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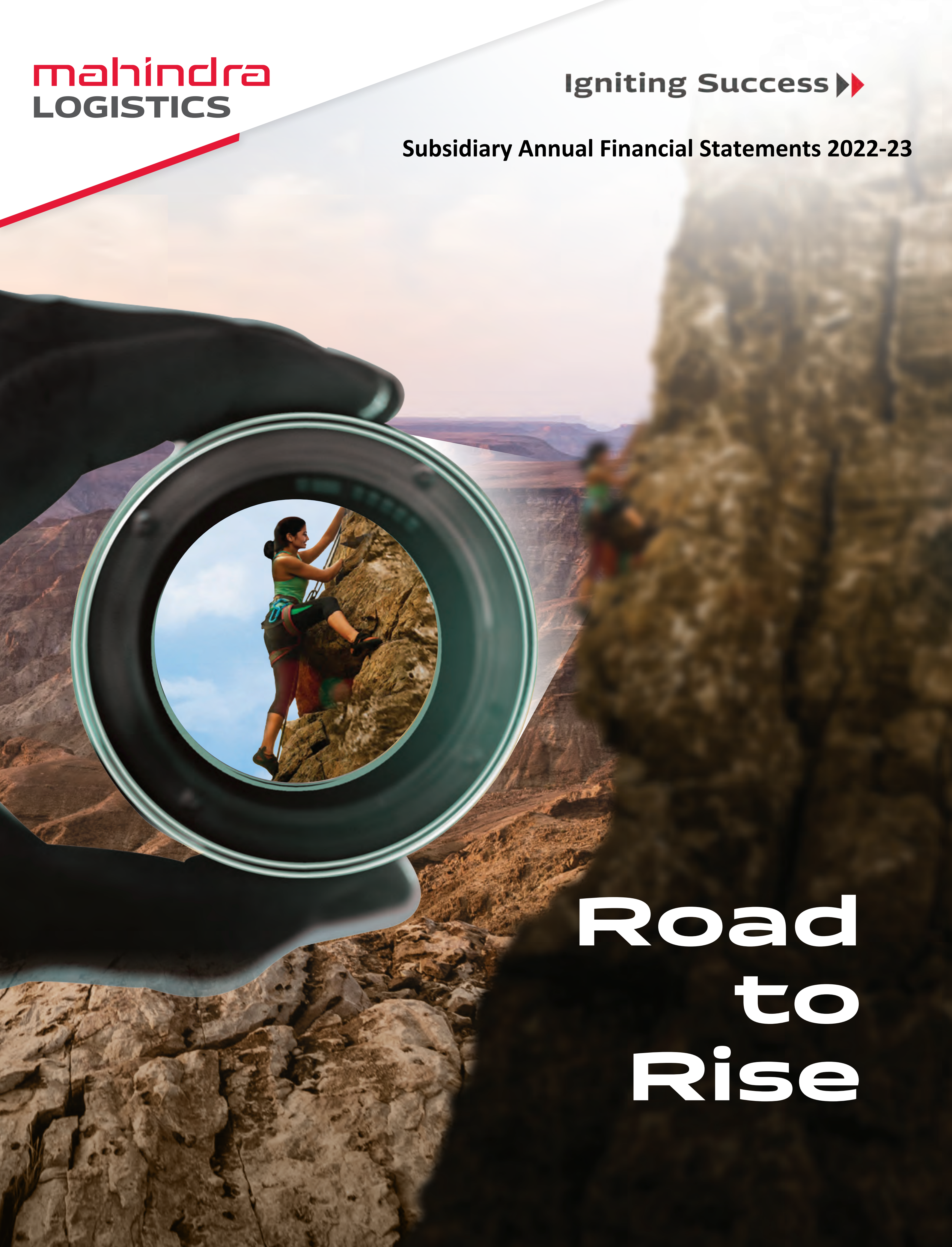
Subsidiary Annual Financial Statements 2022-23



Road to Rise

MAHINDRA LOGISTICS LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
LORDS FREIGHT (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Lords Freight (India) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit and total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditors' 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 ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure I, 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 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements.
   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
      (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company's accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZN4289
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2023

ANNEXURE I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

I. (A) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(B) The Company has a regular programme for physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which the property, plant and equipment are verified by the management yearly. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with the programme, the Company has physically verified certain property, plant and equipment during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(C) The Company does not hold any immovable property and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(D) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(E) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

II. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from Kotak bank and Axis Bank on the basis of security of a charge on Trade receivables. The quarterly statements / returns filed by the Company with banks on a quarterly basis are materially in agreement with the audited books of account as certified by the management.

III. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

V. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, where applicable. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VII. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues of Income-tax have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax as at March 31, 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IX. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any term loans. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

X. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) 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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 whistleblower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

XII. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, 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 standalone financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act.

XIV. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the Internal Audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, or subsidiary company or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Clauses 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Group has four Core Investment Companies.

XVII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year as well as in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. 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, 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. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company has no unspent amount that needs to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of ongoing projects, the Company has no unspent amount which needs to be transferred to a special account in compliance with sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZN4289
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2023

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **LORDS FREIGHT (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZN4289
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

₹ in lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	ASSETS			
I	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	**21.92**	26.30
	(b) Right of Use Asset	4	**100.57**	49.49
	(c) Intangible Assets	5	**–**	3.06
	(d) Intangible Assets Under Development	6	**19.01**	–
	(e) Financial Assets			
	(i) Other Financial Asset	7	**5.00**	0.13
	(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	8	**136.24**	160.31
	(f) Income Tax Assets (Net)	9	**267.67**	85.33
	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**550.41**	324.62
II	**CURRENT ASSETS**			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	10	**6,015.71**	7,497.55
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	**275.80**	107.63
	(iii) Other Financial Asset	7	**875.23**	490.62
	(c) Other Current Assets	12	**110.80**	50.93
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**7,277.54**	8,146.73
	TOTAL ASSETS		**7,827.95**	8,471.35
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	13	**236.26**	236.26
	(b) Other Equity	14	**3,989.14**	2,985.61
	TOTAL EQUITY		**4,225.40**	3,221.87
	LIABILITIES			
I	**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Lease Liability	32	**60.86**	30.49
	(b) Provisions	18	**160.85**	144.75
	TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**221.71**	175.24
II	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Lease Liability	32	**45.93**	21.53
	(ii) Borrowings	15	**–**	2,602.00
	(iii) Trade Payables	16		
	Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		**67.36**	54.81
	Other then Micro and Small Entreprises		**2,961.36**	2,023.14
	(iv) Other Financials Liabilites	17	**231.25**	317.52
	(b) Provisions	18	**33.45**	20.08
	(c) Other Current Liabilities	19	**41.49**	35.16
	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**3,380.84**	5,074.24
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**7,827.95**	8,471.35

The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of the financial statements.

"As per our Report of Even Date"

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
LORDS Freight (India) Pvt Ltd

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN : 01300682
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN : 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Saurav Chakraborty
Chief Executive Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

₹ in lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
I	Revenue from operations	20	**36,582.91**	45,013.11
II	Other Income	21	**159.86**	252.36
III	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		**36,742.77**	45,265.47
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Freight & other related expense	22	**32,925.55**	40,544.96
	(b) Employee benefit expense	23	**1,737.35**	1,657.70
	(c) Finance costs	24	**113.82**	246.80
	(d) Depreciation and amortization expense	25	**59.73**	89.72
	(e) Other expenses	26	**567.95**	600.37
	Total Expenses (IV)		**35,404.40**	43,139.55
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**1,338.37**	2,125.92
VI	**Tax Expense**			
	(1) Current tax	27	**320.24**	567.00
	(2) Deferred tax	27	**21.69**	(40.37)
	Total tax expense		**341.93**	526.63
VII	**Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)**		**996.44**	1,599.29
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities/(asset)		**9.47**	10.77
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**(2.38)**	(2.71)
	Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		**7.09**	8.06
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the period (VII+VIII)**		**1,003.53**	1,607.35
X	**Earnings per equity share**			
	(1) Basic	28	**42.48**	68.04
	(2) Diluted	28	**42.48**	68.04
	(3) No. of Shares		**2,362,509**	2,362,509

"As per our Report of Even Date"

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
LORDS Freight (India) Pvt Ltd

Rampraveen Swaminathan	**Naveen Raju**	**Saurav Chakraborty**
Director	Director	Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 01300682	DIN : 07653394	
Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023	Date : 18th April, 2023	Date : 18th April, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(a) Equity Share Capital

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Number of Shares	Equity share capital
As at 1st April, 2021	**2,362,509**	**236.26**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	–	–
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	–	–
As at 31st March, 2022	**2,362,509**	**236.26**
As at 1st April, 2022	**2,362,509**	**236.26**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	–	–
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	–	–
As at 31st March, 2023	**2,362,509**	**236.26**

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves & Surplus			
Particulars	**Securities Premium**	**Equity-settled employee benefits reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance at 1st April, 2021	622.75	–	755.51	1,378.26
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	**622.75**	**–**	**755.51**	**1,378.26**
Total Comprehensive income for the year				
– Profit for the year	–	–	1,599.29	1,599.29
– Other Comprehensive Income transferred to retained earnings	–	–	8.06	8.06
Balance at 31st March, 2022	**622.75**	**–**	**2,362.86**	**2,985.61**
Balance at 1st April, 2022	622.75	–	2,362.86	2,985.61
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	**622.75**	**–**	**2,362.86**	**2,985.61**
Total Comprehensive income for the year				
– Profit for the year	–	–	996.44	996.44
– Other Comprehensive Income transferred to retained earnings	–	–	7.09	7.09
Balance at 31st March, 2023	**622.75**	–	**3,366.39**	**3,989.14**

"As per our Report of Even Date"

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
LORDS Freight (India) Pvt Ltd

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN : 01300682
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN : 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Saurav Chakraborty
Chief Executive Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2023

₹ in lakhs

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax for the year	**1,338.37**	2,125.92
	Adjustments for:		
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	**9.47**	10.77
	Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**3.12**	2.19
	Impairment loss recognized on trade receivables	**(130.71)**	(443.22)
	Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	**59.73**	89.72
	Finance Charges	**113.82**	246.80
	Total	**1,393.80**	2,032.18
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**1,612.55**	1,041.67
	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	**(450.41)**	453.32
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other payables	**900.30**	(3,368.57)
	Cash generated from operations	**3,456.24**	158.60
	Income taxes paid	**(504.96)**	(564.29)
	Net cash generated by operating activities	**2,951.28**	(405.69)
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payments for property, plant and equipment including CWIP	**(32.56)**	(10.96)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**3.53**	0.40
	Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**(29.03)**	(10.56)
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from Borrowings	**(2,602.00)**	819.60
	Rent Paid as per IND AS 116	**(45.85)**	(86.23)
	Interest paid	**(106.23)**	(236.95)
	Net cash (used in)/generated in financing activities	**(2,754.08)**	496.42
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**168.17**	80.17
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**107.63**	27.46
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**275.80**	107.63

Notes :

1 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in IND AS 7.

2 Figures in bracket indicates cash outgo.

"As per our Report of Even Date"

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
LORDS Freight (India) Pvt Ltd

Rampraveen Swaminathan	**Naveen Raju**	**Saurav Chakraborty**
Director	Director	Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 01300682	DIN : 07653394	
Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023	Date : 18th April, 2023	Date : 18th April, 2023

Notes accompanying Financial Statements

1. Corporate information

LORDS Freight (India) Pvt Ltd is a private limited company incorporated on 25th April, 2011 under the Companies Act, 1956. The address of its registered office is disclosed in the introduction to the Annual Report. The Company's main activities are freight forwarding including transportation of goods via sea & air.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023 are approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18th April, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, specified under Section 133 of the Act. The financial statements are separate financial statements.

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortized cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupee (INR) and denominated in lakhs. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.4. Revenue recognition

2.4.1. Rendering of services

Incomes from freight forwarding services rendered are recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

2.4.2. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

2.4.3 Interest Income

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

2.5. Leasing

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the lessor has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company as a lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  a) the Company as a lessee has the right to operate the asset; or
  b) the Company as a lessee designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or modified, on or after 1st April, 2019.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the incremental borrowing rate.

It is re -measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6. Foreign currencies

i. Initial recognition

In preparing the Financial Statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency of Indian Rupee (INR) (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

ii. Conversion

a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Non-monetary items, if any are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

a. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7. Borrowing costs

Borrowing Cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue in the year of incurrence.

