

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of Indus Automotives Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Indus Automotives Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2025, and 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements*" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provision 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 opinion.

#### Information other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.



## **Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

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

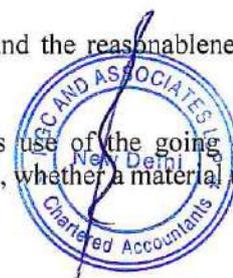
The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, 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.
- 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

#### **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 A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.
  - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls have not been commented upon in this report.  
As the company is a small company/ private company to which exemption notification dated 13, June 2017 is applicable.



(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year.

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the possible impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial Statements;

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

(iii) The company does not have any dues on account of Investor Education and Protection Fund.

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Notes to accounts, during the year no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;

(c) Based on the audit procedures 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

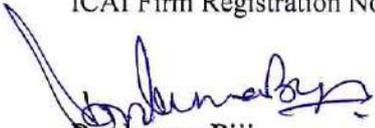


(vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**For N G C & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 033401N/N500351



**Parduman Biji**

Partner

Membership No.: 095023

UDIN: 25095023BMK20Y8552



Place: New Delhi

Date: 27 May 2025



## **ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that:

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- B. The Company does not own any intangible assets. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis our examination of the records of the Company, 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), as disclosed in the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.
- ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedures of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed monthly/quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are in agreement with the books of account, except for few differences on account of Provisions.
- iii. (a) The Company has, during the year, made investments, granted unsecured loans but has not provided security, or given guarantees to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans, guarantees and securities to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are as per the table given below: -



Particulars	Guarantees	Loans	Investments
<i>Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year</i>			
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-
Associates	-	-	-
Others	-	700.00	111.60
<i>Balance outstanding (gross) as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases</i>			
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-
Associates	-	-	-
Others	-	2252.43	742.98

(b) In respect of the aforesaid loans, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted are not prejudicial to the Company's interest, based on the information and explanations provided by the Company.

(c) The borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest on loans where so stipulated unless the arrangement does not contain any such schedule for repayment of principal/interest.

(d) There are no overdue amounts in respect of the loans granted to companies.

(e) According to the information & explanation provided by the Company, there are no overdue amounts in respect of the loans granted to companies. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) No loans or advances were granted that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans, investments, guarantees and security made, as applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to maintain the cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues applicable to it. However, there were few delays in depositing the taxes due, which were later on deposited along with penal/ compensatory interest.



According to the information and explanations provided to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Goods and Service tax, Duty of custom, Duty of excise, Value added tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Goods and Service Tax and Cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except the followings:-

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	PERIOD (A.Y.)	Amount involved (Rs. in Lakh)	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	2018-19	17.06	Commissioner (Appeal), GST & Central Excise, Chhattisgarh

- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans to banks and NBFC's during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Willful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not applied any term loans during the year.
- (d) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.
- (e) The Company has do not hold any in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, therefore, this clause is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has do not hold any in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, therefore, this clause is not applicable.
- x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, no whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- xiv. According to the provisions of section 138 of Companies Act, 2013, Company is not required to appoint an internal auditor. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. The Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has Two CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has neither incurred any cash losses in the financial year nor in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Notes to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial



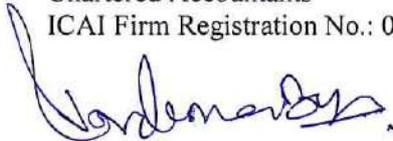
assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. The Company is not required to spent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

*For N G C & Associates LLP*

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 033401N/ N500351



**Parduman Biji**

Partner

Membership No.: 095023

UDIN: 25095023BMKZ046552



Place: New Delhi

Date: 27 May 2025

**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	86.70	89.98
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	742.98	737.10
(ii) Trade receivables			
(iii) Loans	5	1,547.33	2,604.76
(iv) Other financial assets	6	-	6.17
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	7	26.69	30.19
(d) Other Non-Current Asset	8	160.92	160.00
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,564.62</b>	<b>3,628.20</b>
<b>2 Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	9	36.79	41.78
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	94.77	164.59
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	27.88	4.08
(iii) Loans	12	705.10	-
(c) Other current assets	13	40.34	49.93
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>904.88</b>	<b>260.38</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,469.50</b>	<b>3,888.58</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	14	52.50	52.50
(b) Other equity	15	2,059.00	1,992.45
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,111.50</b>	<b>2,044.95</b>
<b>2 Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	568.51	850.34
(b) Provisions	17	9.24	10.74
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>577.75</b>	<b>861.08</b>
<b>3 Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings			
(ii) Trade payable			
Due to micro and small enterprises	18	287.54	330.11
Due to others	18	236.93	296.87
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	24.55	23.43
(b) Other current liabilities	20	210.23	308.94
(c) Provisions	17	21.00	23.19
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>780.25</b>	<b>982.55</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,469.50</b>	<b>3,888.58</b>

**Background & Significant Accounting Policies**

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

1 & 2

As per our report of even date attached

For NGC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 033401NN500351

Parduman Bijl

Partner

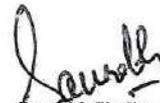
Membership No.: 095023

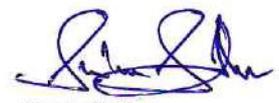
Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Saurabh Sindhu  
Director  
DIN: 02291158

