.37	2,170.41	2,170.41	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	**154.58**	**1,448.05**	**1,851.98**	**878.77**	**4,333.38**	**4,333.38**	-
Net Block as at March 31, 2025	**8,143.65**	**475.77**	**2,099.95**	**11,654.02**	**3,391.23**	**17,620.97**	**25,764.62**	**29.56**
Net Block as at March 31, 2024	**8,143.65**	**204.94**	**2,819.93**	**12,556.27**	**3,819.60**	**19,400.74**	**27,544.39**	-

Notes:
(i) On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.
(ii) The 'transfers' relates to assets lying in capital work in progress and capitalised during the year.
(iii) There are no projects whose completion date is overdue or exceeded its cost as compared to its original budget.

b) Impairment testing of goodwill
Goodwill recognized on acquisition of IAC International Automotive India Private Limited having indefinite useful life have been tested for impairment as at the Balance Sheet date. The recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculation. These calculations uses management assumptions and pre tax cash flow projections based on financed budgets approved by management covering a 5 years period. Cash flow projection beyond 5 years time period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates which is consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to industry in which cash generating unit operates. Management has determined following assumptions for impairment testing of Goodwill

Assumption	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	Approach used in determining value
Discount rate	16.00%	23.70%	It has been determined basis risk free rate of return adjusted for equity risk premium
Long Term Growth Rate	4.00%	4.00%	This is the weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cashflows beyond the budgeted period.Long term growth rate has been taken basis financial budgets and projections approved by management

The Company has performed its annual impairment tests for year ended on March 31,2025 and March 31,2024. Management has performed a sensitivity analysis with respect to changes in assumptions for assessment of value-in-use of Goodwill. Based on this analysis, management believes that change in any of above assumption would not cause any material possible change in carrying value of Goodwill over and above its recoverable amount. Based on impairment assessment conducted by the management, there is no impairment required.

c) Impairment assessment of other intangible assets
Based on external and internal factors, management has evaluated and concluded that there are no indicators for impairment of other intangible assets having finite useful lives.

d) Ageing of intangible asset under development (IAUD) :
As at March 31, 2025

IAUD	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress	11.34	18.22	-	-	29.56
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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5 Right-of-use assets

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

	Leasehold premises	Total
Cost as on April 1, 2023	5,020.66	5,020.66
Additions	2,814.21	2,814.21
Disposals	(698.29)	(698.29)
As at March 31, 2024	**7,136.58**	**7,136.58**
Additions	961.58	961.58
Disposals	(23.37)	(23.37)
As at March 31, 2025	**8,074.79**	**8,074.79**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 01, 2023	1,770.96	1,770.96
Charge for the year	885.80	885.80
Disposals	(698.29)	(698.29)
As at March 31, 2024	**1,958.47**	**1,958.47**
Charge for the year	1,059.37	1,059.37
Disposals	(23.37)	(23.37)
As at March 31, 2025	**2,994.47**	**2,994.47**
Net book value	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**5,080.32**	**5,080.32**
As at March 31, 2024	**5,178.11**	**5,178.11**

(ii) The Company has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

6 Investments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Non-current investments		
Unquoted equity shares		
Investment in equity instrument of other entity		
Investments at fair value through Profit and loss		
Investment in Huobon Energy 5 Private Limited 2,35,714 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2024 - Nil)	15.09	-
Total (a)	**15.09**	-

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(b) Current		
Investments at fair value through Profit and loss		
Quoted		
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Nil units (March 31, 2024 - 92,12,284)	-	3,015.53
SBI Overnight Fund Direct Growth Nil units (March 31, 2024 - 23,143)	-	901.64
Axis Arbitrage Fund Direct Growth (EA-DG) 1,00,27,728 units (March 31, 2024 - 1,64,67,421)	2,000.21	3,043.11
Total (b)	**2,000.21**	**6,960.28**
Total (a+b)	**2,015.30**	**6,960.28**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	2,000.21	6,960.28
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	2,000.21	6,960.28
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	15.09	-
Current (a)	**2,000.21**	**6,960.28**
Non-current (b)	**15.09**	-

7 Other financial assets (at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured and considered good)		
(a) Non-current		
Security deposits	596.94	485.66
Deposits with original and remaining maturity of more than 12 months^	136.56	796.36
Total (a)	**733.50**	**1,282.02**

^ The Company has pledged part of its short-term deposits with banks for non fund based facilities. As at March 31, 2025 the fair values of the short-term deposits pledged were Nil (March 31, 2024: 200 Lakhs) and the value of non-current term deposits pledged with banks/trust for non fund based facilities and against interest security were Rs. 2.36 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 796.36 Lakhs).

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		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(b)	**Current**		
	Security Deposits	45.20	15.10
	Contract Asset (Unbilled revenue)*	-	1,310.87
	Government grant receivable**	382.61	331.00
	Interest accrued but not due	3.02	42.75
	Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months ^	777.02	3,199.09
	Other receivables	3.04	46.23
	Total (b)	**1,210.89**	**4,945.04**
	Total (a+b)	**1,944.39**	**6,227.06**
	Current	**1,210.89**	**4,945.04**
	Non-current	**733.50**	**1,282.02**

* Includes receivable from related parties amounting to Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. 4.65 Lakhs) (refer note 36).
**Government grant receivable represents the eligible incentive recognised by the Company pursuant to Industrial Promotion Subsidy (IPS) under Package scheme of Incentive, 2019 (PSI 2019) on receiving the eligibility certificate by the relevant government authority. The table below gives information about movement in grant receivable:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	331.00	278.33
Add : Grant income accrued during the year (refer note 25)	142.37	219.96
Less : Received during the year	(90.76)	(167.29)
At the end of the year	**382.61**	**331.00**

Break up of financial assets carried:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans (refer note 15)	7.85	-
Trade receivables (refer note 12)	35,756.00	21,969.67
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	5,128.63	615.23
Other bank balance (refer note 14)	523.54	337.76
Other financial assets (refer note 7)	1,944.39	6,227.06
Total financial assets are amortised cost	**43,360.41**	**29,149.72**

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8 Income tax

(a) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended are:

Profit and loss section

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	2,832.42	1,744.40
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(12.32)	-
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	354.88	352.57
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**3,174.98**	**2,096.97**

(b) Other comprehensive income section

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Tax effect on gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(8.96)	(6.42)
Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income	**(8.96)**	**(6.42)**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Accounting profit before income tax	**12,034.97**	**8,179.36**
Tax at the Indian Tax Rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2024: 25.168%)	3,028.96	2,058.58
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	31.99	18.54
Interest on income tax	11.09	5.07
Delay payment of employee provident fund	7.12	13.60
Disallowance of Tax on Perquisite paid u/s 10CC to employee	23.66	-
Interest on delayed payment of dues of micro and small enterprises	0.66	-
Income taxable at different income tax rate	(213.69)	(8.22)
Deferred tax impact of previous year on depreciation and non payment to micro and small enterprises	306.36	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(12.32)	-
Expenses not allowed as deduction in income tax	(8.85)	9.40
As at the effective income tax rate of 26.38% (March 31, 2024: 25.64%)	3,174.98	2,096.97
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**3,174.98**	**2,096.97**

(d) Deferred tax:

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss and OCI	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
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	589.17	447.38	141.79	155.35
Impact of impairment allowance for trade receivables	16.36	2.42	13.94	(9.20)
Deferred tax on lease liabilities	1,410.44	1,401.14	9.30	531.21
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	-	-	(100.02)
Deferred tax on provision for decommissioning liability	75.19	68.33	6.86	5.64
Others	50.47	26.08	24.39	2.76
Total (A)	**2,141.63**	**1,945.35**	**196.28**	**585.74**
Deferred tax liability relates to the following :				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(2,037.04)	(1,442.60)	(594.44)	(1,442.60)
Bank charges	(6.51)	-	(6.51)	-
Deferred tax on right-of-use asset	(1,253.32)	(1,278.97)	25.66	(485.83)
Un-realized gain on current investments	(0.08)	(15.26)	15.18	(15.26)
Total (B)	**(3,296.95)**	**(2,736.83)**	**(560.12)**	**(1,943.69)**
Less: recognized on fair valuation of tangible and intangible assets acquired	-	-	-	998.96
Deferred tax expense/(income) charged to statement of profit and loss and OCI			**(363.84)**	**(358.99)**
Total deferred tax liabilities (Net)	**(1,155.31)**	**(791.48)**		

9 (a) Income tax assets (net)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Non-current tax assets (net)*	1,218.32	956.74

*includes amount paid under protest of Rs 38.11 lacs (March 31, 2024: Rs 38.11 lacs).