2.8. Employee benefits

2.8.1. Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan :

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the Superannuation Fund, ESIC, Provident Fund and Labour Welfare Fund are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Defined Benefits Plan:

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

a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. net interest expense or income; and

c. remeasurement

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

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

2.8.2. Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries.

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

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

2.9. Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

2.10. Taxation

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

2.10.1. Current tax

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

2.10.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

2.10.3. Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2.11. Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on tangible assets is charged by the Straight Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful lives specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a pro-rata basis except in the case of::

i. Certain items of Plant & Machinery individually costing more than Rs. 5,000 - over their useful lives ranging from 2 years to 10 years as estimated by the company and also based on the contractual arrangements wherever applicable.
ii. Certain items of Plant & Machinery individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 shall be depreciated over a period of 1 year.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

2.12. Intangible assets

2.12.1. Intangible assets acquired separately

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.12.2. Useful lives of intangible assets

The expenditure incurred is amortized over ten financial years equally commencing from the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

2.13. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The management of the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

2.14. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent assets

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

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.15. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.16. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

2.16.1. Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note no 2.16.4

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.16.2. Effective interest method

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

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

2.16.3. Financial assets at Fair value through Profit and Loss

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other Income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.16.4. Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

2.16.5. Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.16.6. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

2.17. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.17.1. Classification as debt or equity

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

2.17.2. Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.17.3. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL.

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

a. it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

b. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

c. it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognized by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

a. such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

b. the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

c. it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

ii. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.18. Segment Accounting:

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment. Segment performance is measured based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in financial statements.

2.19. Earnings per Share:

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year, in accordance with Ind AS 33.

3 (a). Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

As described in note 2.11 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

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

(iii) Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities and investments

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

(iv) Estimated Lead Time for determining completion of performance obligation

The company also determines completion of performance obligation with respect to transportation service based on Estimated Lead Time (ELT) to deliver based on standard past performance and to that extent it involves management judgments for estimating delivery time to destination.

(v) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non- cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

(vi) Trade receivables

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company has considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risk profiles of the customers based on their industry, macroeconomic forecasts and internal and external information available to estimate the probability of default in future.

3 (b) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment

iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures

v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

viii Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

x Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

The application of above amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the company’s financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 4 - Property, Plant and Equipment

As at 31st March, 2023

₹ in lakhs

Description of Assets	Computer	Office Equipment	Furniture, Fittings and Fixtures	Right of Use Assets	Total
A. Gross Carrying Amount					
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2022	56.77	15.79	31.92	197.14	**301.62**
b) Additions	13.28	0.27	–	99.41	**112.96**
Less: Disposals/Adjustments	(5.73)	(11.87)	(28.03)	(150.05)	**(195.68)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**64.32**	**4.19**	**3.89**	**146.50**	**218.90**
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2022	39.03	14.54	24.61	147.65	**225.83**
b) Depreciation/Amortisation expense for the year	10.38	0.31	0.72	48.18	**59.59**
Less: Eliminated on disposal of assets	(5.44)	(11.15)	(22.52)	(149.90)	**(189.01)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**43.97**	**3.70**	**2.81**	**45.93**	**96.41**
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**20.35**	**0.49**	**1.08**	**100.57**	**122.49**

As at 31st March, 2022

Description of Assets	Computer	Office Equipment	Furniture, Fittings and Fixtures	Right of Use Assets	Total
A. Gross Carrying Amount					
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2021	**78.74**	**22.15**	**36.79**	**128.00**	**265.68**
b) Additions	10.96	–	–	93.19	**104.15**
Less: Disposals/Adjustments	(32.93)	(6.36)	(4.87)	(24.05)	**(68.21)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**56.77**	**15.79**	**31.92**	**197.14**	**301.62**
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2021	60.75	19.96	26.35	75.23	**182.29**
b) Depreciation/Amortisation expense for the year	9.45	0.69	2.64	76.05	**88.83**
Less: Eliminated on disposal of assets	(31.17)	(6.11)	(4.38)	(3.63)	**(45.29)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**39.03**	**14.54**	**24.61**	**147.65**	**225.83**
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**17.74**	**1.25**	**7.31**	**49.49**	**75.79**

Notes:

i) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at **31st March 2023 is Rs. Nil** (2022: Rs. NIL).

Note No. 5 - Intangible Assets

As at 31st March, 2023

₹ in lakhs

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Total
A. Gross Carrying Amount		
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2022	17.50	**17.50**
b) Additions	–	**–**
Less: Disposals/ Adjustments	(17.50)	**(17.50)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**–**	**–**
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2022	14.44	**14.44**
b) amortization expense for the year	0.15	**0.15**
Less: Eliminated on disposal of assets	(14.59)	**(14.59)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**–**	**–**
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**–**	**–**

As at 31st March, 2022

₹ in lakhs

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Total
A. Gross Carrying Amount		
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2021	17.50	**17.50**
b) Additions	–	**–**
Less: Disposals/ Adjustments	–	**–**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**17.50**	**17.50**
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
a) Balance as at 1st April, 2021	13.55	**13.55**
b) amortization expense for the year	0.89	**0.89**
Less: Eliminated on disposal of assets	–	**–**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**14.44**	**14.44**
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**3.06**	**3.06**

Notes:

i) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at **31st March 2023 is Rs.NIL** (2022: Rs. NIL).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 6 – Intangible Assets Under Development

(i) Intangible Assets Under Development(ITUD) Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March, 2023

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Intangible assets under development: Less than 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3yrs	Total
Projects in Progress	19.01	–	–	–	19.01
Projects temporarily suspended	–	–	–	–	–
	19.01	**–**	**–**	**–**	**19.01**

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Intangible assets under development: Less than 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3yrs	Total
Projects in Progress	–	–	–	–	–
Projects temporarily suspended	–	–	–	–	–
	–	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

(ii) Projectwise break-up

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	To be completed in: Less than 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3yrs	Total
Projects in Progress					
Custom House Agent License	19.01	–	–	–	19.01
	19.01	**–**	**–**	**–**	**19.01**

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	To be completed in: Less than 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3yrs	Total
Projects in Progress					
	–	–	–	–	–
	–	**–**	**–**	–	**–**

Note No. 7 – Other Financial Asset

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	As at 31st March, 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March 2022 Current	As at 31st March 2022 Non-Current
A. Security Deposits				
a) Unsecured, considered good	64.11		119.89	
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	–		–	–
B. Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity		5.00		–
C. Others				
a) Interest Accrued	0.06		–	
b) Accrued Sales	811.06		370.73	
c) Equity Shares in Zoroastrian Cooperative Bank Limited		–		0.13
Total	**875.23**	**5.00**	**490.62**	**0.13**

Accrued Sales ageing

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	As at 31st March, 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Non-Current
less than 6 Months........................	**811.06**	**–**	370.73	–
6 Months to 1 year........................	**–**	**–**	–	–
1 to 2 Year....................................	**–**	**–**	–	–
2 to 3 Years..................................	**–**	**–**	–	–
More than 3 Years.........................	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total	**811.06**	**–**	370.73	–

Note No. 8 – Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(i) Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2023: Opening Balance	recognized in profit and Loss	recognized in OCI	Closing Balance	As on 31st March, 2022: Opening Balance	recognized in profit and Loss	recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets								
a) Allowances on Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	**6.65**	**0.48**	**–**	**7.13**	6.64	0.01	–	6.65
b) Provision for employee benefits	**41.48**	**9.80**	**(2.38)**	**48.90**	36.63	7.56	(2.71)	41.48
c) Provisions and allowances for credit losses	**111.54**	**(32.90)**	**–**	**78.64**	78.80	32.74	–	111.54
d) Leases	**0.64**	**0.93**	**–**	**1.57**	0.58	0.06	–	0.64
Total	**160.31**	**(21.69)**	**(2.38)**	**136.24**	**122.65**	**40.37**	**(2.71)**	**160.31**
Net Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**160.31**	**(21.69)**	**(2.38)**	**136.24**	**122.65**	**40.37**	**(2.71)**	**160.31**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 9 – Income Tax Assets (Net)

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Advance Income Tax/TDS Receivable (Net off Provision for Tax)	**267.67**	85.33
Total	**267.67**	85.33

Note No. 10 – Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Trade receivables		
a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	**–**	–
b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	**6,015.71**	7,497.55
c) Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	**–**	–
d) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	**26.00**	67.91
e) Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	**286.50**	375.31
	6,328.21	7,940.77
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	**312.50**	443.22
TOTAL	**6,015.71**	7,497.55

Trade Receivable ageing as at March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						
	Not Due	less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
a) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Considered Good	3798.11	1982.31	112.46	121.47	1.36	–	**6,015.71**
b) Undisputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
c) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	–	–	–	26.00	–	–	**26.00**
d) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
e) Disputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
f) Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	–	23.30	1.42	175.17	15.74	70.87	**286.50**
Total Trade Receivables							**6,328.21**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Losses							**312.50**
Total							**6,015.71**

Trade Receivable ageing as at March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						
	Not Due	less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
a) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Considered Good	4334.24	3052.30	97.60	7.46	4.33	1.62	**7,497.55**
b) Undisputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
c) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	–	–	–	67.91	–	–	**67.91**
d) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Not Due	less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						
e) Disputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
f) Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	–	77.78	(1.01)	39.57	211.46	47.51	**375.31**
Total Trade Receivables							**7,940.77**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Losses							**443.22**
Total							**7,497.55**

Notes:

i) Refer Note 29 (III) for disclosures related to credit risk, impairment of trade receivables under expected credit loss model and related disclosures.

ii) The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by Ind As 109, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receiables. The Company has computed expected credit losses based on a provision matrix which uses historical credit loss experience of the Company.

iii) Trade Receivables are hypothecated to Banks against working capital facility.

Note No. 11 – Cash and Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
a) Balances with banks	**275.38**	107.07
b) Cash on hand	**0.42**	0.56
Total	**275.80**	107.63

Note No. 12 – Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	As at 31st March, 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Non-Current
A. **Capital advances**				
a) For Capital work in progress	**–**	**–**	–	–
b) For intangible asset under development	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total (A)	**–**	**–**	–	–
B. **Advances other than capital advances**				
a) Prepaid Expenses	**17.54**		20.11	–
b) Balances with government authorities (other than income taxes)	**93.26**		30.82	–
Total (B)	**110.80**	**–**	50.93	–
TOTAL (A+B)	**110.80**	**–**	50.93	–
Less: Allowances for Credit Losses	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total (C)	**–**	**–**	–	–
TOTAL (A+B+C)	**110.80**	**–**	50.93	–

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 13 – Equity Share Capital

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
I. **Authorised:**				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	**2,500,000**	**250.00**	2,500,000	250.00
Total	**2,500,000**	**250.00**	2,500,000	250.00
II. **Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:**				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	**2,362,509**	**236.26**	2,362,509	236.26
Total	**2,362,509**	**236.26**	2,362,509	236.26

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh Issue	Other Changes	Closing Balance
A. **Equity Shares with Voting rights**				
a) **Year Ended 31st March 2023**				
No. of Shares	**2,362,509**	**–**	–	**2,362,509**
Amount	**236.26**	**–**	–	**236.26**
b) Year Ended 31st March 2022				
No. of Shares	2,362,509	–	–	2,362,509
Amount	236.26	–	–	236.26

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**2,340,009**	2,340,009

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares/Name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2023 Number of shares held	As at 31st March, 2023 % holding in that class of shares	As at 31st March, 2022 Number of shares held	As at 31st March, 2022 % holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**2,340,009**	**99.05%**	2,340,009	99.05%

(v) Shareholding of Promoters/Promoter Group:

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March,2023

Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Mahindra Logistics Limited	**2,340,009.00**	**99.05%**	**–**

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March,2022

Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Mahindra Logistics Limited	2,340,009.00	99.05%	–

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 14 – Other Equity

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Securities Premium reserve	622.75	622.75
Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	–	–
General Reserve	–	–
Retained earnings	3,366.39	2,362.86
Total	3,989.14	2,985.61

Movement in Reserves

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(A) Securities Premium reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	622.75	622.75
Add: Additions during the year	–	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–	–
Balance as at the end of the year	622.75	622.75
(B) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–	–
Add: Additions during the year	–	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–	–
(C) General Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–	–
Add: Additions during the year	–	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–	–
(D) Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,362.86	755.51
Add: Profit for the year	996.44	1,599.29
Less: Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year	7.09	8.06
Balance as at the end of the year	3,366.39	2,362.86

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Securities Premium Reserve:

Securities premium account is created when shares are issued at premium. The reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents the accumulated surplus. The reserve can be distributed/utilised by the company in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.