  
Somvir Sindhu  
Director  
DIN: 06680118

**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Statement of profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
<b>Income</b>			
I Revenue from operation	21	141.07	161.38
II Other income	22	182.96	211.65
III Total income (I+II)		<b>324.03</b>	<b>373.03</b>
<b>IV Expenses</b>			
Purchase of stock in trade	23	85.29	106.73
Change in inventory	24	4.99	1.62
Employee benefit expenses	25	60.96	58.00
Finance cost	26	75.76	73.56
Depreciation	3	3.28	3.84
Other expenses	27	13.79	40.15
Total Expenses		<b>244.07</b>	<b>283.90</b>
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		<b>79.96</b>	<b>89.13</b>
VI Tax expense:			
-Current tax		19.59	21.29
-Deferred tax charge/(credit)	7	0.99	1.18
		<b>20.58</b>	<b>22.47</b>
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		<b>59.38</b>	<b>66.66</b>
<b>VIII Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Change in Fair value of equity instruments through OCI		5.88	-
- Net actuarial gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		4.08	1.80
		<b>9.96</b>	<b>1.80</b>
Income tax relating to above items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
		(2.51)	(0.45)
		<b>7.45</b>	<b>1.35</b>
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		<b>66.83</b>	<b>68.01</b>
<b>Earning per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)</b>			
(1) Basic	28	11.31	12.70
(2) Diluted		11.31	12.70

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

As per our report of even date attached

**For NGC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 033401N/N500351

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Parduman Biji**

Partner

Membership No.: 095023

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2025



**Saarabh Sindhu**  
Director  
DIN: 02291158

**Somvir Sindhu**  
Director  
DIN: 06680118

**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

**A. Equity share capital**

(1) For the year ended 31 March 2025

Balance as on 01 April 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the F.Y. 2024-25	Balance as on 31 March 2025
52.50	-	52.50

(2) For the year ended 31 March 2024

Balance as on 01 April 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the F.Y. 2023-24	Balance as on 31 March 2024
52.50	-	52.50

**B. Other equity**

Particulars	Other equity (refer Note 15)	Items of other comprehensive income/(loss)		Total
	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit	Fair valuation of investment in shares	
<b>(1) For the year ended 31 March 2025</b>				
Balance as at 01 April 2024	2,038.51	59.25	(105.31)	1,992.45
Profit/(loss) for the year	59.38	-	-	59.38
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) of the year	-	3.05	4.40	7.45
Less: Adjustment for Advance taxes of earlier year	(0.28)	-	-	(0.28)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>2,097.61</b>	<b>62.30</b>	<b>(100.91)</b>	<b>2,059.00</b>
<b>(2) For the year ended 31 March 2024</b>				
Balance as at 01 April 2023	1,977.72	57.90	(105.31)	1,930.31
Profit/(loss) for the year	66.66	-	-	66.66
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) of the year	-	1.35	-	1.35
Less: Adjustment for Advance taxes of earlier year	(5.87)	-	-	(5.87)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>2,038.51</b>	<b>59.25</b>	<b>(105.31)</b>	<b>1,992.45</b>

**Retained Earnings**

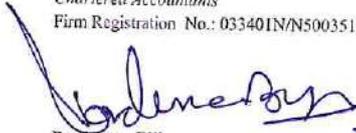
Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the company.

**Other Components of Equity**

Other components of equity consists of remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/ asset, investment valued through other comprehensive income.

As per our report of even date attached  
**For NGC & Associates LLP**  
*Chartered Accountants*  
 Firm Registration No.: 033401N/N500351

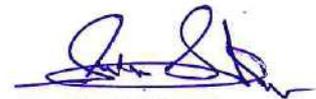
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Parduman Biji  
 Partner  
 Membership No.: 095023  
 Place: New Delhi  
 Date: 27-05-2025




Saurabh Sindhu  
 Director  
 DIN: 02291158



Somvir Sindhu  
 Director  
 DIN: 06680118

**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED****Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025***(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
<b>A) Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	79.96	89.13
<b>Adjustment for :</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	3.28	3.84
Finance cost	75.76	73.56
Provision for gratuity	2.09	2.42
Interest income	(179.73)	(208.78)
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes</b>	<b>(18.64)</b>	<b>(39.83)</b>
<b>Adjustment for :</b>		
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities & other current liability	(97.60)	(53.61)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(102.51)	(57.40)
Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	4.99	1.62
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	69.82	121.45
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non current assets	(0.92)	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	(11.70)	(16.02)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	6.17	1.00
<b>Cash Generated from operations</b>	<b>(150.39)</b>	<b>(42.79)</b>
Taxes paid (net)	(0.28)	(5.87)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(150.67)</b>	<b>(48.66)</b>
<b>B) Cash from investing activities</b>		
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.60
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans	352.33	(163.16)
Interest income	179.73	208.78
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>532.06</b>	<b>46.22</b>
<b>C) Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceed/(Repayment) of long-term and short-term borrowings	(281.83)	66.20
Interest paid	(75.76)	(73.56)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(357.59)</b>	<b>(7.36)</b>
<b>D) Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>23.80</b>	<b>(9.80)</b>
<b>E) Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>13.88</b>
<b>F) Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year</b>	<b>27.88</b>	<b>4.08</b>

**Note:**

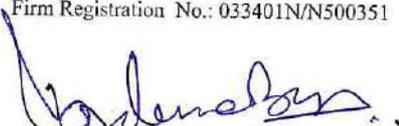
The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with 'Indirect method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 on 'Cash Flow Statements', as specified in the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014.

As per our report of even date attached

**For NGC & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 033401N/N500351

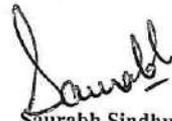

**Parduman Bijji**

Partner

Membership No.: 095023

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2025

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Saurabh Sindhu**

Director

DIN: 02291158


**Somvir Sindhu**

Director

DIN: 06680118

**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakhs), unless otherwise stated)*

**1 Company information**

Indus Automotive Private Limited (the 'Company') is a Domestic Private Limited Company incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 129, Transport Centre, Rohitak Road, Purnabi Bagh, New Delhi-110035, India. The Company is engaged in the business of trading of all types of spare parts, tyres and lubricants.

**2 Significant accounting policies**

**a) Basis for preparation of financial Statements**

**Compliance with Ind AS**

The separate financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

**Historical Cost convention**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and plan assets towards defined benefit plans, which are measured at fair value.