9 (b) Current tax liabilities (net)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax liabilities (net)	658.25	-

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10 Other assets

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Advances for property, plant and equipment	224.50	1,494.66
	Prepaid expenses	48.20	9.92
	Total (a)	**272.70**	**1,504.58**
(b)	**Current**		
	Balances with government authorities***	459.30	612.39
	Advance to suppliers*	2,512.73	4,492.73
	Prepaid expenses	309.60	301.60
	Employee advances	56.56	59.24
	Deferred contract cost (cost of fulfilment)**	2,396.44	-
	Total (b)	**5,734.63**	**5,465.96**
	Total (a+b)	**6,007.33**	**6,970.54**
	Current	**5,734.63**	**5,465.96**
	Non-current	**272.70**	**1,504.58**

* Includes advances to related party amounting to Rs. Nil lakhs (March 31, 2024: 150.00 lakhs) (refer note 36).
**Deferred contract cost represent cost incurred in respect of contracts with customers accounted on completed contract method.
***includes amount paid under protest of Rs 10.79 lacs (March 31, 2024: Rs 10.79 lacs).

11 Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw materials and components	2,955.68	2,222.27
[includes material in transit Rs. 132.46 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 16.84 lakhs)]		
Work-in-progress	2,171.17	352.61
Finished goods	570.44	486.69
[includes goods in transit Rs. 218.36 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 202.09 lakhs)]		
Tools and Moulds	9,445.76	5,977.47
Stores and Spares	135.59	75.95
Total Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	**15,278.64**	**9,114.99**

During the year ended 31 March 2025 Rs. 65.44 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs. 4.87 lakhs) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

12 Trade receivables

a) Details of trade receivables:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables from:		
i) Related parties (note 36)	780.53	1,925.17
ii) Others	34,975.47	20,044.50
Total Trade receivables	**35,756.00**	**21,969.67**

b) Break-up for security details:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	35,756.00	21,969.67
Trade receivables - credit impaired	64.99	9.62
	35,820.99	**21,979.29**
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivables - credit impaired	(64.99)	(9.62)
Total (net)	**35,756.00**	**21,969.67**

c) 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, other than those disclosed in note 36.

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

e) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 36.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

f) Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

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	33,475.41	1,601.18	70.31	609.10	-	-	35,756.00
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	33.90	31.09	-	64.99
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**33,475.41**	**1,601.18**	**70.31**	**643.00**	**31.09**	**-**	**35,820.99**

As at March 31, 2024

	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	18,433.86	2,782.56	640.93	110.69	1.63	-	21,969.67
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	9.62	-	-	-	9.62
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**18,433.86**	**2,782.56**	**650.55**	**110.69**	**1.63**	**-**	**21,979.29**

g) Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables :-

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	9.62	46.18
Add : Provision made during the year (refer note 31)	55.37	-
Less : Reversed during the year on account of payment received	-	(26.49)
Less : Utilized/ reversed during the year (refer note 25)	-	(10.07)
At the end of the year	**64.99**	**9.62**

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13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	1,534.25	551.44
- On cash credit accounts	3,486.88	-
- On EEFC accounts	107.50	63.76
Cash on hand	-	0.03
Total	**5,128.63**	**615.23**

For the purpose of cashflows, the above has been considered as cash and cash equivalents

13A Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and non-cash investing activities

	As at April 01, 2024	Cash flows/Others Proceeds /(repayment) (net)	Effective interest rate adjustment	Addition of new lease and disposal and interest expense	As at March 31, 2025
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	26,333.33	(5,117.74)	8.54	-	21,224.13
Interest accrued but not due	12.33	(2,618.45)	(8.54)	2,939.04	324.38
Debentures	21,810.00	-	-	-	21,810.00
Lease liabilities	5,567.16	(898.24)	-	935.17	5,604.09
Total liabilities from financing activities	**53,722.82**	**(8,634.43)**	-	**3,874.21**	**48,962.60**

	As at April 01, 2023	Cash flows/Others Proceeds /(repayment) (net)	Effective interest rate adjustment	Addition of new lease and disposal and interest expense	As at March 31, 2024
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	26,777.77	(444.44)	-	-	26,333.33
Interest accrued but not due	156.01	(3,286.90)		3,143.22	12.33
Debentures	18,500.00	3,310.00	-	-	21,810.00
Lease liabilities	3,456.50	(701.28)	-	2,811.94	5,567.16
Total liabilities from financing activities	**48,890.28**	**(1,122.62)**	-	**5,955.16**	**53,722.82**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-cash investing activities		
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets	961.58	2,814.21

14 Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other bank balances		
- Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months*	523.54	337.76
Total	**523.54**	**337.76**

* Includes deposits of Rs.Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. 337.76 lakhs) which are pledged for non fund based facilities.

15 Loans

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to employees	7.85	-
Total	**7.85**	-

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

16 Share Capital

16A Equity share capital

a) Details of share capital:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised equity share capital		
9,29,22,335 (March 31, 2024: 9,29,22,335 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,292.23	9,292.23
Total authorised share capital	**9,292.23**	**9,292.23**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital		
10,08,459 (March 31, 2024: 10,08,459) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100.85	100.85
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**100.85**	**100.85**

b) Reconciliation of authorised shares

	Equity share of Rs. 10 each	
	No. of shares	Rs
As at April 1, 2023	10,00,000	100.00
Changes due to merger (refer note 50)	9,19,22,335	9,192.23
As at March 31, 2024	**9,29,22,335**	**9,292.23**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**9,29,22,335**	**9,292.23**

Authorized share capital of the Company has been increased pursuant to the scheme of the merger approved by National Company Law Tribunal.

c) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
	No. of shares	Rs
As at April 1, 2023	8,54,000	85.40
Changes due to merger (refer note 50)	1,54,459	15.45
As at March 31, 2024	**10,08,459**	**100.85**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**10,08,459**	**100.85**

d) Terms/ rights attached to shares:

Equity Shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares of Rs. 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.

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

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% holding in the shares	No. of shares	% holding in the shares
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
IAC Holdings Lux SARL	1,54,459	15%	1,54,459	15%
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	8,54,000	85%	8,54,000	85%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents the legal ownerships of shares.

f) Details of Shareholding of Promoters in the Company (representing legal and beneficial ownership)

As at March 31, 2025

	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	8,54,000	-	8,54,000	84.68%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	IAC Holdings Lux SARL	1,54,459	-	1,54,459	15.32%	0.00%
Total		**10,08,459**	**-**	**10,08,459**	**100.00%**	

As at March 31, 2024

	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	8,54,000	-	8,54,000	84.68%	-15.32%
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	IAC Holdings Lux SARL	-	1,54,459	1,54,459	15.32%	15.32%
Total		**8,54,000**	**-**	**10,08,459**	**84.68%**	

g) Details of shares held by holding company

Out of equity and preference shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited - Holding Company		
8,54,000 (March 31, 2024: 8,54,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	85.40	85.40

h) Aggregate numbers of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Allotted to	As at March 31, 2025*	As at March 31, 2024*	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
IAC Holdings Lux SARL	-	1,54,459.00	-	-	-

*All of these shares have been allotted pursuant to scheme of amalgamation

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

16B Preference share capital

a) Details of share capital:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised preference share capital		
1,10,77,665 (March 31, 2024: 1,10,77,665) compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each fully paid	1,107.77	1,107.77
Total authorised share capital	**1,107.77**	**1,107.77**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital		
1,30,207 (March 31, 2024: 1,30,207) 16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each	13.02	13.02
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**13.02**	**13.02**

b) Reconciliation of authorised shares

	Compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each fully paid	
	No. of shares	Rs
As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Changes due to merger (refer note 50)	1,10,77,665	1,107.77
As at March 31, 2024	**1,10,77,665**	**1,107.77**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,10,77,665**	**1,107.77**

Authorized share capital of the Company has been increased pursuant to the scheme of the merger approved by National Company Law Tribunal.

c) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
	No. of shares	Rs
As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital (refer note 50)	1,30,207	13.02
As at March 31, 2024	**1,30,207**	**13.02**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,30,207**	**13.02**

d) Terms/ rights attached to shares:

CCPS

The holders of Series A CCPS will be entitled for dividend at the rate of 16.75% (sixteen point seven five percent) on a non-cumulative basis. The series A CCPS, may be converted, at the option the Company or the holder, into Equity Securities within a period of 19 (nineteen) years from the date of allotment of Series A CCPS (10th March 2023). Upon the expiration of 19 (nineteen) years, all the Series A CCPS allotted by the Company shall automatically convert into Equity Securities. In either case, 1 (one) series A CCPS of face value of INR 10 per share will be converted into 1 (one) equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each (i.e. at par). The equity securities arising out of the conversion of the Series A CCPS shall rank pari passu, in all respects including voting and dividend, with the Company's existing Equity Securities

Subject to applicable laws, the Series A CCPS shall entitle the holders thereof to such number of votes per share on each action as shall equal the number of Equity Securities into which each series A CCPS is then convertible.
In the event of liquidation, preference shareholders have a preferential right over equity shareholders to be repaid to the extent of capital paid-up and dividend in arrears (if any) on such shares.