Note No. – 15 Borrowings

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
A. Secured Borrowings				
Loans repayable on demand from Banks	–	–	2,602.00	–
Total Borrowings	–	–	2,602.00	–

Note:

i. Secured loan from banks is in the nature of Cash Credit facility availed against trade receivables.

ii. Cash credit facililty has been availed at the rate of interest ranging from 5.75% to 8.75% p.a. agianst the charge of trade receivables.

iii. Bank sanctioned facility comprises of Cash Credit limit and working capital facility of Rs 5,000 lacs and facility availed as on 31st March, 2023 is Rs. Nil (31st March 2022 - Rs2602Lacs)

Note No. 16 – Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	67.36	54.81
Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises:		
- Trade payable - Other than Micro and small enterprises (includes Outstanding dues of Medium enterprises)	2,961.36	2,023.14
Total	3,028.72	2,077.95

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Trade Payables ageing as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More Than 3 years	Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
(i) MSME	67.36	–	–	–	67.36
(ii) Others	2,961.36	–	–	–	2,961.36
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–

Trade Payables ageing as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More Than 3 years	Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
(i) MSME	54.81	–	–	–	54.81
(ii) Others	2,246.73	–	0.23	3.74	2,250.70
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	–	–	–	–	
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	–	–	–	–	

Notes:

i) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business.

ii) Micro, Small and Medium enterprises have been identified by the Company on the basis of the information available. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than the stipulated period and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the MSMED Act") are given below

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Dues remaining unpaid		
— Principal	–	–
Interest on the above	–	–
Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	–	–
Principal paid beyond the appointed date	–	–
Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act	–	–
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	–	–
Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	–	–
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	–	–

Note No. 17 – Other Financials Liabilites

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	As at 31st March, 2023 Non–Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Non–Current
Salary & other payable to employees	**231.25**		315.93	–
Interest accrued on borrowings	**–**		1.59	
TOTAL	**231.25**	**–**	317.52	–

Note No. 18 – Provisions

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	As at 31st March, 2023 Non–Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Non–Current
Provision for Compensated absences	**23.01**	**90.25**	13.81	79.56
Post- Employment Benefit -Gratuity Liability	**10.44**	**70.60**	6.27	65.19
TOTAL	**33.45**	**160.85**	20.08	144.75

Note No. 19 – Other Liabilities

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	As at 31st March, 2023 Non–Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Non–Current
Statutory dues				
a) Taxes payable	**29.79**		26.77	–
b) Employee Liabilities	**11.70**		8.39	–
TOTAL (A+B)	**41.49**	**–**	35.16	–

Notes:

i) For disclosures related to employee benefits, refer note 23.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 20 - Revenue from Operations

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue from rendering of services	**36,582.91**	45,013.11
Total	**36,582.91**	45,013.11

A. Continent-wise break up of Revenue

₹ in lakhs

	Year ended 31st March, 2023		Year ended 31st March, 2022	
Continent	**Revenue from contracts with customers (IndAS 115)**	**Total Revenue from Operations**	Revenue from contracts with customers (IndAS 115)	Total Revenue from Operations
Africa	**1,257.13**	**1,257.13**	1,204.63	1,204.63
Asia	**23,352.05**	**23,352.05**	31,124.08	31,124.08
Europe	**4,564.47**	**4,564.47**	5,453.81	5,453.81
North America	**6,212.60**	**6,212.60**	6,048.48	6,048.48
Oceania	**539.10**	**539.10**	281.90	281.90
South America	**657.56**	**657.56**	900.21	900.21
Total	**36,582.91**	**36,582.91**	45,013.11	45,013.11

B. Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	**36,582.91**	45,013.11
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
a) Discounts / Rebates / Incentives	**–**	–
b) Sales Returns / Reversals	**–**	–
c) Deferrment of revenue	**–**	–
d) Changes in estimates of variable consideration	**–**	–
e) Recognition of revenue from contract liability out of	**–**	–
f) Any other adjustments	**–**	–
Revenue from contract with customer as per the statement of Profit and Loss	**36,582.91**	45,013.11

C. Break-up of Provision for Expected Credit Losses recognized in P&L

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on trade receivables	**(130.71)**	130.09
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on contract assets	**–**	–
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on others	**–**	–
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on loan related assets	**–**	–
Total	**(130.71)**	130.09

D. Movement of Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Opening Balance	**370.72**	91.19
Additions during the year	**20,137.00**	9,973.89
Reclassification Adjustments:		
- Reclass of opening balances of contract assets to trade receivables	**(370.72)**	(91.19)
- Reclass of contract assets (out of additions during the year) to trade receivables	**(19,325.94)**	(9,603.17)
Closing Balance	**811.06**	370.72

Note No. 21 - Other Income

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Interest Income		
i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost	**0.07**	–
ii) Other Assets	**4.61**	13.38
b) Miscellaneous Income		
i) Gain on exchange fluctuation	**123.75**	243.49
ii) Provisions/Liabilities no longer required written back	**31.43**	(4.51)
Total	**159.86**	252.36

Note No. 22 - Freight & Other related Expenses

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Freight & Other related Expenses	**32,925.55**	40,544.96
Total	**32,925.55**	40,544.96

Note No. 23 - Employee Benefits Expense

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	**1,545.45**	1,512.78
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	**70.96**	67.75
c) Gratuity	**24.14**	25.43
d) Share based payment expenses	**26.99**	–
e) Staff welfare expenses	**69.81**	51.74
Total	**1,737.35**	1,657.70

Notes:

i) Salaries and wages would include: Salaries, wages, bonus, compensated absences and all other amounts payable to employees in respect of services rendered as per their employment terms under a contract of service / employment.

ii) Contribution to provident fund and other funds would include contributions to other funds like superannuation fund etc.pertaining to employees. Contributions to ESIC, Labour Welfare Fund.

iii) **Share based payment**

Pursuant to the Employees Stock Options Scheme established by the holding Company (i.e. Mahindra Logitstics Limited), stock options was granted to the employee of the Company. Total cost incurred by the holding Company, in respect of the same is Rs. 50.46Lacs. The same is being recovered from the company over the period of vesting by the holding Company. Accordingly, cost of Rs. 26.99Lacs (P.Y. Rs. Nil) has been recovered by the holding Company upto current year, out of which, Rs. 26.99Lacs (P.Y. Rs. Nil) was recovered during the year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 24 - Finance Cost

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Interest expense on financial instruments designated at amortised cost	**106.23**	236.95
b) Interest expense on Lease liability	**7.59**	9.85
Total	**113.82**	246.80

Note No. 25 - Depreciation and Amortisation expenses

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	**11.42**	12.78
b) Amortisation on Right-of-use asset	**48.16**	76.05
c) Amortisation on Intangible Assets	**0.15**	0.89
Total	**59.73**	89.72

Note No. 26 - Other Expenses

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Rent including lease rentals	**134.15**	30.06
b) Legal & Other Professional charges	**62.71**	68.84
c) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	**101.97**	75.12
d) Provision for expected credit losses (Net of Reversals)	**(130.71)**	130.09
e) Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	**23.08**	8.04
f) Advertisment	**5.22**	–
g) Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipments	**3.12**	2.19
h) Repairs and maintenance :		
i) Machinery	**–**	–
ii) Others	**186.18**	128.95
i) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
i) As Auditors	**4.40**	4.27
ii) For Taxation matters	**0.90**	0.75
iii) For Other services	**0.10**	–
j) Other expenses		
i) Miscellaneous expense	**116.89**	86.57
ii) Loss arising on derecognition of financial assets-Bad debts/advances written off	**59.94**	65.49
Total	**567.95**	600.37

Note:

Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 Rs.23.08 lacs (2022:Rs 8.04Lacs).

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	23.08	7.97
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred,	23.08	8.04
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year,	–	–
(iv) total of previous years shortfall,	–	–
(v) reason for shortfall,	NA	NA
(vi) nature of CSR activities,		
a) Building Communities	2.00	
b) Disaster Management		
c) Nanhi Kali	11.54	
d) Skill Development		
e) Sustainability	9.54	8.04
(vii) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation	NA	–
(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	NA	–

Note No. 27 - Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(a) Income Tax recognized in profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
A. Current Tax:		
a) In respect of current year	**320.24**	564.29
Total	**320.24**	564.29
B. Deferred Tax:		
a) In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	**21.69**	(40.37)
Total	**21.69**	(40.37)
Total (A=B)	**341.93**	523.92

(b) Income tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
A. Current Tax:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	**–**	–
Total	**–**	–
B. Deferred Tax:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	**2.38**	2.71
Total	**2.38**	2.71
Classification of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income		
Income taxes related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**2.38**	2.71
Total	**2.38**	2.71

(c) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Per Share	As at 31st March, 2022 Per Share
a) Profit Before tax	**1,338.37**	2,125.92
b) Income Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	**336.84**	535.09
c) Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	**5.09**	(8.46)
	341.93	526.63
Income tax expense recognized In profit or loss	**341.93**	526.63

Note

The tax rate used in reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 22% (plus surcharge and cess as applicable) on taxable profits under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 28 - Earnings per Share

₹ in lakhs

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023 Per Share	Year ended 31st March, 2022 Per Share
A.	Basic Earnings per share (in Rs) (face value Rs. 10/- per share)	**42.48**	68.04
B.	Diluted Earnings per share (in Rs) (face value Rs. 10/- per share)	**42.48**	68.04

Notes:

i) Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**1,003.53**	1,607.35
Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**1,003.53**	1,607.35
Total number of equity shares	**2,362,509**	2,362,509
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic (in Rs)	**42.48**	68.04

ii) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The diluted earnings per share has been computed by dividing the Net profit after tax available for Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares, after giving the effect of the dilutive potential ordinary shares for the respective periods.

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**1,003.53**	1,607.35
b) Add: Dilutive Impact	**–**	–
Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**1,003.53**	1,607.35

iii) Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Basic EPS	**2,362,509.00**	2,362,509.00
Add: Dilutive Impact	**–**	–
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Diluted EPS	**2,362,509.00**	2,362,509.00
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Diluted (in Rs.)	**42.48**	68.04

Note No. 29 - Financial Instruments

I. Capital management Policy

a) The company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

b) For the purpose of company's capital management, capital includes issued share capital, equity as well as preference and all other equity reserves. The company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the statement of financial position. The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

c) The following table shows the components of capital:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Equity	**4,225.40**	3,221.87
Total	**4,225.40**	3,221.87

Note:

The above capital management disclosures are based on the information provided internally to key management personnel.

II. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

₹ in lakhs

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
A. Non-current Assets				
a) Other Financial Assets	**5.00**	**–**	**–**	**5.00**
Total	**5.00**	**–**	**–**	**5.00**
B. Current Assets				**–**
a) Trade Receivables	**6,015.71**	**–**	**–**	**6,015.71**
b) Cash and Bank Balances	**275.80**	**–**	**–**	**275.80**
c) Other Financial Assets	**875.23**	**–**	**–**	**875.23**
Total	**7,166.74**	**–**	**–**	**7,166.74**
C. Non-current Liabilities				
a) Lease Liabilities	**60.86**	**–**	**–**	**60.86**
Total	**60.86**	**–**	**–**	**60.86**
D. Current Liabilities				
a) Lease Liabilities	**45.93**	**–**	**–**	**45.93**
b) Borrowings	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
c) Trade Payables	**3,028.72**	**–**	**–**	**3,028.72**
d) Other Financial Liabilities	**231.25**	**–**	**–**	**231.25**
Total	**3,305.90**	**–**	**–**	**3,305.90**

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
A. Non-current Assets				
a) Other Financial Assets	0.13	–	–	0.13
Total	0.13	–	–	0.13
B. Current Assets				–
a) Trade Receivables	7,497.55	–	–	7,497.55
b) Cash and Bank Balances	107.63	–	–	107.63
c) Other Financial Assets	490.62	–	–	490.62
Total	8,095.80	–	–	8,095.80
C. Non-current Liabilities				
a) Lease Liabilities	30.49	–	–	30.49
Total	30.49	–	–	30.49

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars			Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
D.	Current Liabilities					
	a)	Lease Liabilities	21.53	–	–	21.53
	b)	Borrowings	2,602.00	–	–	2,602.00
	c)	Trade Payables	2,077.95	–	–	2,077.95
	d)	Other Financial Liabilities	317.52	–	–	317.52
Total			5,019.00	–	–	5,019.00

III. Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to manage the aforementioned risks, the Company operates a risk management policy and a program that performs close monitoring of and responding to each risk factors.