**b) Property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)**

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

**c) Depreciation/ Amortisation**

Assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land are not depreciated.

Other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a written down value basis over its expected useful life (determined by the management based on technical estimates), as follows:

**The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:**

Buildings	30-60 years
Plant & equipment	15-40 years
Furniture & fixtures	5-10 years
Vehicles	6-10 years
Computers and softwares	3-5 years
Office equipments	5 years

Individual items of assets costing upto Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Major inspection and overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from such costs. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

When significant spare parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes in estimates, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

**d) Leases**

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 01 April, 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognised with no impact on retained earnings on the date of initial application (01 April, 2019). Accordingly, previous period information has not been restated.

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116. The Company as a lessee, assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

- the use of an identified asset,
- the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

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

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

**e) Financial Instruments**

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

**Financial assets**

**Initial recognition**

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (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**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**(b) Financial assets measured at fair value**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss.



**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recorded as 'expense' / income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**De-recognition of financial assets**

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

**Equity investments**

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, are measured at fair value. For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present the subsequent fair value changes in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL (fair value through profit and loss) category are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. 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.

**Subsequent measurement**

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

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

**De-recognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Offsetting financial instruments**

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

**0) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial assets and financial liability at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Valuation team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement.

**g) Inventories**

Consumables, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value; cost is computed on first-in-first out basis. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Obsolete, defective, unserviceable and slow/non-moving stocks are duly provided for. Net realisable value is estimated selling price in ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

**h) Cash and cash equivalents**

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in respect lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

- i) **Cash flow**  
Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flow. The cash flows from operating, investing & financing activities of the company are segregated. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.
- ii) **Recognition of income**  
The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of spare parts, tyres and lubricants.  
Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and reduced by any rebates and trade discount allowed.  
The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before income is recognised.  
i. Income is recognised on accrual basis and provision is made for all known losses and liabilities.  
ii. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of rebates and discounts on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer. Sale of goods is recognised net of sales tax, value added tax and GST.  
iii. Revenue from services rendered is recognised on prorate basis in proportion to the stage of completion of the related transaction.  
iv. Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.  
v. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.  
vi. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.
- k) **Employee benefits**  
All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the
- Defined contribution plan**  
The Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme is determined based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employees' salary and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The Company has categorised its Provident Fund, Labour welfare fund and the Employees State Insurance Scheme as a defined contribution plan since it has no further obligations beyond these contributions.
- Defined benefit plan**  
The Company's liability towards gratuity, being a defined benefit plan are accounted for on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation based on Projected Unit Credit Method. Service cost and the net interest cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and are recognised immediately in 'other comprehensive income' as income or expense.
- l) **Borrowings and other financial liabilities**  
Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Difference between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial recognition is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reason for the difference.  
Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.  
Borrowings are eliminated from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss. The gain / loss is recognised in other equity in case of transactions with shareholders.  
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.
- m) **Trade receivables**  
A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.
- n) **Trade payables**  
A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.
- o) **Taxation**  
i. Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.  
ii. Current income tax liabilities and/or assets comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.  
iii. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operations results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.  
iv. Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.  
v. Tax credit is recognised in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) as per the provisions of Section 115AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 based on convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax within the statutory time frame and is reviewed at each balance sheet date.
- p) **Provisions and contingent liabilities**  
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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.  
Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Such liabilities are disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements.  
During the year, there was substantial fall in the business operations. Based on future prediction, management is of the view that, there will not be any outflow towards gratuity in excess of the provisions already made. Therefore, no additional provision is made during the year.
- q) **Segment reporting**  
In the opinion of management, there is only one reportable segment i.e., Spare Part of Automobiles as envisaged by Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting". Accordingly, no disclosure for segment reporting has been made in the financial statements.
- r) **Deferred revenue and unbilled revenue**  
Amounts received from customers or billed to customers, in advance of services performed are recorded as deferred revenue under 'Other Current Liabilities'. Unbilled revenue included in 'Other Financial Assets', represents amounts recognised in respect of services performed in accordance with contract terms, not yet billed to customers as at the year end.
- s) **Significant management judgements in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty**  
When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakhs), unless otherwise stated)*

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

**Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

**Recoverability of trade receivable**

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against these receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

**Provisions**

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflow can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

**Defined benefit obligation (DBO)**

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

**1) Defined contribution plan**

Amount of Rs. 3.18 Lakh (31 March 2023: Rs. 3.10 Lakh) pertaining to employees' contribution to provident fund, pension fund, labour welfare fund and administration charges is recognized as an expense and included in "Employee benefits" in Note 24.

**u) Defined benefit plan:**

**Gratuity plan:**

The Company operates a gratuity plan which provides lump sum benefits linked to the qualifying salary and completed years of service with the Company at the time of separation. Every employee who has completed 5 years of continuous service is entitled to receive gratuity at the time of his retirement or separation from the organization whichever is earlier. However, the condition of completion of 5 years of service is not applicable where separation is on account of disability or death of an employee. The gratuity benefit that is payable to any employee, is computed in accordance with the provisions of "The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972".

**The Gratuity fund**

The following table sets forth the status of the gratuity plan of the Company and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
<b>Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation</b>		
Present value as at the beginning of the year	12.64	12.02
<b>Included in profit and loss account</b>		
-Current service cost	1.17	1.52
-Interest cost	0.92	0.90
-Past Service Cost	-	-
-Benefits paid	-	-
<b>Included in other comprehensive income</b>		
-Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from change in	(4.08)	(1.80)
<b>Present value of the obligation at the end of the year</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>12.64</b>

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of unfunded obligations	10.65	12.64
<b>Net liability</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>12.64</b>
<b>Amounts in Balance Sheet</b>		
<b>Liability</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>12.64</b>
<b>Net liability is bifurcated as follows:</b>		
Long term	9.24	10.74
Short term	1.41	1.90
<b>Net liability</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>12.64</b>

**Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows-**

**Economic assumptions:**

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary escalation rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that

matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. The assumptions used are summarized in the following table:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate p.a.	7.00%	7.25%
Salary escalation rate p.a.	5.00%	5.00%

**Demographic assumptions:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Employee turnover	21 - 60 years- 5%	21 - 60 years- 5%



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakhs), unless otherwise stated.*

**Sensitivity Analysis:**

The key actuarial assumption to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 100 basis points.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025		Year ended 31 March 2024	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Increase (decrease) on plus 100 bps	9.72	11.75	11.53	13.95
Increase (decrease) on minus 100 bps	11.74	9.69	13.95	11.50

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date.