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

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% holding in the shares	No. of shares	% holding in the shares
16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each fully paid				
IAC Holdings Lux SARL	1,30,207	100%	1,30,207	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents the legal ownerships of shares.

f) Details of Shareholding of Promoters in the Company (representing legal and beneficial ownership)

As at March 31, 2025

	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each fully paid	IAC Holdings Lux SARL	1,30,207	-	1,30,207	100.00%	-
Total		**1,30,207**	**-**	**1,30,207**	**100.00%**	

As at March 31, 2024

	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year (refer note 50)	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs 10 each fully paid	IAC Holdings Lux SARL	-	1,30,207	1,30,207	100.00%	100.00%
Total		**-**	**1,30,207**	**1,30,207**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

g) Aggregate numbers of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Allotted to	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024*	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
IAC Holdings Lux SARL	-	1,30,207.00	-	-	-

*All of these shares have been allotted pursuant to scheme of amalgamation (refer note 50).

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

17 Other equity

	Equity Component of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures (OCRDs) (A)	Reserve and Surplus (B)			Total other equity (A+B)
		Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Total Reserve and Surplus (B)	
Reserves and surplus					
As at April 01, 2023	18,500.00	11,653.79	61.93	11,715.72	30,215.72
Add: Issued during the year	3,310.00	-	-	-	3,310.00
Add: Profit for the year	-	-	6,082.39	6,082.39	6,082.39
Add: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-	-	18.06	18.06	18.06
As at March 31, 2024	**21,810.00**	**11,653.79**	**6,162.38**	**17,816.17**	**39,626.17**
Add: Profit for the year	-	-	8,859.99	8,859.99	8,859.99
Add: Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	-	26.64	26.64	26.64
As at March 31, 2025	**21,810.00**	**11,653.79**	**15,049.01**	**26,702.80**	**48,512.80**

17.1 Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve represents reserve created for gain on bargain purchase related to business combinations in financial year 2022-2023.

(b) 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.

(c) Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures (OCRDs)

The Company has outstanding 21,81,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 21,81,00,000) having par value of Rs.10 each optionally convertible redeemable debentures (OCRD) which are convertible at the option of the Company and the coupon rate is 0.01%. At the expiry of 10 years, each OCRD shall be mandatorily converted into one equity share. However, the Company may, at any time prior to expiry of 10 years convert the OCRDs in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. one (1) equity share of each OCRD issued) or redeem the OCRD at the fair market value or at par value, whichever is higher. The resulting shares upon conversion shall rank pari-passu in all respects with the existing equity shares. Accordingly, OCRDs has been classified as an equity instrument.

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited

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IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

18 Borrowings

a) Non-current borrowings:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term Loans		
Rupee term loan from financial institutions (secured)*	11,224.13	25,000.00
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)**	10,000.00	1,333.33
Total non-current borrowings	**21,224.13**	**26,333.33**
Less: current maturity disclosed under short term borrowings		
- Rupee term loan from banks (secured)	(5,000.00)	(444.44)
- Rupee term loan from financial institutions (secured)	(2,490.64)	(5,000.00)
Total borrowings	**13,733.49**	**20,888.89**
Total current borrowings (disclosed under short term borrowings)	**7,490.64**	**5,444.44**
Total non-current borrowings	**13,733.49**	**20,888.89**
Aggregate secured loans	**21,224.13**	**26,333.33**

*Term Loan amounting Rs. 11,224.13 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 25,000.00 lakhs) financial institution carrying interest rate BFL floating reference rate + 0.25% spread (March 31, 2024: K-MCLR Rate + 1.3% spread) is secured by way of exclusive charge on current assets (both present and future), on moveable fixed assets of the Company (excluding assets specifically charged to specific lenders) and on factory land & building located at Mahalunge, Khed, Pune Maharashtra (March 31, 2024 : hypothecation over interest service reserve account equivalent to 3 months of interest on facility and corporate guarantee of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited (Holding company)). This loan is repayable within 6 months of first disbursement and balance loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of Rs. 625.00 lakhs starting from December 2024. The interest rate ranges between 9.00% to 10.60% per annum (March 31, 2024: 10.25% to 10.60% per annum). Further loan of Rs. 25,000 lakhs outstanding as on March 31, 2024 has been fully repaid during the year.

**Term loan amounting Rs. 10,000 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 1,333.00 lakhs) from a bank carrying interest at applicable I-MCLR-3 months + 0.10% spread per annum (March 31, 2024: 3 Month T Bill Plus 1.92 basis point) is secured by exclusive charge on all the moveable assets of the Company specifically funded through rupee term loan facilities, first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on entire movable assets (except those exclusively charged to other lenders) and second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the Company (both present and future) (March 31, 2024 : first charge on land, building, plant and machinery and pari passu charge on all current assets (present and future) of the Company). The loan of Rs. 10,000 lakhs is repayable in 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs.833.33 lakhs commencing from October 2025 after a moratorium period of 12 months. The interest rate ranges between 8.65% to 8.92% per annum (March 31, 2024: 8.70% to 9.10% per annum). Further loan of 1,333 lakhs outstanding as on March 31, 2024 has been fully repaid during the year.

b) Details of short term borrowings

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Maturities of Long term borrowing		
- Rupee term loan from banks (refer note above)	5,000.00	444.44
- Rupee term loan from financial institutions (refer note above)	2,490.64	5,000.00
Total short term borrowings	**7,490.64**	**5,444.44**

(i) **Loan covenants**
The Company has satisfied all debt covenants as prescribed for the term loans. The Company has not defaulted on any loans payable.

(ii) **Wilful defaulter**
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authority.

(iii) **Undrawn committed borrowing facility**
The Company has availed fund based working capital limits amounting to Rs. 5000.00 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 3,500.00 lakhs) from banks. An amount of Rs. 5000.00 Lakhs remains undrawn as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 3,500.00 Lakhs).

(iv) Term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

The Company has been sanctioned working capital limit in excess of Rs. 500.00 lakhs in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security or current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks were in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

In respect of previous year

Quarter ending	Amount as per books of account (A)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement (B)	Discrepancies (A-B)	Reason for material discrepancies
Inventory				The quarterly statements filed with banks within stipulated time were provisional, based on the unaudited books of accounts which did not include the adjustment recorded by the Company at the time of preparation/finalisation of financial statements.
June 30, 2023	2,842.40	2,691.44	150.96	
September 30, 2023	3,612.83	3,617.66	(4.83)	
December 31, 2023	3,456.93	3,300.18	156.75	
March 31, 2024	3,061.57	3,012.39	49.18	
Trade Receivables				
June 30, 2023	17,799.93	17,025.74	774.19	
September 30, 2023	20,910.39	20,202.91	707.48	
December 31, 2023	23,122.80	22,977.29	145.51	
March 31, 2024	21,969.67	22,754.98	(785.31)	

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19 Lease Liabilities

(i) Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-Current		
Lease Liabilities	4,578.81	4,785.43
Total (A)	**4,578.81**	**4,785.43**
Current		
Lease Liabilities	1,025.28	781.73
Total (B)	**1,025.28**	**781.73**
Total (A+B)	**5,604.09**	**5,567.16**

(ii) Where the Company is lessee

The Company has taken office buildings, factory sheds, on lease for a tenure of 2 to 10 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The leases are renewable on mutually agreeable terms. At the expiry of the lease term, either party has an option to terminate the agreement or extend the term by giving notice in writing. The Company also has certain leases of buildings, computers and others with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The following is the carrying value of lease liability and movement thereof:

	Leasehold premises	Total
Cost as on April 01, 2023	3,456.50	3,456.50
Additions	2,811.94	2,811.94
Finance cost accrued during the year	415.23	415.23
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,116.51)	(1,116.51)
As at March 31, 2024	**5,567.16**	**5,567.16**
Additions	935.17	935.17
Finance cost accrued during the year	526.20	526.20
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,424.44)	(1,424.44)
As at March 31, 2025	**5,604.09**	**5,604.09**
Current	1,025.28	1,025.28
Non-Current	4,578.81	4,578.81
As at March 31, 2024	**5,567.16**	**5,567.16**
Current	781.73	781.73
Non-Current	4,785.43	4,785.43

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

(iv) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense of Right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	1,059.37	885.80
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 29)	526.20	415.23
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	198.94	83.33
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**1,784.51**	**1,384.36**

(v) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 1424.44 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 Rs. 1116.51 lakhs).