A) Credit risk management

Trade receivables and deposits

(i) Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit exposure is controlled by counterpaty credit period which is monitored through an approved policy.

(ii) Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and places across India and outside India

(iii) Apart from one large customer of the company, the company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single customer.Concentration of credit risk related to a single company did not exceed 10 % of gross monetary assets at any time during the year.

(iv) The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by Ind AS 109, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The company has computed expected credit losses based on a provision matrix which uses historical credit loss experience of the Company and individual receivable specific provision where applicable. Forward-looking information (including macroeconomic information) has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses.

(v) There is no change in estimation techniques or significant assumptions during the reporting period.

(vi) The loss allowance provision is determined as follows:

₹ in lakhs

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars		**Not due**	**Less than 6 months past due**	**More than 6 months past due**	**Total**
a)	Gross carrying amount	**3,798.10**	**2,005.61**	**524.50**	**6,328.21**
b)	Loss allowance provision				**312.50**

₹ in lakhs

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars		Not due	Less than 6 months past due	More than 6 months past due	Total
a)	Gross carrying amount	7,211.59	345.71	383.47	7,940.77
b)	Loss allowance provision				443.22

(vii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision for Trade Receivables

₹ in lakhs

Particulars			**31 March, 2023**	31 March, 2022
a)	Balance as at beginning of the year		**443.22**	313.13
b)	Impairment losses recognised in the year based on lifetime expected credit losses			
	–	On receivables originated in the year...............................	**25.36**	195.58
	–	Other receivables................	**52.82**	
c)	Impairment losses reversed/written back...		**208.90**	65.49
d)	**Balance at end of the year**		**312.50**	443.22

(viii) During the period, the company has made write off of Rs. 59.94 lacs (31 March, 2022: Rs.65.49 lacs) of trade receivable. These trade receivables and advances are not subject to enforcement activity.

Cash and Cash equivalents

As at 31st March, 2023 the company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 275.80 Lacs (As at 31st March, 2022 Rs. 107.63 Lacs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit rating.

B) Liquidity risk management

(i) The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

Table showing maturity profile of financial iabilites:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars		**Less than 1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3 Years to 5 Years**	**5 years and above**
A)	**Non-derivative financial liabilities**				
As at 31st March 2023					
a)	Lease Liabilities	**45.93**	**60.86**	**–**	**–**
b)	Borrowings	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
c)	Trade Payables.........	**3,028.72**	**–**	**–**	**–**
d)	Other Financial Liabilities	**231.25**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total		**3,305.90**	**60.86**	**–**	**–**
As at 31st March 2022					
a)	Lease Liabilities	21.53	30.49	–	–
b)	Borrowings	2,602.00	–	–	–
c)	Trade Payables.........	2,077.95	–	–	–
d)	Other Financial Liabilities	317.52	–	–	–
Total		5,019.00	30.49	–	–

The above table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(iii) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
a) Secured Cash credit facility		
– Expiring within one year	**5,000.00**	2,398.00
– Expiring beyond one year	**–**	–
b) Bank Guarantees*		
– Expiring within one year	**465.00**	470.00
– Expiring beyond one year	**–**	–

* These limits are as a sub-limit of secured cash credit facility.

Note: The quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iv) Maturities of financial assets

Table showing maturity profile of financial assets

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above
	In Rs. Lacs	In Rs. Lacs	In Rs. Lacs	In Rs. Lacs
Non-derivative financial assets				
As at 31st March 2023				
a) Trade Receivables	**6,015.71**	**–**	**–**	**–**
b) Cash and Bank Balances	**275.80**	**–**	**–**	**–**
c) Other Financial Assets	**875.23**	**–**	**–**	**5.00**
Total	**7,166.74**	**–**	**–**	**5.00**
As at 31st March 2022				
a) Trade Receivables	7,497.55	–	–	–
b) Cash and Bank Balances	107.63	–	–	–
c) Other Financial Assets	490.62	**–**	–	0.13
Total	8,095.80	–	–	0.13

The above table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

C) Market Risk Management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors.

There has been no significant changes to the company's exposure to market risk or the methods in which they are managed or measured.

Currency Risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company's Company's exposure to currency risk relates primarily to the Company's operating activities when transactions are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency.

The carrying amounts of the Company's unhedged foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Trade Receivables	USD	**352,983**	380,516
	EUR	**3,296**	14,638
	CAD		30.69
	SGD	**1,257**	–
	GBP		10.00
	HKD		–
Trade Payables	USD	**784,224**	1,167,767
	HKD	**156,779**	118,215
	EUR	**200,720**	213,043
	GBP	**25,777**	48,542
	SGD	**8,541**	31,675
	CAD	**3,506**	4,420
	CHF	**230**	499
	AUD	**6,703**	11,820
	DKK	**–**	5,462
	JPY	**1,044,446**	2,257,184

The Company does not enter into hedge transactions for either trading or speculative purposes.

The outstanding forward contracts at the year end their maturity profile and sensitivity analysis are as under.

Fair value of forward contracts designated as Fair Value hedges of USD-INR as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 was Nil.

Outstanding number of contracts as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 were Nil.

Following table demonstrate the Notional value of forward contracts designated as fair value hedges in lakhs.

Currency	As at 31st March, 2023 Amount in foregeign Currency	As at 31st March, 2023 Amount in INR	As at 31st March, 2022 Amount in foregeign Currency	As at 31st March, 2022 Amount in INR
USD - INR	**–**	**–**	–	–
HKD - INR	**–**	**–**	–	–
GBP- INR	**–**	**–**	–	–
Euro - INR	**–**	**–**	–	–

The foreign exchange forward contracts designated as Fair Value hedges mature maximum within 1 months.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
31-March-23	**USD**	**+10%**	**32.65**	**32.65**
	USD	**-10%**	**(32.65)**	**(32.65)**
	HKD	**+10%**	**1.50**	**1.50**
	HKD	**-10%**	**(1.50)**	**(1.50)**
	EUR	**+10%**	**16.68**	**16.68**
	EUR	**-10%**	**(16.68)**	**(16.68)**
	GBP	**+10%**	**2.56**	**2.56**
	GBP	**-10%**	**(2.56)**	**(2.56)**
31-March-22	USD	+10%	(59.61)	(59.61)
	USD	-10%	59.61	59.61
	HKD	+10%	(1.13)	(1.13)
	HKD	-10%	1.13	1.13
	EUR	+10%	(16.77)	(16.77)
	EUR	-10%	16.77	16.77
	GBP	+10%	(4.82)	(4.82)
	GBP	-10%	4.82	4.82

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Interest Risk

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in Interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

Particulars	Name of borrowing	Type of Interest	Rate of interest	Loan amount outstanding	Increase in Base Rate	Sensitivity Impact on P&L (pre-tax)	Decrease in Base Rate	Sensitivity Impact on P&L (pre-tax)
As at 31st March, 2023	**Cash Credit**	**Floating**	**8.75%**	**–**	**1.00%**	**–**	**1.00%**	**–**
As at 31st March, 2022	Cash Credit	Floating	6.70%	2,602.00	1.00%	(26.02)	1.00%	26.02

Note No. 30 - Fair Value Measurement

a) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortized cost:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	31st March, 2023 Carrying amount	31st March, 2023 Fair value	31st March, 2022 Carrying amount	31st March, 2022 Fair value
A) Financial assets				
a) Financial assets carried at amortized Cost				
i) Trade and other receivables	**6,015.71**	**6,015.71**	7,497.55	7,497.55
ii) Deposits given	**64.11**	**64.11**	119.89	119.89
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**275.80**	**275.80**	107.63	107.63
iii) Others	**816.12**	**816.12**	370.86	370.86
Total	**7,171.74**	**7,171.74**	8,095.93	8,095.93
B) Financial liabilities				
b) Financial liabilities held at amortized cost				
i) Lease Liabilities	**106.79**	**106.79**	52.02	52.02
ii) Borrowings	**–**	**–**	2,602.00	2,602.00
iii) Trade and other payables	**3,028.72**	**3,028.72**	2,077.95	2,077.95
iv) Other financial liabilities	**231.25**	**231.25**	317.52	317.52
Total	**3,366.76**	**3,366.76**	5,049.49	5,049.49

Note No. 31 - Segment information

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "Freight Forwarding".

iii) The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

The Segmental Disclosures are as follows :-

(iv) Geographic information

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue from external customers		
India	**20,482.56**	28,302.35
Outside India	**16,100.35**	16,710.76
Total Revenue as per statement of Profit or Loss	**36,582.91**	45,013.11

v) Non-current operating assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
India	**122.49**	78.85
Outside India	**–**	–
Total	**122.49**	78.85

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.

The revenues of the company from a group of customers under common control amounts to around 6.23% (Previous year 6.71%) of its total revenues.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 32 - Leases

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Balance at 1st April	**49.49**	52.77
Addition	**99.41**	93.19
Deletion	**(0.15)**	(20.42)
Amortisation expense for the year	**(48.18)**	(76.05)
Balance at 31st March	**100.57**	49.49

The aggregate Amortisation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Balance at 1st April	**52.02**	55.63
Additions	**99.41**	93.19
Finance cost accrued during the period	**7.59**	9.85
Deletions	**(0.17)**	(20.42)
Payment of lease liabilities	**(52.06)**	(86.23)
Balance at 31st March	**106.79**	52.02
Current lease liabilities	**45.93**	21.53
Non-current lease liabilities	**60.86**	30.49
Total	**106.79**	52.02

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Less than one year	**51.79**	24.68
One to five years	**63.74**	33.74
More than five years	**–**	–
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at Balance sheet date	**115.53**	58.42

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

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹134.15 lacs and ₹86.23 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022 respectively.

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	**7.59**	9.85
Expense relating to short term leases	**134.15**	30.06
Amortisation expense of right of use asset	**48.16**	76.05
Total Expenses	**189.90**	115.96

Amounts recognised in Statement of cash flows

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total cash outflows for leases	**180.00**	116.29

Note No. 33 - Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund aggregating Rs. 70.96 lacs (2021 : Rs. 67.75 lacs) has been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity

(a) The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

(b) Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

(1) Change in bond yields

A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

(2) Inflation risk

Defined benefit obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation).

(3) Life expectancy

The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities. This is particularly significant in the Company's defined benefit plans, where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

(c) Significant Actuarial Assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	Valuation as at 31st March, 2023	Valuation as at 31st March, 2022
a) Discount rate(s)	**7.30%**	6.80%
b) Expected rate(s) of salary increase	**7.00%**	7.00%
c) Mortality rate during employment	**IALM(2012-14) Ultimate**	IALM(2012-14) Ultimate

(d) Defined benefit plans – as per actuarial valuation

Particulars	Unfunded Plan – Gratuity 2023	Unfunded Plan – Gratuity 2022
I. Amounts recognised in comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
a) Current Service Cost	**19.29**	19.93
b) Past service cost and (gains)/ losses from settlements		
c) Net interest expense	**4.86**	3.84
Components of defined benefit costs reconised in profit or loss	**24.15**	23.77
a) Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
b) Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)		
c) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising form changes in demaographic	**(0.74)**	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Unfunded Plan – Gratuity 2023	Unfunded Plan – Gratuity 2022
d) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	**(2.80)**	(2.33)
e) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising form experience adjustments	**(5.93)**	(8.44)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(9.47)**	(10.77)
Total	**14.68**	13.00
II. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March		
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(81.04)**	(71.46)
b) Fair value of plan assets		–
c) Surplus/(Deficit)	**(81.04)**	(71.46)
d) Current portion of the above	**(10.44)**	(6.27)
e) Non current portion of the above	**(70.60)**	(65.19)
III. Change in the obligation during the year ended 31st March		
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**71.46**	60.48
b) Add/(Less) on account of Scheme of Arrangement/Business		
c) Transfer		
d) Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		
– Current Service Cost	**19.29**	19.93
– Past Service Cost		
– Interest Expense (Income)	**4.86**	3.84
e) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
– Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	**(0.74)**	–
ii. Financial Assumptions	**(2.80)**	(2.33)
iii. Experience Adjustments	**(5.93)**	(8.44)
f) Benefit payments	**(5.09)**	(2.02)
g) Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**81.04**	71.46
IV. Change in fair value of assets during the year ended 31st March		
i) Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**–**	–
ii) Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		
– Expected return on plan assets	**–**	–
iii) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**–**	–
Remeasurement gains/(losses)		
– Actual Return on plan assets in excess of the expected return	**–**	–
iv) Contributions by employer (including benefit payments recoverable)	**–**	–
v) Benefit payments	**–**	–
vi) Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**–**	–
V. The Major categories of plan assets		
– Insurance Funds	**–**	–
VI. Actuarial assumptions		
a) Discount rate	**7.30%**	6.80%
b) Expected rate of return on plan assets		
c) Attrition rate	**15.00%**	12.00%

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

Principal assumption		Changes in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation: Increase in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation: Decrease in assumption
a) Discount rate	**2023**	**1.00%**	**76.61**	**85.92**
	2022	1.00%	66.68	76.83
b) Salary growth rate	**2023**	**1.00%**	**85.66**	**76.72**
	2022	1.00%	76.69	66.65
c) Rate of employee turnover	**2023**	**0.50%**	**78.94**	**82.60**
	2022	0.50%	68.25	75.18
d) Rate of Mortality	**2023**	**0.10%**	**81.05**	**81.03**
	2022	0.10%	71.46	71.46

Notes:

i) The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance sheet.

ii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at **31 March 2023 is 6 years** (2022: 9 years)

f) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

The tables include both discounted value as well as unwinding of interest.