**Expected maturity analysis**

The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Less than 1 year	1.41	1.89
1-2 years	0.20	0.23
2-5 years	0.64	0.68
More than 5 years	8.40	9.34

The weighted average duration to the payment of defined benefit obligation is 18 years (31 March 2024: 19 years).

**Risk analysis:**

The above defined benefit plan expose the Company the following risks:

**Interest rate risk**

The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

**Salary inflation risk**

Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

**Demographic risk:**

This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

**Fair value measurement**

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

**v) Events after reporting period**

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed.

**w) Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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 next financial years.

**Recoverability of Trade Receivables**

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

**Provisions**

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

**x) Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

**3 Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Tangible assets						Total tangible assets
	Freehold land	Office building	Computers and data processing units	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Office equipments	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	52.66	54.73	2.12	1.70	53.54	0.94	183.71
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.10)	-	-	(4.50)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>54.73</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>53.54</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>179.21</b>
Balance as at 01 April 2024	52.66	54.73	2.12	1.60	53.54	0.94	179.21
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>54.73</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>53.54</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>179.21</b>
Balance as at 01 April 2023	-	24.92	1.97	0.79	47.65	0.20	89.28
Depreciation during the year	-	2.83	-	0.24	0.03	-	3.84
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.07)	-	-	(3.89)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>47.68</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>89.23</b>
Balance as at 01 April 2024	-	27.75	1.97	0.96	47.68	0.20	89.23
Depreciation during the year	-	2.56	-	0.16	0.02	-	3.28
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.31</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>47.70</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>92.51</b>
Balance as at 31 March 2024	52.66	26.98	0.15	0.64	5.86	0.74	89.98
Balance as at 31 March 2025	52.66	24.42	0.15	0.48	5.84	0.74	86.70



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
<b>4</b>	<b>Investments (non-current)</b>							
	<b>Investments at fair value through other comprehensive Income</b>							
a)	Investment in equity shares							
	<b>Unquoted equity instruments of other companies (at FVTOCI):</b>							
	Sips Utilities Private Limited 1,50,088 (Prev Year: 1,50,088) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	14.95	9.07					
	Kartikoy Exploration & Mining Services Private Limited 5,29,800 (Prev Year: Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	111.60	-					
b)	Investment in preference shares							
	<b>Unquoted preference shares of other companies (at FVTOCI):</b>							
	Swastik Power and Mineral Resources Private Limited 60,68,108 (Previous year: 71,84,069) preference shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	606.81	718.41					
	River Side Utilities Private Limited 2,46,410 (Previous year: 2,46,410) preference shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	5.85	5.85					
	Seaside Utilities Private Limited 12,00,070 (Previous year: 12,00,070) preference shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	3.77	3.77					
		<u>742.98</u>	<u>737.10</u>					
<b>5</b>	<b>Loans (Non- Current)</b>	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
	Inter Corporate Deposit	1,547.33	2,604.76					
		<u>1,547.33</u>	<u>2,604.76</u>					
<b>6</b>	<b>Other financial assets (non-current )</b> <i>(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
	Security deposits	-	6.17					
		-	<u>6.17</u>					
<b>7</b>	<b>Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)</b>	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
(i)	The balances comprises temporary differences attributable to the							
	<b>Deferred tax assets arising on account of</b>							
	-Provision for gratuity	(15.09)	(14.59)					
	-Property, plant and equipment	7.60	9.12					
	-Investment in shares at fair value	34.18	35.66					
		<u>26.69</u>	<u>30.19</u>					
	<b>Net deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)</b>	<u>26.69</u>	<u>30.19</u>					
(ii)	<b>Movement in deferred tax balances</b>	Net Balance As at 01 April 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Balance As at 31 March 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Balance As at 31 March 2025
	<b>Deferred tax asset</b>							
	Property, plant and equipment	10.90	(1.78)	-	9.12	(1.52)	-	7.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>(1.78)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>(1.52)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.60</b>
	<b>Deferred tax liability</b>							
	Provision for gratuity	14.74	(0.60)	0.45	14.59	(0.53)	1.03	15.09
	Investment in shares at fair value	(35.66)	-	-	(35.66)	-	1.48	(34.18)
	<b>Deferred tax asset (net)</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>(1.18)</b>	<b>(0.45)</b>	<b>30.19</b>	<b>(0.99)</b>	<b>(2.51)</b>	<b>26.69</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Other non-current assets</b>	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
	Advance for which value to be received	160.00	160.00					
	Pre-deposit for Appeal (Refer note no 34)	0.92	-					
		<u>160.92</u>	<u>160.00</u>					
<b>9</b>	<b>Inventories</b> <i>(valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value)</i>	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
	Stores & spares	36.79	41.78					
		<u>36.79</u>	<u>41.78</u>					