(vi) 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 by both the Company and the lessor. The Company recognises lease liability based on its intention to hold the asset for the whole lease period.

(vii) There are no leases having variable lease payments.

(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.

(ix) Refer note 42C for maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cashflows in respect of lease recognised under Ind AS 116.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

20 (a) Employee Benefit Obligations

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 37)	237.17	252.11
Provision for long term incentive plan	133.41	-
Total (A)	**370.58**	**252.11**
Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 37)	184.34	65.39
Provision for compensated absences	546.72	465.22
Total (B)	**731.06**	**530.61**
Total (A + B)	**1,101.64**	**782.72**

20 (b) Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for decommissioning liability	298.75	271.51
Total	**298.75**	**271.51**

Provision for decommissioning liability

A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs associated with the property taken on lease by the Company. The Company is committed to restore the site as a result of the conclusion of manufacturing activities. The timing of cash outflows in respect of such provision cannot be reasonably determined.

	Provision for decommissioning liability	Total
As at April 1, 2023	249.09	249.09
Unwinding of discount (refer note 29)	22.42	22.42
As at March 31, 2024	**271.51**	**271.51**
Unwinding of discount (refer note 29)	27.24	27.24
As at March 31, 2025	**298.75**	**298.75**

21 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note (a) below)	1,303.62	1,367.95
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	27,462.26	14,688.84
Total	**28,765.88**	**16,056.79**
Trade Payables to related parties (refer note 36)	1,256.93	384.54
Trade Payables to others	27,508.95	15,672.25
Total	**28,765.88**	**16,056.79**

Terms and conditions trade payables:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90 day terms. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 42B.

For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 36.

a) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended March 31, 2025 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	1,303.62	1,367.95
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	1,303.62	1,133.94
Interest due on above (refer note 22)	238.41	234.01
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	4.40	20.16
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	238.41	234.01

In respect of total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises beyond the period of 45 days from the due date and also as mentioned in the form MSME-1 filed by the Company with Registrar of Companies, there has been delay in payment to these MSME vendors due to non-submission of requisite documents by the respective vendors, which has been acknowledged by the vendors. Hence, the Company has been unable to process their payments and the delay is not attributable to the Company.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

b) Trade payable ageing schedule:
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
		Not Due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1,050.35	248.97	2.15	1.05	1.10	1,303.62
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,960.64	14,027.09	8,884.55	531.41	32.78	25.79	27,462.26
(iii) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,960.64**	**15,077.44**	**9,133.52**	**533.56**	**33.83**	**26.89**	**28,765.88**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
		Not Due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1,227.46	130.40	8.83	0.39	0.87	1,367.95
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,462.52	10,599.50	1,375.77	174.28	27.94	48.83	14,688.84
(iii) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,462.52**	**11,826.96**	**1,506.17**	**183.11**	**28.33**	**49.70**	**16,056.79**

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22 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Payables for property, plant and equipment	1,663.67	1,257.41
Employee related payables*	1,802.68	1,037.31
Unsecured deposits from others	4.21	-
Interest payable to micro and small enterprises	238.41	-
Interest accrued but not due**	85.97	12.33
Total	**3,794.94**	**2,307.05**

* includes payable to director amounting to Rs. 419.07 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs. 425.28 lakhs) (refer note 36).

** includes amount payable to related party amounting to Rs. 3.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 1.95 Lakhs) (refer note 36).

Breakup of financial liabilities at amortized cost:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings (refer note 18)	21,224.13	26,333.33
Lease liabilities (refer note 19)	5,604.09	5,567.16
Trade payables (refer note 21)	28,765.88	16,056.79
Other financial liabilities (refer note 22)	3,794.94	2,307.05
Total	**59,389.04**	**50,264.33**

23 Other liabilities

Details of other liabilities	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Advances from customers (Contract liabilities)	9,741.25	11,070.29
Deferred income on tooling	-	750.89
Statutory dues payable	1,059.13	351.31
Liability towards Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer note 31b)	97.27	-
Total	**10,897.65**	**12,172.49**

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

24 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from Contract with Customers		
Sale of products (A)	1,03,197.86	83,083.16
Sale of services (B)	2,850.98	1,536.50
Other operating revenue		
Tool development	15,353.54	3,488.59
Export incentives	37.02	85.37
Scrap sale	373.38	365.30
Total other operating revenue (C)	**15,763.94**	**3,939.26**
Revenue from operations (A + B + C)	**1,21,812.78**	**88,558.92**

24.1 Contract Balances

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables (refer note 12)	35,756.00	21,969.67
Contract liabilities (refer note 23)	9,741.25	11,821.18
Contract assets (refer note 7(b))	-	1,310.87

24.2 Movement in Contract Asset

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Contract assets at the beginning of the year	**1,310.87**	**2,649.55**
Accrued during the year	-	2,102.77
Billed during the year	(1,310.87)	(3,441.45)
Contract asset at the end of the year	**-**	**1,310.87**

24.3 Movement in Contract Liability

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	**11,821.18**	**4,423.80**
Amount received against contract liability during the year	9,741.25	11,821.18
Performance obligations satisfied in current year	(11,821.18)	(4,423.80)
Contract liability at the end of the year	**9,741.25**	**11,821.18**

24.4 Timing of revenue recognition

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,18,961.80	87,022.42
Services transferred at a point in time	2,850.98	1,536.50
	1,21,812.78	**88,558.92**

24.5 Performance obligation

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods to the customer and payment is generally due within 30 to 120 days from delivery.

The performance obligation for services is satisfied over-time as well as at a point in time based on the contractual terms agreed with the customers. Payment is generally due upon completion of service and acceptance of the customer.

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	1,21,812.78	88,558.92
Adjustments	-	-
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**1,21,812.78**	**88,558.92**
Revenue by geographical market		
India	1,20,533.74	85,033.59
Outside India	1,279.04	3,525.33
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**1,21,812.78**	**88,558.92**

25 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income		
- On fixed deposits	132.46	375.54
- Others	88.07	17.60
Profit on sale of current investments (net)	495.22	144.58
Net gain on foreign currency fluctuations	79.14	43.74
Net change in fair value of investment held at fair value through profit and loss	0.31	60.63
Government grant*	142.37	219.96
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	3.09	-
Liability / provisions no longer required written back (net)	40.33	667.13
Miscellaneous income	25.68	68.01
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts	-	10.07
Total	**1,006.67**	**1,607.26**

*Government grants have been received as part of Package Incentive Scheme (PSI) for the purpose of capital investment in designated areas. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

26 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	2,222.27	1,957.16
Add: Purchases	65,951.13	51,299.46
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(2,955.68)	(2,222.27)
Cost of raw material and components consumed (A)	**65,217.72**	**51,034.35**

Cost of moulds consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	5,977.47	2,132.51
Add: Purchases	15,573.69	5,783.57
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(9,445.76)	(5,977.47)
Cost of moulds consumed (B)	**12,105.40**	**1,938.61**
Cost of raw material, components and moulds consumed (A+B)	**77,323.12**	**52,972.96**

27 (Increase) in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening Balance		
- Finished goods	486.69	439.93
- Work-in progress	352.61	290.15
	839.30	**730.08**
Closing Balance		
- Finished goods	570.44	486.69
- Work-in progress	2,171.17	352.61
	2,741.61	**839.30**
(Increase) in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
- Finished goods	(83.75)	(46.76)
- Work-in progress	(1,818.56)	(62.46)
(Increase) in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**(1,902.31)**	**(109.22)**

28 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	15,555.08	11,742.68
Contributions to provident and other funds	506.04	328.81
Gratuity expense (refer note 37)	150.00	136.88
Staff welfare expense	1,735.31	513.91
Total	**17,946.43**	**12,722.28**

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.