Particulars	2023	2022
Within 1 year	**10.43**	6.26
2 - 5 year	**43.20**	33.91
6 - 10 year	**41.90**	35.48
More than 10 years	**37.33**	51.02

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

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

h) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the employee benefits expense in profit or loss of the expense for the year.

Note No. 34 - Related Party Transactions

i) List of Related Parties:

a) Ultimate Holding Company:			
	1	Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	
b) Holding Company:			
	1	Mahindra Logistics Limited	
c) Fellow Subsidiaries			
	1	Mahindra Heavy Engines Limited	
	2	Mahindra Two Wheelers Limited	
	3	Mahindra Defence Systems Limited	
	4	Classic Legends Private Limited	
	5	Mahindra Electric Mobility Limited (Merged with Mahindra & Mahindra Limited w.e.f. 2nd February, 2023)	
	6	Mahindra Auto Steel Private Limited	
	7	Mahindra Accelo Limited (formerly known as Mahindra Intertrade Limited)	
	8	V-Link freight Services Private Limited	
d) Other Related Parties:			
	1	Sanyo Special Steel Manufacturing India Private Limited	
	2	Mahindra CIE Automotive Limited	
	3	Tech Mahindra Limited	
c) Key management Personnel		**Name of KMP**	**Designation**
	1	Rampraveen Swaminathan	Non-Executive Director
	2	Sushil Rathi (Upto 31st March 2023)	Non-Executive Director
	3	Naveen Raju Kollaickal	Non-Executive Director
	4	Ajay Mehta	Independent Director
	5	Chandra Iyer	Independent Director

ii) Details of transaction between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

						₹ in lakhs
Particulars	**Year**	**Ultimate Holding Company**	**Holding Company**	**Fellow Subsidiary**	**Other related parties**	**KMP**
<u>Nature of transactions with Related Parties</u>						
a) Rendering of services	31-Mar-23	**1,939.61**		**334.97**	**5.59**	
	31-Mar-22	2,874.71		119.40	27.63	
b) Receiving of services	31-Mar-23			**49.46**		
	31-Mar-22			–		
c) Reimbursements made to parties	31-Mar-23	**1.29**	**292.01**			
	31-Mar-22	2.63	102.78			
d) Reimbursements received from the parties	31-Mar-23			**2.00**		
	31-Mar-22				–	
e) Interest paid to the parties	31-Mar-23		**–**			
	31-Mar-22		1.78			
f) Loans received from parties	31-Mar-23		**–**			
	31-Mar-22		200.00			
g) Loans repaid to parties	31-Mar-23		**–**			
	31-Mar-22		200.00			
h) Director sitting fees	31-Mar-23					**5.00**
	31-Mar-22					4.60
<u>Nature of Balances with Related Parties</u>						
a) Trade payables	31-Mar-23	**0.45**	**53.46**			**0.54**
	31-Mar-22	1.96	24.46			–
b) Trade Receivable	31-Mar-23	**549.50**	**–**	**4.19**	**–**	**–**
	31-Mar-22	482.43	–	41.35	–	–

iii) All the outstanding balances, whether receivables or payables are unsecured.

iv) Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions are made only if such terms can be substantiated.

v) The loans to related parties are not in the nature of repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

vi) Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

vii) Material related party transactions are as under:

						₹ in lakhs
Particulars	**Year**	**Ultimate Holding Company**	**Holding Company**	**Fellow Subsidiary**	**Other related parties**	**KMP**
a) Rendering of Services						
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	31-Mar-23	**1,939.61**				
	31-Mar-22	2,874.71				
Mahindra Two Wheelers Limited	31-Mar-23			**6.93**		
	31-Mar-22			10.77		
Classic Legends Private Limited	31-Mar-23			**0.78**		
	31-Mar-22			1.85		
Mahindra Heavy Engines Limited	31-Mar-23			**58.56**		
	31-Mar-22			15.96		
Mahindra Auto Steel Private Limited	31-Mar-23			**2.62**		
	31-Mar-22					
Mahindra Accelo Limited	31-Mar-23			**1.07**		
	31-Mar-22					
Mahindra Electric Mobility Limited	31-Mar-23			**265.01**		
	31-Mar-22			23.92		
Mahindra Defence System Limited	31-Mar-23			–		
	31-Mar-22			66.90		
Mahindra CIE Automotive Limited	31-Mar-23				**5.40**	
	31-Mar-22				–	
Sanyo Special Steel Manufacturing India Private Limited	31-Mar-23				**0.19**	
	31-Mar-22				–	
Tech Mahindra Limited	31-Mar-23					
	31-Mar-22				27.63	
b) Receiving of services						
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited	31-Mar-23			**49.46**		
	31-Mar-22			–		
c) Reimbursements made to parties						
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	31-Mar-23	**1.29**				
	31-Mar-22	2.63				
Mahindra Logistics Limited	31-Mar-23		**292.01**			
	31-Mar-22		102.78			
d) Reimbursements received from the parties						
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited	31-Mar-23			**2.00**		
	31-Mar-22			–		
e) Interest paid to the parties						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	31-Mar-23		**–**			
	31-Mar-22		1.78			
f) Loans received from parties						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	31-Mar-23		**–**			
	31-Mar-22		200.00			
g) Loans repaid to parties						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	31-Mar-23		**–**			
	31-Mar-22		200.00			
h) Director sitting fees						
Mr. Ajay Mehta	31-Mar-23					**2.50**
	31-Mar-22					2.30
Ms. Chandra Iyer	31-Mar-23					**2.50**
	31-Mar-22					2.30

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No. 35 - Ratio

S.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	% variance	Reasons
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	**2.15**	1.61	34%	Better working capital management
2	Debt-equity Ratio	Borrowing	Networth	**–**	0.81	(100)%	Repaid working capital borrowings
3	Debt service coverage Ratio	Net Profit before tax + Interest	Borrowing	**–**	0.91	(100)%	Repaid working capital borrowings
4	Return on equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity	**26.76%**	66.14%	(60)%	Reduction in profit due to correction in freight rates (air and ocean both) in FY 22-23 vs FY 21-22
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA*	NA*	**NA**	NA	NA	
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg.Accounts Receivables + Avg. Accrued Receivables	**4.98**	5.72	(13)%	
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Purchases of Freight Services	Avg.Accounts Payable	**12.90**	12.31	5%	
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	**9.77**	14.65	(33)%	Reduction in revenue and increase in Daily Sales Outstanding
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	**2.72%**	3.55%	(23)%	
10	Return on capital employed	EBIT***	Capital Employed****	**34.37%**	40.74%	(16)%	
11	Return on investment	NA*	NA*	**NA**	NA	NA	

NA* ratios are not applicable

EBIT***= Earnings before Interest and tax

Capital Employed**** = Sharedholde's fund + Borrowings

Note No. 36 - Relationship with Struck Off Co

Trade Payables

Name of the struck Off company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year ended 31st March'2023	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2023	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed
LUFTHANSA CARGO AG	Payable	3.28	–	Vendor	–	Vendor
SHINE FREIGHT SYSTEMS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable	51.81	0.67	Vendor	6.01	Vendor

Trade Receivable

Name of the struck Off company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year ended 31st March'2022	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2021	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed
H T L LOGISTICS INDIA PRIVATE LIMIT	Receivables	–	–	Customer	0.19	Customer
SYNERGY LIFESTYLES PRIVATE LIMITED	Receivables	1.48	–	Customer	–	Customer
JAYEM AUTOMOTIVES PRIVATE LIMITED	Receivables	20.03	(1.37)	Customer	–	Customer

Note No. 37

Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged to make them comparable with the current year figures.

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
LORDS Freight (India) Pvt Ltd

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN : 01300682

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN : 07653394

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Saurav Chakraborty
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of MLL Mobility Private Limited (formerly known as Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **MLL Mobility Private Limited (formerly known as Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss and total comprehensive loss, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and the related annexures, but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditors' Report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of

the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

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 controls 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure B, 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 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.

   (g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors and thus the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under section 197 (16) of the Act is not applicable in case of the Company.

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

      (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements – Refer Note 30 to the Financial Statements;

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

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

      (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, except as disclosed in notes to accounts in Note no 41, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities

(“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

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

(vi) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company’s accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZX8968

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **MLL Mobility Private Limited (formerly known as Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZX8968

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

1. (a) (A) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

   (B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

   (b) The Company has a regular programme for physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and investment properties by which the property, plant and equipment are verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with the programme, the Company has physically verified certain property, plant and equipment during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) The Company does not have any immoveable properties and hence reporting under Clause 3 (i) (c) is not applicable to this Company.

   (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

   (e) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from Axis bank and ICICI bank on the basis of security of trade receivables and current assets during the year. The required statements filed by the Company with these banks on a quarterly basis are materially in agreement with the audited / unaudited books of account as certified by the management.

3. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3 (iii) (a) is not applicable to the Company.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3 (iii) (b) is not applicable to the Company

   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loan granted by the Company to a fellow subsidiary company in the earlier years is interest-free and repayable on demand.

   (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loans granted by the Company to a fellow subsidiary company in the earlier years is repayable on demand. We have been informed that the loan has not been demanded by the Company and hence the amount of the loan is not overdue.

   (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the loan granted to the fellow subsidiary in the earlier years has not been demanded during the year and hence not fallen due during the year and accordingly reporting under clause 3 (iii) (e) is not applicable.

   (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3 (iii) (f) is not applicable to the Company.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

6. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as at 31 March 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. The statutory dues in respect of Income-tax as at 31 March 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of a dispute, are as under:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Service Tax	Interest on Reverse Charge Liability on unregistered suppliers	1,19,95,650	July 1, 2017 to October 12, 2017	Directorate General of GST Intelligence

8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

9. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

10. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 made preferential allotment of shares during the year in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 of the Act. In our opinion the entire amount raised by the company has been utilized for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

11. (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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 whistleblower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

12. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

13. 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 by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Act.

14. a) In our opinion and based on our examination even though company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b) We have considered the Internal Audit reports of the company issued till date for the period under audit.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or subsidiary companies or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

16. (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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

    (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 given to us, we report that the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four Core Investment Companies.

17. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year but incurred cash losses of Rs.1,212.45 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, 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.

20. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to expenditure on corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the current financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership Number 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZX8968

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) ASSETS			
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	**868.14**	1,512.42
c) Intangible assets	4	**241.49**	–
d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	**247.43**	273.38
(e) Non-current tax assets	7	**114.25**	130.34
(f) Other non-current assets	8	**440.13**	348.74
Total non-current assets		**1,911.44**	2,264.88
(2) CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9	**–**	166.57
(ii) Trade receivables	10	**7,494.24**	884.10
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	**9.28**	163.19
(iv) Other bank balance	12	**–**	43.60
(v) Loans	5	**1,423.08**	1,423.56
(vi) Other financial assets	6	**337.56**	394.09
(b) Other current assets	13	**1,804.67**	207.73
Total current assets		**11,068.83**	3,282.84
Total Assets		**12,980.27**	5,547.72
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	**46.09**	17.37
(b) Other equity	15	**1,570.36**	(904.31)
Total Equity		**1,616.45**	(886.94)
2) Liabilities:			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	**–**	63.96
(b) Provisions	17	**1,449.95**	1,412.62
Total non-current liabilities		**1,449.95**	1,476.58
Current liabilities:			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	**4,595.09**	3,108.53
(ii) Trade Payables	18		
(a) total outstanding dues to small and micro enterprises		**8.53**	–
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small and micro enterprises		**4,051.54**	897.83
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	**834.74**	762.95
(b) Other current liabilities	20	**228.87**	101.49
(c) Provisions	17	**195.10**	87.28
Total current liabilities		**9,913.87**	4,958.08
Total Liabilities		**11,363.82**	6,434.66
Total Equity and Liabilities		**12,980.27**	5,547.72
Significant accounting policies	2A		
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 45		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Mobility Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165959

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	21	**18,432.93**	5,726.36
Other income	22	**118.77**	69.04
TOTAL INCOME (I)		**18,551.70**	5,795.40
EXPENSES			
Fleet operating expenditure	23	**15,555.03**	4,539.59
Employee benefits expense	24	**1,946.32**	1,453.59
Operating and other administrative expenses	25	**899.96**	987.91
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		**18,401.31**	6,981.09
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) [(I) – (II)]		**150.39**	(1,185.69)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	26	**953.98**	712.35
Finance costs	27	**58.14**	30.20
Loss before tax		**(861.73)**	(1,928.24)
Tax expenses		**–**	–
Loss after tax		**(861.73)**	(1,928.24)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		**(23.27)**	(2.73)
Income tax related Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		**–**	–
Total Other Comprehensive loss/(Income) for the year		**(23.27)**	(2.73)
Total Comprehensive (loss) for the year, net of tax		**(838.46)**	(1,925.51)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	36	**(350.17)**	(1,110.13)
[Nominal value per share: INR 10]			
Significant accounting policies	2A		
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 45		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Mobility Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165959

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	Year ended March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) before tax	**(861.73)**	(1,928.24)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	**953.98**	712.35
Interest expenses	**58.14**	30.20
Provision for compensated absences, gratuity and other contingencies	**58.81**	16.49
Finance income	**(39.85)**	(29.56)
Gain on mutual fund	**(1.16)**	(18.06)
Forfeiture of security deposits	**(62.21)**	–
Bad Debts written off and provision for doubtful debts and advances	**7.93**	1.41
Sundry balance and provision no longer required written back	**(0.23)**	(0.92)
Loss/ (Profit) on sale of fixed asset & asset held for sale	**(15.31)**	(20.51)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	**98.37**	(1,236.84)
Movement in working capital		
Changes in Trade Receivables	**(4,318.96)**	(41.34)
Changes in loans, Other financial assets and other assets	**980.15**	220.95
Changes in trade payable, other payables and other liabilities	**1,428.56**	151.87
Cash (used in) operating activities	**(1,811.87)**	(905.36)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**47.88**	(36.75)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	**(1,763.99)**	(942.11)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment (including Capital work-in-progress)	**(33.23)**	(39.60)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant & equipment	**57.77**	64.55
Purchase of current investments	**–**	(2,340.00)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	**167.72**	3,345.06
Interest income on fixed deposits	**2.93**	5.80
Loans given to fellow subsidiaries	**(11.13)**	(96.60)
Loans repaid by fellow subsidiaries	**11.13**	119.17
Deposits with bank as margin money	**43.60**	(1.72)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities	**238.79**	1,056.66

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 (CONTD...)

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	Year ended March 31, 2022
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	**(51.29)**	(30.20)
Loans received from fellow subsidiaries	**16.20**	136.08
Loans repaid to fellow subsidiaries	**(21.79)**	(104.21)
Repayment of long term borrowings	**(134.80)**	(155.50)
Proceeds from Current Borrowings	**1,562.99**	–
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities	**1,371.29**	(153.83)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**(153.91)**	(39.28)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**163.19**	202.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)	**9.28**	163.19

Significant accounting policies 2A

Notes to the financial statements 3 to 45

The Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the notes referred to above which are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the “indirect method” as set out in ‘Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows’.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Mobility Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165959

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity					Total
		Securities premium	General reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity	
As at April 1, 2021 (I)	17.37	31,436.72	48.44		(30,463.96)	1,021.20	1,038.57
Net (loss) for the year (II)	–	–	–		(1,928.24)	(1,928.24)	(1,928.24)
Other comprehensive income for the year (III)	–	–	–		2.73	2.73	2.73
Total comprehensive income IV= (II) + (III)	**–**	**–**	**–**		**(1,925.51)**	**(1,925.51)**	**(1,925.51)**
Add: shares issued during The Year (V)	–	–	–		–	–	–
As at March 31, 2022 (I+IV+V)	**17.37**	**31,436.72**	**48.44**	**–**	**(32,389.47)**	**(904.31)**	**(886.94)**

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity					Total
		Securities premium	General reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity	
As at April 1, 2022 (I)	17.37	31,436.72	48.44	–	(32,389.47)	(904.31)	(886.94)
Net (loss) for the year (II)	–	–			(861.73)	(861.73)	(861.73)
Other comprehensive income for the year (III)	–	–	–		23.27	23.27	23.27
Total comprehensive income IV= (II) + (III)	–	–	–	–	(838.46)	(838.46)	(838.46)
Add: shares issued during The Year (V)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arising pursuant to slump exchange (Note c)	28.72	3,582.93	–	(269.80)	–	3,313.13	3,341.85
As at March 31, 2023 (I+IV+V)	46.09	35,019.64	48.44	(269.80)	(33,227.93)	1,570.36	1,616.45

a. **Securities premium:** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities premium. The securities premium can be utilized as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. **General reserve:** General reserve is in the nature of a free reserve and can be utilised inter-alia for distribution of dividends subject to compliance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

c. **Capital reserve:** Goodwill arising on account of purchase of "Alyte" business from Mahindra Logistics Limited (MLL) under slump exchange (refer note 33), accounted under Ind AS 103 "Business Combination".

d. **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represents the amount of accumulated earnings at each Balance Sheet date of the Company.

Significant accounting policies 2A

Notes to the financial statements 3 to 45

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes referred to above which are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Mobility Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165959

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate information

MLL Mobility Private Limited ('the Company') is registered as a private limited company incorporated on December 4, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at Mahindra Towers, P. K. Kurne Chowk, Worli Mumbai Mumbai 400018, India and corporate office at Arena Space, 10 & 11 Floor, Plot No. 20, Jogeshwari Vikhroli Link Road, Near Majas Bus Depot, Jogeshwari (E), Mumbai – 400060. The Company is a deemed public company as per definition of the Companies Act with effect from December 5, 2019. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of owning, operating and maintaining vehicle fleet for transportation of passengers in form of taxis, providing taxi aggregator services and to acquire and operate similar existing businesses.

On May 29, 2018, the name of the Company was changed from Meru Cab Company Private Limited to Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited. Further, on August 23, 2022, the name of the Company was changed from Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited to MLL Mobility Private Limited.

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a Board resolution of April 19, 2023.

2A. Significant accounting policies

2A.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). The Financial Statements are separate Financial Statements.

2A.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortised cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee (INR) and denominated in lakhs.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2A.3 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2A.4 Revenue recognition

The Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time requires judgement.

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits. It is measured based on the consideration specified in the contracts with customers. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as goods and services taxes and value added taxes are not economic benefits which flow to the entity and do not result in increases in equity. Therefore, they are excluded from revenue.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as an agent in case of its revenue from taxi aggregator services arrangements.

Incomes is recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold, and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Income from services:

i. Revenue from taxi services, convenience fees, airport charges

Revenue from taxi services represents revenue earned from transportation of passengers as part of metered tax operations. Revenue from taxi services is measured as per the contractual terms and is recognised on completion of each trip. Convenience fees are charged to customer for facilitating booking of taxi services through the Company. Convenience fees are recognised as revenue at completion of trip. Airport charges are recovered from customers towards the airport charges incurred at airports as per the contractual terms. Airport charges are recognised as revenue at completion of trip.

ii. Revenue from taxi aggregator services

Revenue from taxi aggregator services is recognised net of the share of revenue paid to drivers, as and when the services are rendered as per the terms of the contract. Taxi aggregator services involve the Company providing a platform to facilitate booking of taxi services by passengers with third party independent taxi service providers.

iii. Revenue from B2B Customers

Revenue from B2B Customers represents revenue earned from providing taxi services to corporates for their employee transportation. Revenue is measured as per the contractual terms and recognised as and when the service is rendered as per contract terms.

iv. Advertisement revenue

Revenue from advertisement contracts are recognised pro-rata over the period of contract as and when services are rendered. Revenue is measured as per the contractual terms

The Company generally does not offer a credit period in respect of its billing to drivers. In respect of corporate customers, the Company credit period offered generally ranged from 30 days to 90 days.

Dividend and Interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

2A.5 Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the lessor has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company as a lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - a) the Company as a lessee has the right to operate the asset; or
  - b) the Company as a lessee designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or modified, on or after April 01, 2019.

<u>As a lessee</u>

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the incremental borrowing rate.

It is re -measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

<u>Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets</u>

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

<u>As a Lessor</u>

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

Transition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach with effect from initially applying this standard from April 01, 2019. Accordingly, the information presented for previous year ended March 31, 2019 has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17. The Company has adopted modified retrospective approach where lease liability measured at present value of remaining lease payment discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right to use asset is equal to lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

<u>As a lessee</u>

<u>Operating leases</u>

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right of use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. Single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

2A.6 Foreign currencies

i. <u>Initial recognition</u>

In preparing the Financial Statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency of Indian Rupees (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

ii. <u>Conversion</u>

a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Non-monetary items, if any are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

a. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2A.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of the such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to the revenue in the year of incurrence.

2A.8 Employee benefits

2A.8.1. Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan:

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the Superannuation Fund, ESIC, Provident Fund and Labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Defined Benefits Plan:

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

a. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. Net interest expense or income; and

c. Remeasurement

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

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

2A.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries.

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

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

2A.9 Taxation

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

2A.9.1 Current tax

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

2A.9.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

2A.9.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2A.10 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as as separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and 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 are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on tangible asset is charged on a Straight-Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful life specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a pro-rata basis except in the case of:

i. Certain items of Plant & Equipment individually costing more than Rs. 5,000 - over their useful lives ranging from 2 years to 10 years as estimated by the company and also based on the contractual arrangements wherever applicable.

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ii. Certain items of Plant & Equipment individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 shall be depreciated over a period of 1 year.

iii. Mobile Phones (included in Office Equipment) in 1 - 2 years.

iv. Motor Cars (included in Vehicles) in 3 to 5 years as the case may be

v. Assets capitalised which are attached to the leasehold office premises shall be depreciated upto 75% of its value over the lease period assuming a realisable value of 25% after the end of original lease period.

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

2A.11 Intangible assets

2A.11.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2A.11.2. Useful lives of intangible assets

Taxi permits (Leased):

Taxi permits are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of 8 years or contractual life whichever is lower.

Software:

ERP software is amortised using the straight-line method over a period of 5 years and other software are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of 3 years or contractual life, whichever is lower.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2A.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The management of the Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2A.13 Provisions, Contingent liability & Contingent assets

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

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

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when a possible obligation arising from past events the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2A.14 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2A.15 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

2A.15.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note no 2A.15.4

Investments in subsidiaries: All investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2A.15.2 Effective interest method

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

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

2A.15.3 Financial assets at Fair value through Profit and Loss

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other Income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2A.15.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

2A.15.5 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2A.15.6 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

2A.16 Financial liabilities & Equity instruments

2A.16.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2A.16.2 Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2A.16.3 Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible notes) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

2A.16.4 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

2A.17 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment. Segment performance is measured based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in financial statements.

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "People transportation".

iii) The COO/director monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

2A.18 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year, in accordance with Ind AS 33.

2A.19 Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit / (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, interest income, finance costs and tax expense. Any amount described as unusual or exceptional is classified by nature, in the same way as non-exceptional amounts. Their inclusion or exclusion in EBIDTA will depend on the nature of income/ expense described as exceptional. Impairment loss / reversal on property plant and equipment is disclosed under Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses, and not considered for calculation of EBIDTA.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2A.20 Business Combination

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. The acquiree's identifiable assets including liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is recognised as goodwill.

Before recognising capital reserve in respect thereof, the Group determines whether there exists clear evidence of underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognises any additional asset or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. The Group then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase. If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Group recognises it directly in equity as capital reserve.