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

<b>10</b>	<b>Trade receivables</b> <i>(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>																																																								
		<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>																																																								
	Trade receivables	94.77	164.59																																																								
		<u>94.77</u>	<u>164.59</u>																																																								
	<b>Trade receivable ageing schedule</b> <b>As at 31 March 2025</b>																																																										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Less than 6 months</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">6 months to 1 year</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">1 to 2 years</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">2 to 3 years</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">More than 3 years</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good</td> <td style="text-align: right;">54.12</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9.53</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3.11</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3.54</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24.47</td> <td style="text-align: right;">94.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disputed Trade receivables – considered good</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>54.12</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>9.53</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>3.11</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>3.54</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>24.47</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>94.77</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	54.12	9.53	3.11	3.54	24.47	94.77	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>54.12</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>94.77</b>		
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total																																																					
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<b>Total</b>	<b>54.12</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>94.77</b>																																																					
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<b>Total</b>	<b>66.95</b>	<b>15.71</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>74.68</b>	<b>164.59</b>																																																					
<b>11</b>	<b>Cash, cash equivalents and other bank balances</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>																																																								
		<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>																																																								
	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>																																																										
	Balance with banks	26.10	1.99																																																								
	Cash in hand	1.78	2.09																																																								
		<u>27.88</u>	<u>4.08</u>																																																								
<b>12</b>	<b>Loans (Current)</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>																																																								
		<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>																																																								
	Inter Corporate Deposit	705.10	-																																																								
		<u>705.10</u>	<u>-</u>																																																								
<b>13</b>	<b>Other current assets</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>																																																								
		<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>																																																								
	Staff Advance	0.16	0.22																																																								
	Advance to suppliers	1.08	7.83																																																								
	Advance tax/ TDS	39.10	41.88																																																								
		<u>40.34</u>	<u>49.93</u>																																																								
<b>15</b>	<b>Other equity</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>																																																								
		<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>																																																								
	<b>Surplus in the statement of profit and loss</b>																																																										
	Opening balance	1,992.45	1,930.31																																																								
	Add: Profit for the year	59.38	66.66																																																								
	Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) of the year	7.45	1.35																																																								
	Less: Adjustment for Advance taxes of earlier year	(0.28)	(5.87)																																																								
	Closing balance	2,059.00	1,992.45																																																								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,059.00</b>	<b>1,992.45</b>																																																								
<b>16</b>	<b>Borrowings (non-current)</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>																																																								
		<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>																																																								
	<b>Loan from financial Institution (Secured)</b>																																																										
	Inter Corporate Deposits	356.59	327.15																																																								
	<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>																																																										
	<b>Unsecured loans</b>																																																										
	Unsecured loan from relatives of director	207.45	519.06																																																								
	Unsecured loan from others	4.47	4.13																																																								
		<u>568.51</u>	<u>850.34</u>																																																								



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

**17 Provisions (non-current)**

Provision for gratuity

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
9.24	10.74
<b>9.24</b>	<b>10.74</b>

**17 Provisions (current)**

Provision for Income tax  
 Provision for gratuity

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
19.59	21.29
1.41	1.90
<b>21.00</b>	<b>23.19</b>

**18 Trade payables**

Dues to micro and small enterprises#  
 Dues to other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
287.54	330.11
236.93	296.87
<b>524.47</b>	<b>626.98</b>

Note:

**#DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES**

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	287.54	330.11
b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
d) 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	-	-
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company. Interest provision has been made for overdue principal amounts/ interest to MSME vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on balance brought forward from previous year.

**Ageing of trade payables as on 31 March 2025**

Particulars	MSME	Others	Disputed MSME	Disputed Dues - Others	Total
Not Due	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 Years	15.92	17.86	-	-	33.78
1-2 Years	-	4.42	-	-	4.42
2-3 years	11.62	11.89	-	-	23.51
More than 3 years	260.00	202.76	-	-	462.76
<b>Total Trade Payables</b>	<b>287.54</b>	<b>236.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>524.47</b>

**Ageing of trade payables as on 31 March 2024**

Particulars	MSME	Others	Disputed MSME	Disputed Dues - Others	Total
Not Due	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 Years	11.34	26.31	-	-	37.65
1-2 Years	13.48	14.98	-	-	28.46
2-3 years	0.09	3.60	-	-	3.69
More than 3 years	305.20	251.98	-	-	557.18
<b>Total Trade Payables</b>	<b>330.11</b>	<b>296.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>626.98</b>

**19 Other financial liabilities (current)**

Salary and wages payable  
 Audit fee payable

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
22.19	21.13
2.36	2.30
<b>24.55</b>	<b>23.43</b>

**20 Other current liabilities**

Statutory dues payable  
 Advance received for which value to be paid  
 Advance from customer

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
8.85	8.97
111.26	111.26
90.12	188.71
<b>210.23</b>	<b>308.94</b>



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

**14 Share capital**

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
<b>Authorised share capital</b>				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	5,50,000	55.00	5,50,000	55.00
	<b>5,50,000</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>5,50,000</b>	<b>55.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up</b>				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	5,25,000	52.50	5,25,000	52.50
	<b>5,25,000</b>	<b>52.50</b>	<b>5,25,000</b>	<b>52.50</b>

**a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
<b>Equity Shares</b>				
Shares at the beginning of the year	5,25,000	52.50	5,25,000	52.50
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,25,000</b>	<b>52.50</b>	<b>5,25,000</b>	<b>52.50</b>

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

The Company has only one class of equity shares, having a par value of Rs.10 per share. All shares rank pari passu with respect to dividend, voting rights and other terms. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. The repayment of equity share capital in the event of liquidation and buy back of shares are possible subject to prevalent regulations. In the event of liquidation, normally the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

**c) Share held by Holding Company**

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of shares held	No. of Shares	% of shares held
<b>Equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up held by:</b>				
Sindhu Trade Links Limited	5,15,000	98.10%	5,15,000	98.10%
	<b>5,15,000</b>	<b>98.10%</b>	<b>5,15,000</b>	<b>98.10%</b>

**d) Details of Equity shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of shares held	No. of Shares	% of shares held
<b>Equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up held by:</b>				
Sindhu Trade Links Limited	5,15,000	98.10%	5,15,000	98.10%
	<b>5,15,000</b>	<b>98.10%</b>	<b>5,15,000</b>	<b>98.10%</b>