29 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on term loans	2,287.05	2,709.22
Interest on working capital loan	17.45	5.66
Interest on delayed payment of dues of micro and small enterprises	2.62	20.16
Interest on debentures	2.18	2.06
Interest on lease liability (refer note 19)	526.20	415.23
Unwinding of discount of decommissioning liability (refer note 20b)	27.24	22.42
Interest paid to others	103.54	11.05
Total	**2,966.28**	**3,185.80**

30 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)	2,879.19	3,253.36
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 4)	2,170.41	2,058.53
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	1,059.37	885.80
Total	**6,108.97**	**6,197.69**

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

31 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Consumption of stores and spares	463.75	535.14
Power and fuel	1,650.25	1,370.92
Rent	198.94	83.33
Rates and taxes	28.73	7.70
Insurance	93.03	96.79
Repairs and maintenance:		
Plant and machinery	1,026.02	813.54
Building	141.40	113.48
Others	1.74	34.94
Travelling and Conveyance	640.76	523.24
Legal and professional fees	538.20	476.69
Payment to auditor (refer note 31(a) below)	27.82	26.88
Impairment allowance for trade receivables	55.37	-
Bad debts/advances written off	12.72	0.37
Freight and forwarding charges	1,434.01	1,637.85
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 31(b) below)	127.12	73.66
Software expenses	601.61	439.51
Prototype expenses	485.77	335.12
Bank charges	7.96	26.34
Director's sitting fees	3.30	4.40
Loss on sale of property plant and equipments (net)	-	5.70
Miscellaneous expenses	803.49	411.71
Total	**8,341.99**	**7,017.31**

31(a) Payment to Auditor

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
As Auditor:		
Statutory Audit Fee	19.00	25.00
Limited review	6.00	-
In other Capacity:		
Other services (certification fees)	1.02	-
Reimbursement of expenses	1.80	1.88
Total	**27.82**	**26.88**

31(b) Details of CSR expenditure:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
i. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	121.32	73.66
ii. Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	127.12	73.66
iii. Amount spent during the year		
(a) Construction / acquisition of any asset	24.05	23.04
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	-	16.45
iv. Amount spent during the year related to previous year		
(a) Construction / acquisition of any asset	34.17	-
v. Amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	97.27	34.17

Nature of CSR activities : Promoting education, rural development projects and ensuring environmental sustainability etc.

March 31, 2025

In case of Section 135(6) (ongoing project)						
Opening balance		Amount required	Amount spent during the year		Closing balance	
With Company	In separate CSR unspent account*	to be spent during the year	From Company's Bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With Company	In separate CSR unspent account*
-	34.17	121.32	24.05	34.17	-	97.27

In case of Section 135(6) (ongoing project)						
Opening balance		Amount required	Amount spent during the year		Closing balance	
With Company*	In separate CSR unspent account	to be spent during the year	From Company's Bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With Company	In separate CSR unspent account*
-	-	73.66	39.49	0	-	34.17

*Subsequent to year end, the entire unspent amount has been transferred to the separate bank account opened for CSR purpose as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013
*Reason for shortfall: All the projects are ongoing and are in process. The same will be completed in due course

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

32 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	35.60	24.48
Deferred tax thereon	(8.96)	(6.42)
	26.64	**18.06**

33 Earnings per share (EPS)

a) Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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.

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	**8,859.99**	**6,082.39**
Weighted average number of equity shares (face value of Rs. 10 each) for the calculation of Basic EPS*	**11,38,666**	**8,58,655**
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS:		
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,08,459	8,54,000
Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	4,655
Weighted average number of 16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares**	1,30,207	-
	11,38,666	**8,58,655**
Weighted average number of equity shares (face value of Rs. 10 each) for the calculation of Diluted EPS*	**21,92,38,666**	**20,61,92,168**
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for basic earnings	8,859.99	6,082.39
Interest on debentures	2.18	2.06
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for the effect of dilution	**8,862.17**	**6,084.45**
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS:		
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,08,459	8,58,655
Weighted average number of 16.75% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares	1,30,207	3,924
Weighted average number of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures	21,81,00,000	20,53,29,589
	21,92,38,666	**20,61,92,168**

The following table shows the computation of Basic and Diluted EPS:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Basic earnings per share (face value Rs. 10 per share) (March 31, 2024 Rs. 10 per share) (Rs.)	778.10	708.36
Diluted earnings per share (face value Rs. 10 per share) (March 31,2024 Rs. 10 per share) (Rs.)	4.04	2.95

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in share transactions during the previous year.

**Basic EPS includes effect of mandatorily convertible instruments in line with para 23 of IND AS 33 Earnings per share.

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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34 Contingent liabilities and commitments

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	**Contingent liabilities:**		
	In respect of assessment year 2013-14 to 2015-16, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2020-21 and 2021-22, the Company has received assessment order under Section 143(3) of the Income tax Act, 1961 (the "Act"), demanding a total adjustment of Rs. 1,560.54 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,560.54 Lakhs) of which tax impact is Rs. 560.70 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 560.70 Lakhs) on account of transfer pricing and other disallowance matters under the Act. The Company has filed appeal with the respective appellate authority.#	560.70	560.70
	In respect of assessment year 2023-24, the Company has received assessment order under Section 143(3) of the Income tax Act, 1961 (the "Act"), demanding a total adjustment of Rs. 2,665.50 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil) of which tax impact is Rs. 670.85 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil) on account of disallowance of depreciation on intangible assets under the Act after adjusting prior period losses. The Company has filed appeal with the respective appellate authority.#	670.85	-
	In respect of assessment year 2024-25, the Company has received intimation under Section 143(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961 (the "Act"), demanding a total tax (including interest) of Rs. 1,952.88 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil) on account of credit not given by the department for advance tax and Tax deducted at source. The Company has filed appeal with the respective appellate authority.	1,952.88	-
	In respect of financial year 2013-14, the Company has received assessment order under Section 24(1) of the MVAT Act, 2002 (the "Act"), demanding additional tax of Rs.22.33 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 22.33 Lakhs) on account of incorrect consideration of TDS amount. The Company has filed appeal with the respective appellate authority.	22.33	22.33
	Based on legal experts, management is of view that the Company has good case on merits and there is no amount which is expected to paid against the above demands and hence considered as contingencies.		
(b)	**Commitments:**		
	Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	1,789.85	3,493.21

#The above amounts exclude the effects of similar disallowances, if any, in subsequent periods that are pending assessment.

The Company has issued various guarantees for performance to its customers. The management has considered the probability for outflow of the same to be remote and accordingly no amount has been disclosed here.

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35 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.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:
- Capital management Note 39
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note 42
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes 37 and 42

a) 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 recognized in the financial statements:

1. Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

2. 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.

b) 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 standalone 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.

1. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) 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 Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years as approved by the Management 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 terminal growth rate used. 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.

2. Defined benefit plans - gratuity

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation 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. The parameter which is most subjected to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in note 37.

3. Impairment of financial assets

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

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine ECL impairment 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 historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates a default rate of total revenue for trade receivables and contract revenue for contract assets. The Company follows provisioning norms based on ageing of receivables to estimate the impairment allowance under ECL.

4. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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7. Lease incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore its Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) is used 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.