Non-controlling interest is initially measured at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition by acquisition basis. Subsequent to initial acquisition, the carrying amount of noncontrolling interest is the amount of those interest in initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries. When the consideration transferred by the Group in business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting in a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition date fair value and included as a part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments, are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill or capital reserve as the case may be.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed off.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amount for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amount are adjusted during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date. In consolidated financial statements, acquisition of non-controlling interest is accounted as equity transaction. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company. Business Combination under common control are accounted as per Appendix C in Ind AS 103 - Business combinations, at carrying amount of assets and liabilities acquired and any excess of consideration issued over the net assets acquired is recognised as capital reserve on common control business combination.

2A.21 Exceptional item

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence is material & requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and disclosed as such in the financial statements.

2B. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2A, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i. Useful lives of intangibles and property, plant and equipment:

As described in note 2A.10 The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each annual reporting period.

ii. Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

iii. Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities and investments

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

iv. Estimated Lead Time for determining completion of performance obligation

The company also determines completion of performance obligation with respect to transportation service based on Estimated Lead Time (ELT) to deliver based on standard past performance and to that extent it involves management judgments for estimating delivery time to destination.

v. Contracts with Driver - Whether the arrangement with drivers contains a lease:

Significant judgement is required to apply lease accounting rules under Appendix C of Ind AS 17 - Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgement to evaluate the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforceable arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangements meet the criteria under Appendix C.

vi. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

vii. Trade Receivables

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company has considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risk profiles of the customers based on their industry, macroeconomic forecasts and internal and external information available to estimate the probability of default in future.

viii. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company assesses in accordance with Ind AS 115 as to whether it is acting as principal or agent in respect of the revenue arrangements entered. The Company has assessed that it is acting as an agent in case of revenue from taxi aggregator services arrangements and dealing on principal to principal basis for revenue from other services in terms of the principles of Ind AS 115.

2C. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment

iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures

v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

viii Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

x Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting

The application of above amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

(Currency in INR lakhs)

	Office Equipments	Computers and Peripherals	Furniture and Fittings	* Motor Vehicles - Fleet	Electric Chargers	** ROU-Building	Total	Capital Work In Progress
Gross Block								
Balance at March 31, 2021	64.32	222.01	15.79	4,910.46	18.20	40.82	5,271.59	14.11
Additions	11.67	14.69	–	35.36	16.15	–	77.87	24.16
Capitalised during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(38.27)
Disposals	(54.94)	(64.64)	(10.80)	(370.73)	–	(40.82)	(541.93)	–
Balance at March 31, 2022	**21.05**	**172.06**	**4.99**	**4,575.09**	**34.34**	**–**	**4,807.52**	**–**
Addition	3.96	23.02	6	–	–	–	33.23	–
Acqusition under slump exchange#	8.49	14.19	0.08	–	–	–	22.75	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(586.37)	–	–	(586.37)	–
Balance at March 31, 2023	**33.49**	**209.27**	**11.32**	**3,988.72**	**34.34**	**–**	**4,277.14**	**–**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at March 31, 2021	59.96	201.96	12.92	2,763.50	2.42	40.82	3,081.75	–
Depreciation charge for the year	7.50	15.48	2.10	683.49	3.77	–	712.35	–
Disposals	(54.25)	(61.79)	(10.85)	(331.31)	–	(40.82)	(499.00)	–
Balance at March 31, 2022	**13.21**	**155.75**	**4.27**	**3,115.68**	**6.19**	**–**	**3,295.10**	**–**
Depreciation charge for the year	8.47	17.20	2.62	624.66	4.87	–	657.82	
Disposals	–	–	–	(543.91)	–	–	(543.91)	
Balance at March 31, 2023	**21.68**	**172.95**	**6.89**	**3,196.42**	**11.06**	**–**	**3,409.00**	**–**
Net block								
Balance at March 31, 2023	**11.81**	**36.32**	**4.43**	**792.30**	**23.28**	**–**	**868.14**	**–**
Balance at March 31, 2022	**7.84**	**16.31**	**0.72**	**1,459.41**	**28.15**	**–**	**1,512.42**	**–**
Balance at March 31, 2021	**4.36**	**20.05**	**2.87**	**2,146.96**	**15.77**	**–**	**2,189.84**	**14.11**

Notes:

\# Refer note 33

* Motor Vehicles - Fleet having net carrying value of INR 76.91 Lacs as at March 31, 2023 are given as security against secured loans from NBFCs (March 31, 2022 : INR 152.16 lacs).

** (Refer Note 30 A for details)

Note 4: Intangible assets

	Taxi Permits (Leased)	Computer software	Total
Gross Block			
Balance at March 31, 2021	383.30	84.46	467.76
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	(383.30)	(13.07)	(396.37)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**–**	**71.39**	**71.39**
Additions	–	–	–
Acqusition under slump exchange#	–	537.65	537.65
Disposals	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2023	**–**	**609.04**	**609.04**
Accumulated Amortization and impairment			
Balance at March 31, 2021	**383.30**	**84.53**	**467.82**
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	(383.30)	(13.13)	(396.43)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**–**	**71.39**	**71.39**
Additions		296.16	296.16
Disposals			–
Balance at March 31, 2023	**–**	**367.55**	**367.55**
Balance at March 31, 2023	**–**	**241.49**	**241.49**
Balance at March 31, 2022	**–**	**–**	**–**
Balance at March 31, 2021	**–**	**–**	**–**

\# Refer note 33

Note 5 : Loans

(Measured at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current		
Unsecured, considered good;		
Loans to related parties (*Refer note 31*):		
Inter-corporate deposit to fellow subsidiaries *	**1,422.48**	1,422.48
Loans to employees **		
Unsecured, considered good	**0.60**	1.08
Total Current	**1,423.08**	1,423.56

* Loan (Intercorporate deposit) to fellow subsidiary is interest free repayable on demand.

** Loan to employee is in the normal course of business.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 6 : Other financial assets

(Measured at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non Current		
Security Deposits - Unsecured, considered good	**203.38**	201.56
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	**42.58**	42.58
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful security deposits	**(42.58)**	(42.58)
	203.38	201.56
Balances with banks held as margin money *	**44.05**	37.90
Receivables towards assets given on finance lease	**–**	33.92
Total Non current	**247.43**	273.38
Current		
Advance recoverable in cash		
Unsecured, considered good	**22.02**	14.19
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	**15.44**	15.44
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful advance recoverable in cash	**(15.44)**	(15.44)
	22.02	14.19
Other loans:		
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	**282.44**	331.22
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued on bank fixed deposits	**0.25**	0.56
Receivables towards assets given on finance lease	**32.85**	48.12
Total current	**337.56**	394.09

* These balances are given as margin money against the bank guarantees issued by the banks for Airport contracts / to Transport authorities for issuance of licenses in respective cities. The remaining maturity is more than 12 months from the Balance Sheet date.

Note 7 : Non-current tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income-tax assets	**114.25**	130.34
	114.25	130.34

Note 8 : Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with government and statutory authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	**440.13**	348.74
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	**–**	122.26
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful balance	**–**	(122.26)
	440.13	348.74

Note 9 : Investment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current		
Quoted mutual funds (Classified at Fair value through Profit or Loss)		
Nil (March 31, 2022 - 60.81) units HDFC Overnight Fund	**–**	1.92
Nil (March 31, 2022 - 16,028.81) units Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid fund	**–**	55.00
Nil (March 31, 2022 - 769.61) units Mahindra Manulife Liquid fund	**–**	10.65
Nil (March 31, 2022 - 151.51) units SBI Liquid fund	**–**	5.05
Nil (March 31, 2022 - 81,970.76) units ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund	**–**	93.95
	–	166.57

Refer Note 28 for information about fair value measurement

Note 10 :Trade receivables

(Measured at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured, considered good	**90.13**	129.13
Unsecured, considered good	**7,404.11**	754.97
Unsecured, considered credit impairment	**442.23**	349.01
Less: Impairment allowance doubtful trade receivables	**(442.23)**	(349.01)
	7,494.24	884.10

Trade receivables from drivers are due immediately. The Company also holds security deposit from a number of the drivers as collateral. Trade receivables from corporate customers are generally on credit terms of 30 to 60 days.

Refer Note-35.1 for the Ageing of Trade Receivables as per Schedule-III.

Refer Note 28 for information about credit risk. Refer note 32 for details of trade receivables from related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 11 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	**1.25**	3.90
Balances with bank in current accounts	**2.35**	159.29
Cheque on hand	**5.68**	–
	9.28	163.19

Note 12 :Other bank balance

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks held as margin money*	**–**	43.60
	–	43.60

* These balances are given as margin money against the bank guarantees issued by the banks for Airport contracts / to Transport authorities for issuance of licenses in respective cities. The balances have original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months from the balance sheet date).

Note 13 : Other current assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers		
Unsecured considered good	**1,741.39**	91.10
Unsecured considered credit impaired	**62.18**	62.18
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful advances	**(62.18)**	(62.18)
	1,741.39	91.10
Prepaid Expenses	**63.27**	116.63
	1,804.66	207.73

Note 14 : Equity share capital

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital:		
500,000 equity shares of INR.10 each (March 31, 2022: 2,50,000)	**50.00**	25.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:		
4,60,899 equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2022: 1,73,695)	**46.09**	17.37

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year (refere note 41)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Outstanding at the beginning of the year		
No. of shares	**173,695**	173,695
Amount	**17.37**	17.37
Issued during the year for consideration other than cash		
No. of shares	**287,204**	–
Amount	**28.72**	–
Outstanding at the end of the year		
No. of shares	**460,899**	173,695
Amount	**46.09**	17.37

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the residual assets of the Company. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. No dividend has been declared during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil). No dividend has been proposed for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(c) Shares held by Holding and Promotor Company, percentage of holding and % changes during the year (refere note 40)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited) (MTSPL), the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No. of shares	**–**	173,695
Amount	**–**	17.37
Percentage of holding	**–**	100%
% Change during the year	**–100%**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No. of shares	**460,899**	–
Amount	**46.09**	–
Percentage of holding	**100%**	–
% Change during the year	**100%**	–

(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares (refere note 41)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
MLL Express Services Private Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)	**–**	173,695
	–	100%
Mahindra Logistics Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No. of shares	**460,899**	–
Percentage(%)	**100%**	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 15: Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Securities premium	**35,019.65**	31,436.72
General reserve	**48.44**	48.44
Capital Reserve	**(269.80)**	–
Retained earnings	**(33,227.93)**	(32,389.47)
Total Other Equity	**1,570.37**	(904.31)

Movement in Reserves

1 Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**31,436.72**	31,436.72
Add: Shares issued during the year	**3,582.93**	–
Closing balance	**35,019.65**	31,436.72

2 General reserve

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**48.44**	48.44
Closing balance	**48.44**	48.44

3 Capital Reserve

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**–**	–
Adjustment pursuant to slump exchange*	**(269.80)**	–
Closing balance	**(269.80)**	–

* Capital reserve pertains to goodwill arising on account of purchase of "Alyte" business from Mahindra Logistics Limited (MLL) under slump exchange (Refer Note 33), accounted under Ind AS 103 "Business Combination".

4 Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**(32,389.47)**	(30,463.96)
Loss for the year	**(861.73)**	(1,928.24)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**23.27**	2.73
Closing balance	**(33,227.93)**	(32,389.47)

Note 16 : Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Term Loans- Secured		
(i) Vehicle loan from NBFC	**–**	63.96
Total Non-current Borrowings	**–**	63.96
Current		
(a) Term Loan- Secured:		
(i) Vehicle loan from NBFC	**68.19**	139.03
(ii) Cash credit from bank (Secured)	**1,562.99**	–
Total Secured Current Borrowings	**1,631.18**	139.03
(b) Unsecured:		
Interest free loan from fellow subsidiary repayable on demand	**2,963.91**	2,969.50
Total Unsecured Current Borrowings	**2,963.91**	2,969.50
Total current borrowing	**4,595.09**	3,108.53

(i) Vehicle loan from NBFCs

The loans are secured against hypothecation of vehicles as a first charge. The rate of interest on these loans ranges from 9.29% p.a. to 10.15% p.a. The loans are repayable in 36 to 48 equal monthly instalments. Refer note 27[C](iii) 'Liquidity risk' for maturity profile of future instalments. These loans will be fully repaid by December 15, 2023.