**e) Details of shareholding of promoters:-**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			%change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Yashpal Saharan	5,000	0.95%	0.00%
Sujata Khod	5,000	0.95%	0.00%



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
<b>21 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of stores & spares	99.88	120.68
Sale of lubricant	4.85	4.78
Labour receipts	36.61	36.54
Less: Sales return	0.26	0.52
Less: Discount given	0.01	0.10
	<u>141.07</u>	<u>161.38</u>
<b>22 Other income</b>		
Interest income	179.73	208.78
Discount received	0.23	2.29
Miscellaneous income	0.82	0.58
Sundry Balance Written off	2.18	-
	<u>182.96</u>	<u>211.65</u>
<b>23 Purchase of stock in trade</b>		
Stores and spares (net of return)	85.29	106.73
	<u>85.29</u>	<u>106.73</u>
<b>24 Change in inventory</b>		
Opening stock	41.78	43.40
Less: Closing stock	36.79	41.78
	<u>4.99</u>	<u>1.62</u>
<b>25 Employee benefit expenses</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	52.95	49.91
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.46	3.18
Provision for gratuity	2.09	2.42
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	2.46	2.49
	<u>60.96</u>	<u>58.00</u>
<b>26 Finance costs</b>		
Interest expense from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Interest on borrowings	32.73	30.00
Interest on cash credit limit	43.03	43.56
	<u>75.76</u>	<u>73.56</u>



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)***27 Other expenses**

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Repair & maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	1.77	2.38
Power & fuel	0.64	0.60
Lease rental charges	4.80	4.80
Statutory auditor's remuneration	1.34	1.28
Bank charges	0.04	0.04
Bad debts	-	25.51
Postage & telegram	0.01	0.02
Printing & stationery	0.47	0.48
Electricity and water charges	0.21	0.20
Insurance expenses	0.24	0.12
GST late fee	0.43	0.02
Interest on TDS	0.23	1.06
Rates, fees & taxes	0.23	0.33
Freight & cartage	0.58	0.70
Telephone expenses	0.11	0.15
Travelling and conveyance	2.16	1.94
Legal & professional charges	0.53	0.52
	<b>13.79</b>	<b>40.15</b>

**28 Earnings per share**

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
<b>a. Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders</b>		
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders	59.38	66.66
<b>b. Weighted average number of equity shares</b>		
Number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each at the beginning of the year	5,25,000	5,25,000
Number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each at the end of the year	5,25,000	5,25,000
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each at the end of the year for calculation of basic earnings per share	5,25,000	5,25,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) - on profit/ (loss)	11.31	12.70
Nominal value per share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)***29 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management****I. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, loans & advances, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions and customers.

**Trade receivables**

Customer credit risk is managed according 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 credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 27.88 Lakhs at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024 Rs. 4.08 Lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution with high rating.

**Deposits with banks and financial institutions**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty.

Credit risk is managed on Company wide basis. For banks/financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.

**Loans**

The Company has given loans and advances as security deposits. The credit risk is managed by the Company in accordance with the Company's policy.

**(i) Exposure to credit risk**

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)</b>		
Loans	2,252.42	2,604.76
Other financial assets	-	6.17
	<b>2,252.42</b>	<b>2,610.93</b>
<b>Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)</b>		
Trade and other receivable	94.77	164.59
	<b>94.77</b>	<b>164.59</b>

**(ii) Provision for expected credit losses****(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses**

The Company has assets where the counter- parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Accordingly, loss allowance for impairment has not been recognised.



**(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses**

The Company has customers with strong capacity to meet the obligations and therefore the risk of default is negligible or nil. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. Hence, no impairment loss has been recognised during the reporting periods in respect of trade receivables.

**(iii) Ageing analysis of trade receivables**

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as below:

Ageing	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Not due	-	-
0-30 days past due	12.87	14.75
31-60 days past due	15.56	24.05
61-90 days past due	11.98	3.05
91-180 days	14.58	25.09
More than 180 days past due	39.78	97.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.77</b>	<b>164.59</b>

**(iv) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions**

There is no impairment loss provisions recognised during the year.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)***Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management****2. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements of the Company. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by Treasury. The Board of directors has established policies to manage liquidity risk and the Company's treasury department operates in line with such policies. Any breaches of these policies are reported to the Board of Directors. Long term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2025	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	-	568.51	-	568.51
Expenses payable	24.55	-	-	24.55
Trade and other payables	524.47	-	-	524.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>549.02</b>	<b>568.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,117.53</b>

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2024	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	-	850.34	-	850.34
Expenses payable	23.43	-	-	23.43
Trade and other payables	626.98	-	-	626.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>650.41</b>	<b>850.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500.75</b>



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)***3. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Company. The regular reviews including diversifications of borrowings to mitigate the market risks are carried out considering the rates of interest and other borrowing terms.

**Currency risk**

The Company has no financial assets/liabilities in foreign currency as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 and hence there is no exposure to exchange rate fluctuation.

**Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly from long term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Fixed-rate instruments</b>		
Loans	2,252.42	2,604.76
Other financial assets	-	6.17
	<b>2,252.42</b>	<b>2,610.93</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>Fixed-rate instruments</b>		
Borrowings	568.51	850.34
	<b>568.51</b>	<b>850.34</b>
<b>Variable-rate instruments</b>		
Borrowings	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>568.51</b>	<b>850.34</b>

**Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments**

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

**Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments**

A change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

Particulars	Profit/ (loss), net of tax	
	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
<b>31 March 2025</b>		
Cash credit from bank	-	-
<b>31 March 2024</b>		
Cash credit from bank	-	-
	-	-