8. Provision for decommissioning

As part of the identification and measurement of assets and liabilities for the acquisition of right of use assets, the Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with a building owned by lessor. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site in order to remediate the environmental damage caused and the expected timing of those costs. In estimating the expected cost, the Company takes into account changes in environmental legislation and regulations that may impact the process for dismantling and removing the plant. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 March 2025 was Rs. 298.75 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs. 271.51 lakhs)

36 Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Relationship	Name of Related Parties
Holding Company	Lumax Auto Technologies Limited
Enterprise with significant influence over the Company	IAC Holdings Lux SARL
Entities under common control (entities which exercise significant influence over the company)	International Automotive Components Group North America, Inc.
	International Automotive Components Group GmbH, Germany
	IAC Group Sweden AB
	IAC APM Automotive Systems Limited, Thailand
	IAC Shanghai Management Co. Limited
	IAC Canada Admin ULC
	International Automotive Components Group Limited (U.K.)
	International Automotive Components (Wauseon)
	IAC International Services Private Limited
	IAC Group Scunthorpe, E
	IAC Group (Slovakia) S.R
	IAC Group S.R.O.
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel and/or their relatives	Lumax Tours & Travels Limited
	Lumax Industries Limited
Fellow subsidiary company	Lumax Management Services Private Limited
Key management personnel	Mr. Deepak Jain, Chairman (w.e.f. March 20,2024)
	Mr. Anmol Jain, Director
	Mr. Vikas Marwah, Director (till March 20,2024)
	Mr. Sunil Shantaram Koparkar, Managing Director
	Ms. Iwona Niec Villaire, Director (w.e.f. March 20,2024)
	Mr. Kevin Willian Baird, Director (w.e.f. March 20,2024)
	Mr. Arun Kumar Malhotra, Independent Director (w.e.f. March 20,2024)
	Mr. Sanjay Mehta, Director
	Mr. Swaran Prakash Sehgal, Independent Director (w.e.f. March 20,2024)
	Mr. Abhinav Gera, Director (w.e.f March 20, 2024 till September 17,2024)
	Mr. Chandan Kshirsagar, Manager - Company Secretary (w.e.f. March 20,2024)

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited

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IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

a) The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year

Particulars	Holding Company / enterprise with significant influence over the Company		Fellow subsidiary / enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel and/or their relatives		Entities under common control (entities which exercise significant influence over the company)		Key management personnel		Total	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Offshore engineering & other services										
International Automotive Components Group North America, Inc.	-	-	-	-	173.93	269.78	-	-	173.93	269.78
International Automotive Components Group GmbH, Germany	-	-	-	-	53.15	201.40	-	-	53.15	201.40
IAC Group Sweden AB	-	-	-	-	-	9.45	-	-	-	9.45
International Automotive Components Group Limited (U.K.)	-	-	-	-	46.33	17.33	-	-	46.33	17.33
IAC Group Scunthorpe, E	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20	-
Total	-	-	-	-	**275.61**	**497.96**	-	-	**275.61**	**497.96**
Sale of products										
IAC APM Automotive Systems Limited, Thailand	-	-	-	-	200.98	154.15	-	-	200.98	154.15
IAC Group Scunthorpe, E	-	-	-	-	66.22	368.13	-	-	66.22	368.13
IAC Group (Slovakia) S.R	-	-	-	-	-	565.66	-	-	-	565.66
IAC Group S.R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	223.91	-	-	-	223.91
International Automotive Components Group Limited (U.K.)	-	-	-	-	217.32	338.30	-	-	217.32	338.30
Total	-	-	-	-	**484.53**	**1,650.15**	-	-	**484.53**	**1,650.15**
Tool development revenue (inclusive of taxes)										
International Automotive Components Group GmbH, Germany	-	-	-	-	894.07	1,875.17	-	-	894.07	1,875.17
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited.	-	460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460.00
Total	-	**460.00**	-	-	**894.07**	**1,875.17**	-	-	**894.07**	**2,335.17**
Purchase of materials										
IAC Group (Slovakia) S.R	-	-	-	-	4.60	-	-	-	4.60	-
Total	-	-	-	-	**4.60**	-	-	-	**4.60**	-
Rent expense (exclusive of taxes)										
Lumax Industries Limited	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	0.39
Total	-	-	-	**0.39**	-	-	-	-	-	**0.39**
Debenture issue										
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	-	3,310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,310.00
Total	-	**3,310.00**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,310.00**
Interest expense on debentures										
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	2.18	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.18	2.06
Total	**2.18**	**2.06**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.18**	**2.06**
Software expenses (exclusive of taxes)										
International Automotive Components Group North America, Inc	-	-	-	-	328.54	324.70	-	-	328.54	324.70
IAC International Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	-	1.35	-
Lumax Management Services Private Limited	-	-	60.84	-	-	-	-	-	60.84	-
Total	-	-	**60.84**	-	**329.89**	**324.70**	-	-	**390.73**	**324.70**
Purchase of assets (exclusive of taxes)										
Lumax Management Services Private Limited	-	-	250.00	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	-
Total	-	-	**250.00**	-	-	-	-	-	**250.00**	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid (inclusive of taxes)										
Lumax Tours & Travels Limited	-	-	196.39	60.53	-	-	-	-	196.39	60.53
IAC Canada Admin ULC.	-	-	0.54	19.25	-	-	-	-	0.54	19.25
Total	-	-	**196.93**	**79.79**	-	-	-	-	**196.93**	**79.79**
Directors sitting fees										
Mr. Swaran Prakash Sehgal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	2.30	1.80	2.30
Mr. Arun Kumar Malhotra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	2.10	1.50	2.10
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.30**	**4.40**	**3.30**	**4.40**
Managerial Remuneration*										
Mr. Sunil Shantaram Koparkar**/***	-	-	-	-	-	-	974.03	746.31	974.03	746.31
Mr. Chandan Kshirsagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.80	23.56	23.80	23.56
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**997.83**	**769.87**	**997.83**	**769.87**

*Does not include provision toward gratuity and compensated absences for all key managerial personnel as such provision are for Company as a whole.
**includes Rs 532.73 lakhs (March 31, 2024: 301.20 Rs lakhs) paid/payable to IAC Canada Admin ULC.
***For the purpose of managerial remuneration, bonus has been considered on accrual basis.

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited ★

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

b) Details of balances outstanding at year end:

Particulars	Holding Company / enterprise with significant influence over the Company		Fellow subsidiary / enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel and/or their relatives		Entities under common control (entities which exercise significant influence over the company)		Key management personnel		Total	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables										
International Automotive Components Group North America, Inc.	-	-	-	-	12.91	12.38	-	-	12.91	12.38
International Automotive Components Group GmbH, Germany	-	-	-	-	134.77	261.60	-	-	134.77	261.60
International Automotive Components Group AB	-	-	-	-	-	9.26	-	-	-	9.26
IAC APM Automotive Systems Limited, Thailand	-	-	-	-	27.94	25.74	-	-	27.94	25.74
IAC Group Scunthorpe, E	-	-	-	-	-	460.35	-	-	-	460.35
IAC Group (Slovakia) S.R	-	-	-	-	604.92	584.77	-	-	604.92	584.77
International Automotive Components Group Limited (U.K.)	-	-	-	-	-	111.07	-	-	-	111.07
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	-	460.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460.00
Total	-	460.00	-	-	780.53	1,465.17	-	-	780.53	1,925.17
Advances to suppliers										
Lumax Management Services Private Limited	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
Total	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Debentures										
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	21,810.00	21,810.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,810.00	21,810.00
Total	21,810.00	21,810.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,810.00	21,810.00
Interest payable										
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	3.92	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.92	1.95
Total	3.92	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.92	1.95
Contract Asset (Unbilled revenue)										
International Automotive Components Group North America, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	4.65	-	-	-	4.65
Total	-	-	-	-	-	4.65	-	-	-	4.65
Trade payables										
International Automotive Components Group North America, Inc.	-	-	-	-	489.20	155.77	-	-	489.20	155.77
IAC Canada Admin ULC.	-	-	-	-	714.05	205.96	-	-	714.05	205.96
International Automotive Components (Wauseon)	-	-	-	-	9.72	10.64	-	-	9.72	10.64
IAC Group (Slovakia) S.R	-	-	-	-	4.60	-	-	-	4.60	-
Lumax Tours & Travels Limited	-	-	37.76	11.78	-	-	-	-	37.76	11.78
Lumax Industries Limited	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	0.39
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-
IAC International Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	-	-	1.47	0.39
Total	0.13	-	37.76	12.17	1,219.04	372.37	-	-	1,256.93	384.54
Employee related payables*										
Mr. Sunil Shantaram Koparkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	419.07	425.28	419.07	425.28
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	419.07	425.28	419.07	425.28
Guarantee received for outstanding loan										
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00
Total	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00

Terms and conditions of related party transactions

The above said transactions 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 except OCR debentures issued to Holding Company in previous year. For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2024: 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.

* Gratuity, incentive and leave benefits which are actuarially determined on overall basis are not separately disclosed

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

37 Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

(a) Defined Contribution Plans

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Contributions to provident and other funds	506.04	328.81

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (funded). The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

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. The fund has the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, wherein the scheme is funded with insurance companies in the form of qualifying insurance policies.

I Changes in the net benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows :

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
April 1, 2023	**797.80**	**(527.31)**	**270.49**
Current service cost	119.76	-	119.76
Interest expense/(income)	55.48	(38.36)	17.12
Total amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**175.24**	**(38.36)**	**136.88**
Experience adjustments	(40.98)	-	**(40.98)**
Actuarial loss from change in financial assumptions	18.10	(1.60)	16.50
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(22.88)**	**(1.60)**	**(24.48)**
Employer contributions	-	(65.39)	(65.39)
Benefits paid	(54.45)	54.45	-
March 31, 2024	**895.71**	**(578.21)**	**317.50**
Current service cost	128.14	-	128.14
Interest expense/(income)	59.63	(37.77)	21.86
Total amount recognised in Profit or Loss	**187.77**	**(37.77)**	**150.00**
Experience adjustments	13.73	(5.57)	8.16
Actuarial gain from change in financial assumptions	22.80	1.08	23.88
Demographic adjustments	(67.63)	-	(67.63)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(31.10)**	**(4.49)**	**(35.60)**
Employer contributions	-	(10.41)	(10.41)
Benefits paid	(87.73)	87.73	-
March 31, 2025	**964.65**	**(543.14)**	**421.51**

II The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	964.65	895.71
Fair value of plan assets	(543.14)	(578.21)
Net Liability	**421.51**	**317.50**
Current	**184.34**	**65.39**
Non-current	**237.17**	**252.11**

III Significant assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows :

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Economic Assumptions		
1. Discount rate	6.60%	7.00%
2. Rate of increase in compensation levels	9.50%	9.50%
3. Rate of return on plan assets	7.00%	7.20%
Demographic Assumptions		
1. Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	24.83	24.61
2. Retirement Age (years)	60	60
3. Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate	
Withdrawal Rate - Staff		
1. Upto 39 years	15%	15%
2. Ages from 40-49 years	15%	10%
3. Above 49 years	15%	5%
Withdrawal Rate - Operators		
1. Upto 39 years	15%	3%
2. Ages from 40-49 years	15%	2%
3. Above 49 years	15%	1%

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(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

IV Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of defined obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in discount rate	(55.22)	(84.75)
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in discount rate	61.57	100.40
Salary escalation rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	43.82	83.26
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(41.16)	(74.10)
Withdrawal rate		
Effect on DBO due to 1% increase in withdrawal rate	(6.02)	(14.03)
Effect on DBO due to 1% decrease in withdrawal rate	6.61	15.83

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of defined benefit obligation calculated with the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.
The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous periods.

The following are the expected cash flows/contribution to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within next 12 months	117.68	65.38
Between 2-5 years	576.58	355.83
Beyond 5 years	910.71	693.98
Total	**1,604.97**	**1,115.19**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8.12 years (March 31, 2024: 9 years)

V The major categories of plan assets are as follows (as a % of total plan assets) :

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investments with Insurer	100%	100%

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

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions. It has been assumed to be Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate (IALM ult).

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

38 Transfer pricing

The Company has established a system of maintenance of information and documents as required by transfer pricing legislation under section 92E-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management based upon the above- mentioned system is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length. Accordingly, the Company's Management believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

39 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares and convertible debentures, 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 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. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Borrowings* (Refer note 18)	21,224.13	26,333.33
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13)	(5,128.63)	(615.23)
Net debt (A)	**16,095.50**	**25,718.10**
Equity share capital	100.85	100.85
Preference share capital	13.02	13.02
Other equity	48,512.80	39,626.17
Total equity (B)	**48,626.67**	**39,740.04**
Capital and net debt (C) = (A + B)	**64,722.17**	**65,458.14**
Gearing ratio (%) (A) / (C)	24.87%	39.29%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

40 Fair values

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

(i) Fair value of financial assets

Details of financial assets carried at:

	Carrying values		Fair values	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Long term investments (valued at fair value through Profit & loss)	15.09	-	15.09	-
Short term investments (valued at fair value through Profit & loss)	2,000.21	6,960.28	2,000.21	6,960.28
Financial Instruments where carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:				
Loans	7.85		7.85	
Trade receivables	35,756.00	21,969.67	35,756.00	21,969.67
Cash and cash equivalents	5,128.63	615.23	5,128.63	615.23
Other bank balances	523.54	337.76	523.54	337.76
Other financial assets	1,944.39	6,227.06	1,944.39	6,227.06
Total	**45,375.71**	**36,110.00**	**45,375.71**	**36,110.00**

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial instruments where carrying amount that are reasonable approximates of fair value:

	Carrying values		Fair values	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings	21,224.13	26,333.33	21,224.13	26,333.33
Trade payables	28,765.88	16,056.79	28,765.88	16,056.79
Other financial liabilities	3,794.94	2,307.05	3,794.94	2,307.05
Total	**53,784.95**	**44,697.17**	**53,784.95**	**44,697.17**

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

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

41 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 assets and liabilities.

(a) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at March 31, 2025

	Date of Valuation	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Borrowings	March 31, 2025	21,224.13	-	-	21,224.13
Trade payables	March 31, 2025	28,765.88	-	-	28,765.88
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2025	3,794.94	-	-	3,794.94
Total		**53,784.95**	**-**	**-**	**53,784.95**

(b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2025

	Date of Valuation	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value					
Unquoted long term investments (at fair value through Profit & loss "FVTPL")	March 31, 2025	15.09	-	15.09	-
Unquoted short term investments (at fair value through Profit & loss "FVTPL")	March 31, 2025	2,000.21	-	2,000.21	-
Assets measured at amortised cost					
Loans	March 31, 2025	7.85	-	-	7.85
Trade receivables	March 31, 2025	35,756.00	-	-	35,756.00
Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2025	5,128.63	-	-	5,128.63
Other bank balances	March 31, 2025	523.54	-	-	523.54
Other financial assets	March 31, 2025	1,944.39	-	-	1,944.39
Total		**45,375.71**	**-**	**2,015.30**	**43,360.41**

(c) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at March 31, 2024

	Date of Valuation	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Borrowings	March 31, 2024	26,333.33	-	-	26,333.33
Trade payables	March 31, 2024	16,056.79	-	-	16,056.79
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2024	2,307.05	-	-	2,307.05
Total		**44,697.17**	**-**	**-**	**44,697.17**

(d) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31,2024

	Date of Valuation	Total (Carrying value)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value					
Unquoted short term investments (at fair value through Profit & loss "FVTPL")	March 31, 2024	6,960.28	-	6,960.28	-
Assets measured at amortised cost					
Trade receivables	March 31, 2024	21,969.67	-	-	21,969.67
Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2024	615.23	-	-	615.23
Other bank balance	March 31, 2024	337.76	-	-	337.76
Other financial assets	March 31, 2024	6,227.06	-	-	6,227.06
Total		**36,110.00**	**-**	**6,960.28**	**29,149.72**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 & 2 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

42 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables, borrowings, security deposits 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, investments, cash and cash equivalents, 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 senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior 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 senior 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 price risk. Financial instrument effected by market risk include loans and borrowings, and deposits.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:
The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

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's interest bearing financial liabilities includes borrowings with variable interest rates.

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

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate fluctuations. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Variable rate borrowing	21,224.13	26,333.33
Total borrowings	21,224.13	26,333.33

Sensitivity

Profit or loss and equity is sensitive to higher/ (lower) interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest sensitivity		
Increase by 1%	212.24	263.33
Decrease by 1%	(212.24)	(263.33)

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.

Exposure gain/(loss)	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Change +5%	Change -5%	Change +5%	Change -5%
Trade Payables and Payables for property, plant and equipment	(96.45)	96.45	(27.04)	27.04
Trade receivables	49.35	(49.35)	78.49	(78.49)
Bank Balances	9.19	(9.19)	3.19	(3.19)

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 financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by 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. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of financial assets (trade receivable). The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low as its majority of customers are located and being operated in India.

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 bad debts. Hence, no adjustment has been made on account of Expected Credit Loss (ECL).