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

**30 Fair Value Measurements**

**(a) Financial instruments by category**

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Carrying value			Carrying value		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial assets</b>						
<b>Non-current</b>						
Investments	-	742.98	-	-	737.10	-
Loans	-	-	1,547.33	-	-	2,604.76
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	6.17
<b>Current</b>						
Trade receivables	-	-	94.77	-	-	164.59
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.88	-	-	4.08
Loans	-	-	705.10	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	742.98	2,375.08	-	737.10	2,779.60
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
<b>Non Current</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	568.51	-	-	850.34
<b>Current</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	524.48	-	-	626.98
Other financial liabilities	-	-	24.55	-	-	23.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	1,117.54	-	-	1,500.75

**(b) Fair value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and fair value for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

**Assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values**

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Investments	-	-	742.98	-	-	737.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	742.98	-	-	737.10

**Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed**

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Loans	-	-	2,252.43	-	-	2,604.76
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	6.17
Trade receivables	-	-	94.77	-	-	164.59
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.88	-	-	4.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	2,375.08	-	-	2,779.60
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	568.51	-	-	850.34
Trade payables	-	-	524.48	-	-	626.98
Other financial liabilities	-	-	24.55	-	-	23.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	1,117.54	-	-	1,500.75

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and reports directly to the Chief finance officer. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)***Measurement of fair values**

The different levels of fair value have been defined below:

**Level 1:** Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price.**Level 2:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments. This level includes derivative MTM assets/liabilities.**Valuation technique used to determine fair value**

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- the fair value of principal swaps is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- the fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

**(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Non-Current</b>				
Loans	1,547.33	1,547.33	2,604.76	2,604.76
Other financial assets	-	-	6.17	6.17
<b>Current</b>				
Trade receivables	94.77	94.77	164.59	164.59
Cash and cash equivalents	27.88	27.88	4.08	4.08
Loans	705.10	705.10	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,375.08</b>	<b>2,375.08</b>	<b>2,779.60</b>	<b>2,779.60</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Non Current</b>				
Borrowings	568.51	568.51	850.34	850.34
<b>Current</b>				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	524.48	524.48	626.98	626.98
Other financial liabilities	24.55	24.55	23.43	23.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,117.54</b>	<b>1,117.54</b>	<b>1,500.75</b>	<b>1,500.75</b>

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash, deposits with banks and interest accrued but not due and other current financial assets and current financial liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Non current financial assets whose the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



**31 Financial Risk Management**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade & other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	N.A	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Availability of borrowing facilities
Market risk – interest rate risk	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Diversification and regular review of borrowings

**Risk management framework**

The Company's activities makes it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of markets and seeks to manage the impact of these risks on the Company's financial performance.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In order to institutionalize the risk management in the Company, an elaborate Enterprise wide Risk Management (ERM) framework has been developed. As a part of the implementation of ERM framework, an Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) with various Executive Directors as its members has been constituted with an objective to develop and monitor the Company's risk management policies and strengthen the risk management framework. Enterprise risk management committee after deliberations has identified enterprise wide risk and various action plans for short term as well as long term have been formulated to mitigate these risks.

The Committee is also responsible for reviewing and updating the risk profile, monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management framework and reviewing at least annually the implementation of the risk management policy and framework. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.



### 32 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and
- maintain an appropriate capital structure of debt and equity.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

In order to achieve the overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

The Company monitors capital, using a medium term view of three to five years, on the basis of a number of financial ratios generally used by industry and by the rating agencies.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt comprises of long term and short term borrowings. Equity includes equity share capital and reserves that are managed as capital. The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting periods was as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total debts	568.51	850.34
Total equity	2,111.50	2,044.95

Net debt to equity ratio 0.27 0.42



33 Related party disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosure of transactions with related parties are given below:

- (a) List of related parties where control exists and also other related parties with whom transaction have taken place and relationships

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Sindhu Trade Links Limited	Holding Company
Saurabh Sindhu Sonvir Sindhu Yashpal Saharan	Directors/Key Management Personnel
Sarvesh Sindhu Saroj Sindhu Sneha Saharan Aman Saharan	Relative of Key Management Personnel
Gevra Automobiles V.V. Transport M.S. & Sons S S Transport Swastik Power & Mineral Resources Pvt Ltd Sudha Bio Power Pvt Ltd Shyam Indus Power Solutions Pvt Ltd Param Mitra Associates Pvt Ltd	Enterprise where KMP or their relatives are interested (Other)

- (b) Transactions during the year with related parties

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Directors/Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Others	Total
Purchase of Diesel, Petrol & Lubricants	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Purchase of Spares	4.21	-	-	-	4.21
	(4.70)	-	-	-	(4.70)
Rent Paid	-	4.80	-	-	4.80
	-	(4.80)	-	-	(4.80)
Sale of Spares	1.39	-	-	1.51	2.91
	(25.37)	-	-	(4.42)	(29.79)
Sale of Lubricants	0.09	-	-	-	0.09
	-	-	-	-	-
Labour receipts	8.52	-	-	0.67	9.19
	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	5.66	5.66
	-	-	-	-	-
Repair & maintenance	0.65	-	-	-	0.65
	-	-	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposits given	-	-	-	700.00	700.00
	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in ( ) are as at 31 March, 2024

- (c) Outstanding balances as at year end as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Holding Company	Directors/Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Others	Total
Trade Payable	12.83	-	-	129.24	142.07
	(101.92)	-	-	(129.73)	(231.65)
Rent Payable	-	4.32	-	-	4.32
	-	(17.28)	-	-	(17.28)
Advance from Customers	-	-	-	52.06	52.06
	-	-	-	(49.68)	(49.68)
Inter corporate deposits given	-	-	-	705.10	705.10
	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
	-	-	-	(15.48)	(15.48)
Salary Payable	-	17.70	-	-	17.70
	-	(17.70)	-	-	(17.70)

Figures in ( ) are as at 31 March, 2024

34 Contingent Liability

During the year GST authorities in Chhattisgarh have raised a demand of ₹17.06 lakhs against the Company under Section 73 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, pertaining to the period from July 2017 to March 2018. The demand has been raised on the grounds of alleged short payment of tax without invocation of fraud, suppression, or willful misstatement. The Company has filed an appeal before the appropriate appellate authority challenging the demand. Based on legal advice and management's assessment, the Company believes that it has a strong case on merits and the probability of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the books of accounts. However, the demand has been disclosed as a contingent liability.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

**35 Additional Regulatory Information**

- i) All 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), as disclosed in the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- ii) The Company does not have any investment property.
- iii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment.
- iv) The Company does not have any intangible assets.
- v) No loans or advances in the nature of loans were granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any term of repayment.
- vi) The Company does not have any capital work in progress.
- vii) The Company does not have any intangible assets under development.
- viii) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ix) Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In this respect please note that-
  - I. Quaterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of
- x) Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.
- xi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
- xii) As on Balance Sheet ended 31st March 2025, neither any creation of charge nor any satisfaction thereof, is pending to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- xiii) Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable on the company, though complied.
- xiv) Financial ratios required has been disclosed separately in Note 36 to the financial statements.
- xv) During the year, no scheme of arrangements in relation to the Company has been approved by the competent authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, aforesaid disclosure are not applicable, since there were no transaction.
- xvi) **Utilisation of Borrowed fund and share premium:**
  - (a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('ultimate beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
  - (b) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall 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.
- xvii) The company does not have any undisclosed income .
- xvii) Section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is not applicable on the company, though complied.
- xvii) The Company does not deal in crypto currency or virtual currency.



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025  
(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

**36 Financial Ratios**

S. No.	Ratios	Unit	Basis	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	Variances	Reasons (if variance is more than 25%)
A	Current Ratio	Times	Current Assets Current Liabilities	1.16	0.27	337.63%	The company's decision to allocate substantial funds as inter-corporate deposits has favorably influenced its current ratio.
B	Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	Total Debt Equity Share Capital	0.27	0.42	35.25%	The repayment of loans has led to a reduction in the company's total debt, resulting in a notable improvement in ratio.
C	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	Earnings available for Debt Services Interest + Principal Installment	178.38%	190.63%	-6.42%	N/A
D	Return On Equity Ratio	Percentage	Profit after Tax Shareholder Equity	2.81%	3.26%	-13.73%	N/A
E	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from Operations Average Inventory	6.75	3.79	78.22%	Increase in inventory improves the ratio.
F	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from Operations Average Trade Receivables	1.71	0.72	139.33%	Increase in trade receivables improves the ratio.
G	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	Net Credit Purchase Average Trade Payable	0.15	0.16	-8.99%	N/A
H	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from Operations Working Capital	1.13	-0.22	606.54%	The company's decision to allocate substantial funds as inter-corporate deposits has favorably influenced its ratio.
I	Net Profit Ratio	Percentage	Net Profit Revenue from Operations	42.10%	41.31%	1.90%	N/A
J	Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	Earning before Interest & Tax Capital Employed	5.81%	5.62%	3.41%	N/A
K	Return on Investment	Percentage	Earning before Interest & Tax Total Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA



INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED  
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025  
(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)

37 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 "Income taxes"

(i) Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current tax	19.59	21.29
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	0.99	1.18
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>20.58</b>	<b>22.47</b>

(ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025			For the year ended 31 March 2024		
	Before tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net of tax
- Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	4.08	1.03	3.05	1.80	0.45	1.35
- Change in Fair value of equity instruments through OCI	5.88	1.48	4.40	-	-	-
	<b>9.96</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>1.35</b>

(iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate :

(a) Current tax

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025		For the year ended 31 March 2024	
	(%)		(%)	
Profit/(loss) before tax		79.96		89.13
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2023-24 25.168%)	25.16%	20.12	25.16%	22.43
<b>Tax effect of:</b>				
Non-deductible expenses	2.26%	1.81	1.77%	1.58
Depreciation/ amortisation	-2.95%	(2.35)	-3.04%	(2.72)
Carry forward of losses and unabsorbed depreciation	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
<b>At the effective income tax rate</b>	<b>24.47%</b>	<b>19.59</b>	<b>23.88%</b>	<b>21.29</b>

(b) Deferred tax charge/(credit)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(i) Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liability at tax rate of 25.168% (2023-24 25.168%)		
Provision for gratuity	0.50	(0.14)
Investment in shares at fair value	1.48	-
(ii) Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax asset at tax rate of 25.168% (2023-24 25.168%)		
Due to property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	(1.52)	(1.78)
<b>Deferred tax charge/(credit)</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>1.64</b>



**INDUS AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts are in rupees lakh(s), unless otherwise stated)*

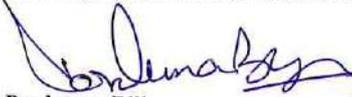
	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2024</b>
<b>38 Payment to auditors:</b>		
Audit fees	1.34	1.28
	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.28</b>
<b>39</b> In the opinion of the management, the value on realisation of current assets, loans & advances in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet and provisions for all known liabilities has been made.		
<b>40</b> None of the employees of the company was in receipt of remuneration exceeding Rs. 5,00,000/- p.m. where employed for the part of year or Rs. 60,00,000/- p.a. where employed throughout the year.		
<b>41</b> Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever considered appropriate or necessary in line with current year classification or Ind AS.		
<b>42</b> The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were approved for issue by board of directors on 27th May 2025.		

As per our report of even date attached

**For NGC & Associates LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

Firm Registration No.: 033401N/N500351



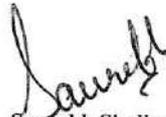
**Parduman Biji**

*Partner*

Membership No.: 095023



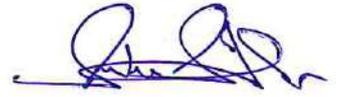
**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**



**Saurabh Sindhu**

*Director*

DIN: 02291158



**Somvir Sindhu**

*Director*

DIN: 06680118

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2025