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

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:

March 31, 2025	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying value
Borrowings	-	7,500.00	13,750.00	-	**21,250.00**	**21,224.13**
Trade and other payables	-	28,765.88	-	-	**28,765.88**	**28,765.88**
Other financial liabilities	-	3,794.94	-	-	**3,794.94**	**3,794.94**
Lease liabilities	-	1,504.26	4,804.36	915.78	**7,224.41**	**5,604.09**
Total	**-**	**41,565.08**	**18,554.36**	**915.78**	**61,035.23**	**59,389.04**

March 31, 2024	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying value
Borrowings	-	5,444.44	20,888.89	-	**26,333.33**	**26,333.33**
Trade and other payables	-	16,056.79	-	-	**16,056.79**	**16,056.79**
Other financial liabilities	-	2,307.05	-	-	**2,307.05**	**2,307.05**
Lease liabilities	-	1,272.85	4,846.94	1,374.54	**7,494.32**	**5,567.16**
Total	**-**	**25,081.13**	**25,735.83**	**1,374.54**	**52,191.49**	**50,264.33**

43 The remuneration paid / payable to Managing Director for the year ended on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 summarized in the below table, is in excess of the limit prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, and is subject to approval of the shareholders, which the Company has obtained in the Annual General Meeting, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.

Name	Designation	Period	Eligible remuneration	Remuneration paid/payable	Excess remuneration paid/payable	Remarks
Mr. Sunil Shantaram Koparkar	Managing Director	For the year ended on March 31, 2025	650.43	974.03	323.60	Note-I
		For the year ended on March 31, 2024	423.93	746.31	322.37	Note-II

Note-I : The Company is in the process of obtaining approval from it's shareholders in the extraordinary meeting of shareholders dated April 30, 2024. This will be further approved in forthcoming Annual general meeting in 2025.

Note-II : The Company has obtained approval from it's shareholders in their Annual General Meeting dated September 18, 2024.

44 The management has analysed that no significant warranty claim is received by the Company in earlier years against the goods manufactured by the Company and further, the seller of traded goods warrants the Company that products will be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service and agrees to replace any defective parts under the conditions of standard warranty accompanying the products. Therefore, the Company has not made any provision for warranties and claims in its books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2025.

45 **Events after reporting period**

Subsequent to year end, on 22nd May 2025, Holding Company (i.e. Lumax Auto Technologies Limited) has acquired the remaining 25% stake in the Company from IAC Holdings Lux SARL. Pursuant to this transaction, the Company has become wholly-owned subsidiary of Lumax Auto Technologies Limited.

46 The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. manufacturing of automotive components, accordingly there are no additional disclosures to be furnished in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" with respect to single reportable segment. Further, the operations of the Company is domiciled in India and therefore there are no reportable geographical segment.

Revenue from operations includes Rs. 95,424.62 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs. 64,859.71 lakhs) arising from product supplied/services provided to one customer.

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURUGRAM

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

47 **Ratios Analysis**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Change	Reasons for variance (> +/- 25%)
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.23	1.32	-7.16%	-
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt (including lease liabilities)	Shareholder's Equity	0.55	0.80	-31.27%	There is an improvement in profitability due to higher volumes, along with reduction in the debt on account of repayment
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations Interest & other adjustments like gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, etc	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.43	3.26	-86.72%	There is an improvement in profitability due to higher volumes, along with reduction in the debt on account of repayment
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net profits after taxes – preference dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.20	0.17	15.46%	-
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	6.18	7.56	-18.22%	-
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales (including tool development)	Average Trade Receivables	4.22	4.44	-4.91%	-
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	3.64	3.71	-1.95%	-
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	9.92	7.31	35.75%	Increase in overall revenue owing to new product launches and tooling programs.
(i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.07	0.07	5.90%	-
(j) Return on Capital employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Total Capital employed (Tangible net worth + Debt (including lease liabilities) + Deferred tax liability	0.30	0.25	16.53%	-
(k) Return on investment (ROI)	Profit on sale of current investments	Investments	0.25	0.07	240%	Investments in mutual funds is commenced from September 2024. Increase in current year pertains to full year impact of the investments in mutual funds

48 **Disclosure required under section 186(4) of The Companies Act 2013**

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Secured/ unsecured	Opening balance as at April 01, 2024	Loans given	Loans received back	Closing balance as at March 31 ,2025
Marble City India Limited	9.75%	Secured	-	2,800.00	2,800.00	-

Loan has been utilized by the loanee for meeting irs working capital requirements.

Details of investment made

Name of the investee	Opening balance as at April 01, 2024	Investment made	Impact of measurement at fair value through profit and loss	Closing balance as at March 31 ,2025
Investment in Huobon Energy 5 Private Limited	-	57.75	42.66	15.09

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited ★

49 The Company has migrated to a new accounting software during the year effective May 01, 2024. The Company has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year effective May 01, 2024 for all relevant transactions recorded in the such accounting software except that audit trail feature is not enabled for application's underlying database and the same is also not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of both accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail in respect of prior years has not been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

50 Amalgamation of IAC International Automotive India Private Limited ("IAC" or "transferor Company") with the Company

On August 28, 2023, the Company had filed the Scheme of Amalgamation and Merger ("Scheme") with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (NCLT) of its subsidiary IAC International Automotive India Private Limited (transferor) with the Company for efficient utilization & synergy of resources. The aforesaid scheme, inter-alia envisaged merger of the transferor into the Company. The Scheme was approved by NCLT on February 16, 2024. Consequent to the amalgamation and merger prescribed by the Scheme, all the assets and liabilities of the transferor were transferred to and vested in the Company with effect from March 10, 2023 ("the Appointed Date"). The amalgamation was accounted under the "pooling of interest" method prescribed under Appendix C of Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, as prescribed by the Scheme. Accordingly all the assets, liabilities, and other reserves of the transferor as on March 10, 2023 were transferred to the Company at fair value as per the Scheme and all assets and liabilities of the transferor company are recorded in the books of transferee company at the carrying value as appearing in consolidated financial statements (CFS) of transferee company including goodwill and except minority interest. As prescribed by the Scheme, The Company issued the shares to the other shareholders of transferrer company as on the Record Date. Hence, 1,54,459 (One Lakh Fifty-Four Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-Nine) equity shares of the face value of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up and 1,30,207 (One Lakh Thirty Thousand Two Hundred and Seven) 16.75% Series A Compulsorily Convertible Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CCPS) having face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up were issued and allotted to the Members (shareholders) of IAC i.e. IACG Holdings Lux SARL.

Pursuant to the Scheme the Company has done following accounting in previous year:

a) The Transferee Company recorded the assets (including Goodwill recognised in CFS of the Company) and liabilities, at the carrying values as appearing in the consolidated financial statements of the Transferor Company.

b) The identity of the reserves of the Transferor Company was preserved and the Transferee Company recorded the reserves of the Transferor Company in the same form and at the carrying amount as appearing in the consolidated financial statements of the Transferor Company.

c) Pursuant to the amalgamation of the Transferor Company with the Transferee Company, inter-company balances, between the Transferee Company and the Transferor Company appearing in the books of the Transferee Company stood cancelled and there were no further obligation in that behalf;

d) The value of all the investments held by the Transferee Company in the Transferor Company stood cancelled pursuant to amalgamation.

e) The consideration transferred by the Transferee Company to the shareholders of the Transferor Company, as prescribed in Scheme, has been recognised in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS;

f) The surplus/deficit, arising after taking the effect of clause (a), clause (b)clause (d) and clause (e), after adjustment of clause (c) has been transferred to Capital Reserve in the financial statements of the Transferee Company.

51 Other Statutory Information:

(i) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(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 have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

(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) or

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

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IAC International Automotive India Pvt. Limited *

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

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

(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.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Per Pranay Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 511764

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
IAC International Automotive India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Lumax Integrated Ventures Private Limited)
CIN: U29302PN1991PTC222154

Deepak Jain	**Sunil S. Koparkar**	**Chandan Kshirsagar**
Chairman and Director	*Managing Director*	*Company Secretary*
DIN: 00004972	DIN: 08348489	
Place: Gurugram, India	Place: Pune, India	Place: Gurugram, India
Date: May 22, 2025	Date: May 22, 2025	Date: May 22, 2025

IAC International Automotive India Private Limited *