The carrying value of vehicles pledge as at March 31, 2023 is INR 76.91 lakhs (March 31, 2022: INR 152.16 lakhs)

(ii) Cash credit from bank (Secured)

The loans are secured by first pari pasu charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets of the company, both present and future. The rate of interest stipulated by the bank shall be sum of I-MCLR-3M and "spread" per annuam, subject to minumum of I-MCLR-3M, plus applicable statutory levy, if any.

Note 17 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity *(Refer Note 29)*	**68.85**	64.21
Other provisions		
Provision for contingencies*	**1,381.10**	1,348.41
Total Non current	**1,449.95**	1,412.62
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity *(Refer Note 29)*	**31.72**	26.91
Provision for leave encashment	**163.38**	60.37
Total current	**195.10**	87.28

* The Company has created provision towards various disputed legal matters that arise in the ordinary course of business on a best estimate basis. These provisions have not been discounted as it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of the provision utilization and cash out flows, if any, pending resolution. Movement of provision is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At the beginning of the year	**1,348.41**	1,323.96
Created during the year	**61.00**	61.79
Reversed during the year	**(28.31)**	(37.34)
At the end of the year	**1,381.10**	1,348.41
Current portion	**–**	–
Non-current portion	**1,381.10**	1,348.41

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 18 : Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
a) total outstanding dues to small enterprise and micro enterprises	**8.53**	–
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprise and micro enterprises	**4,051.54**	897.83
	4,060.07	897.83

Notes:

i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the credit terms generally range from 30 to 90 days.

Refer Note-35.2 for the Ageing of Trade Payables as per Schedule-III.

ii) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services availed in the normal course of business.

iii) Micro, Small & Medium enterprises have been identified by the company on the basis of the information available with the Company. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”) are given below: This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid		
b. Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the micro, small and medium enterprises development act 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	**8.5**	–
c. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under Micro, small and medium enterprises act, 2006	**–**	–
d. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	**–**	
e. Interest remaining due and payable even in the suceeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	**–**	–

Note 19: Other financials liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deposits from subscribers and customers	**493.50**	605.65
Employee benefits payable	**332.44**	155.36
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**8.80**	1.95
	834.74	762.95

Note 20: Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract liabilities	**163.95**	74.83
Statutory dues	**64.92**	26.66
	228.87	101.49

Note 21: Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operation:		
Revenue from Metered taxi operations	**1,875.51**	1,201.73
Revenue from taxi aggregator services	**1,261.37**	454.04
Revenue from B2B Business	**14,089.94**	3,433.84
Advertisement revenue	**20.85**	16.96
Convenience fee	**12.82**	10.37
Airport charges	**1,141.95**	543.88
	18,402.44	5,660.82
Other operating revenue:		
Enrolment fees	**1.10**	0.43
Infrastructure Support Services	**6.32**	29.67
Income from operating lease	**23.07**	35.44
	30.49	65.54
	18,432.93	5,726.36

Note 22: Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
a) Interest Income		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	**2.93**	4.04
Finance income on net investment in lease	**5.14**	9.47
Other asset	**31.79**	16.04
b) Miscellaneous Income		
Liabilities no longer required written back	**0.23**	0.92
Forfeiture of security deposits	**62.21**	–
Profit on sale / write off of property, plant and equipment (net)	**15.31**	20.51
Gain on mutual funds	**1.16**	18.06
	118.77	69.04

Note 23: Fleet operating expenditure

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Service provider service charges	**1,030.53**	661.11
Car Hire Charges	**12,632.46**	2,643.37
Accreditation fee	**1,531.17**	732.49
Insurance	**74.67**	121.94
Vehicle Electricity, repairs and maintenance	**259.74**	337.61
Registration charges and taxes	**22.42**	39.73
Drivers recruitment, uniform and training expenses	**4.04**	3.34
	15,555.03	4,539.59

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 24: Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	**1,750.64**	1,330.70
Contribution to provident and other funds	**69.52**	56.26
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 29)	**36.15**	17.76
Compensated absence expenses	**22.66**	(1.27)
Share based payment to employees	**2.74**	–
Staff welfare expenses	**64.61**	50.14
	1,946.32	1,453.59

Note 25: Operating and other administrative expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Legal and professional fees	**30.22**	45.69
Information Technology Cost	**316.61**	192.14
Advertisement and sales promotion	**17.61**	173.84
Rent	**221.59**	184.81
Repairs and maintenance - other than vehicles	**10.03**	32.38
Communication expenses	**7.85**	15.20
Impairment allowance doubtful trade receivables	**93.23**	(200.85)
Bad debts written off	**36.97**	273.56
Security charges	**67.56**	51.53
Travelling and conveyance	**35.51**	30.85
Rates and taxes	**79.22**	104.83
Electricity charges	**0.65**	14.18
Printing and stationery	**5.05**	10.13
Auditor’s remuneration (refer note below)	**6.37**	7.08
Bank charges	**67.56**	33.12
Provision for doubtful advances	**(122.26)**	1.41
Miscellaneous expenses	**26.20**	18.01
	899.96	987.91
Auditor's Remuneration (including GST)		
Statutory audit fees	5.19	7.08
Other services	1.18	–
	6.37	7.08

Note 26: Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**657.82**	712.35
Amortisation on intangible assets	**296.16**	–
	953.98	712.35

Note 27: Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	**58.14**	30.03
Interest on delayed payment of statutory dues	**–**	0.17
	58.14	30.20

Note 28: Financial instruments

A] Accounting classification of financial instruments

The following table summarises the accounting classification and carrying amounts (net of any provision for impairment) of financial instruments.

Particulars	Notes	Carrying value/ Fair Value March 31, 2023	Carrying value/ Fair Value March 31, 2022
Financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Security deposits	6	**485.82**	532.79
Loans to related parties - Inter-corporate deposits	5	**1,422.48**	1,422.48
Loans to employees	5	**0.60**	1.08
Balances with banks held as margin money (non-current)	6	**44.05**	37.90
Advances recoverable in cash	6	**22.02**	14.19
Accrued interest	6	**0.25**	0.56
Receivables towards assets given on finance lease	6	**32.85**	82.04
Trade Receivables	10	**7,494.24**	884.10
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	11, 12	**9.28**	206.79
Financial assets classified at FVTPL			
Investments	9	**–**	166.57
Total		**9,511.59**	3,348.50
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost			
Long term Borrowings	16	**4,595.09**	3,172.49
Other financial liabilities	19	**834.74**	762.95
Trade payables	18	**4,060.07**	897.83
Total		**9,489.90**	4,833.28

B] Fair Value Measurement

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets trade payables, borrowings and other financial liability approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Investments in mutual funds are recorded at fair value. The fair value is determined at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair value of investments in mutual fund units is based on Net Asset Value (NAV) on the balance sheet date as published by the mutual fund. The fair value is categorised as Level 2 in the fair value measurement hierarchy.

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 for recurring fair value measurements during each of the reporting period. The Company’s policy is to recognise transfers into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

C] Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

– Market risk - interest rate risk
– Credit risk
– Liquidity risk

The Company's senior management is responsible for the management of these risks with oversight of the Company's Board of Directors.

i] Market risk - interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risks since its borrowings are all in fixed rate instruments and there is no investments that is exposed to interest rates.

ii] Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), liquid mutual fund units, inter corporate deposits, cash deposits and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

The Company's Management divides its customers primarily into following two categories for purposes of monitoring credit risk:

Trade receivables from subscribers

Credit risk relating to subscribers is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to driver credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored. The Company recognises impairment of trade receivables from drivers based on outstanding receivable, its historical experience and its expectation of credit losses in the future except to the extent the trade receivables are secured by way of deposits received from customers.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross Trade receivables from subscribers	**207.99**	204.63
Less: Impairment allowance doubtful trade receivables	**(142.88)**	(95.41)
Net Trade receivables from subscribers	**65.11**	109.21
Security deposits received from above subscribers held as at the respective reporting dates	**90.13**	129.13

Trade receivables from other customers

Credit risk relating to other customers is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to other customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. For the purpose of measuring impairment allowance for trade receivables from other customers, the Company estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the outstanding receivables, its historical experience and its expectation of credit losses in the future.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross Trade receivables from other customers	**7,728.49**	1,028.48
Less: Impairment allowance doubtful trade receivables	**(299.35)**	(253.60)
Net Trade receivables from other customers	**7,429.14**	774.89
Ageing of gross trade receivables relating to other customers:		
Less than 6 months	**7,410.56**	761.54
More than 6 months	**317.93**	266.94
	7,728.49	1,028.48

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision for Trade Receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**349.01**	549.86
Add: Net impairment allowance provision for the year	**93.23**	–
Less: Impairment allowance provision reversed	**–**	(200.85)
Closing balance	**442.23**	349.01

Other financial assets

Financial assets other than trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired. Management believes that the amounts are collectible in full, based on its assessment including considering the historical payment behaviour.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 27A. The Company has assessed the concentration risk with respect to trade receivables as low for its business.

iii] 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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from its operations including deposits received from drivers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

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

	Undiscounted amount					
Year ended - March 31, 2023	**Carrying Value**	**Payable within 1 year**	**Payable within 1 to 2 years**	**Payable within 2 to 3 years**	**Payable within 3 to 4 years**	**Total**
Borrowings*						
(i) Vehicle loan from NBFC	**68.19**	**68.19**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**68.19**
(ii) Cash credit from bank (Secured)	**1,562.99**	**1,562.99**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,562.99**
Interest free loan from fellow subsidiary repayable on demand	**2,963.91**	**2,963.91**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,963.91**
Deposits from Subscribers and customers	**493.50**	**493.50**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**493.50**
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**8.80**	**8.80**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8.80**
Employee benefits payable	**332.44**	**332.44**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**332.44**
Trade Payable	**4,060.07**	**4,060.07**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,060.07**
	9,489.90	**9,489.90**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,489.90**

	Undiscounted amount					
Year ended - March 31, 2022	Carrying Value	Payable within 1 year	Payable within 1 to 2 years	Payable within 2 to 3 years	Payable within 3 to 4 years	Total
Borrowings*						
(i) Vehicle loan from NBFC	202.99	134.15	68.84	–	–	202.99
Interest free loan from fellow subsidiary repayable on demand	2,969.50	2,969.50	–	–	–	2,969.50
Deposits from Subscribers and customers	605.65	605.65	–	–	–	605.65
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.95	1.95	–	–	–	1.95
Employee benefits payable	155.36	155.36	–	–	–	155.36
Trade Payable	897.83	897.83	–	–	–	897.83
	4,833.28	4,764.43	68.84	–	–	4,833.28

D] Capital management

For the purpose of capital management, the Company considers capital to include issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the loan covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company manages its capital, considering the net debt position and rolling cash flows as forecasts at each period end and identifies need for additional funding from the share holders to meet the outstanding commitments and future cash flow requirements to meet the business plans. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and liquid mutual fund units.

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Borrowings	**1,631.19**	202.99
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent and liquid mutual fund units	**9.28**	373.36
Net Debt/(Surplus funds)	**1,621.91**	(170.37)

Note 29: Employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions determined as a specified percentage of employees' salary in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance (ESI) which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The Company has recognised the following amount as an expense and included in the Note 24 under "Contribution to provident and other funds":

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Contribution to employees provident fund	**67.13**	51.98
Contribution to ESI	**2.39**	4.28
Total	**69.52**	56.26

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company operates one post-employment defined benefit plan (funded plan) that provides gratuity. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement.

Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**100.57**	91.12
	100.57	91.12

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	**91.12**	122.50
Current service cost	**25.74**	12.02
Interest cost	**10.41**	5.74
Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss	**36.15**	17.76
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recorded in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**(0.22)**	–
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	**(29.06)**	(2.66)
Experience adjustments	**6.00**	(0.07)
Sub-total included in OCI	**(23.27)**	(2.73)
Transfer in	**20.29**	2.47
Employer Contribution	**(5.00)**	(5.00)
Benefits paid	**(18.72)**	(43.88)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**100.57**	91.12

Following table summarises the principal assumptions used for actuarial valuation of gratuity obligation for each reporting period:

Actuarial assumptions	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	**7.30%**	5.25%
Future salary increases	**7.00%**	8.00%
Attrition rate (% p.a.)	**refer note below**	refer note below

Note : Call center – 15.32%, Non Call center – 15.32%, Management committee –15.32% (March 31, 2022:Call center – 60%, Non Call center – 35%, Management committee –10%)

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

Demographic Assumptions :

Mortality in Service: Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 Mortality in Retirement : 60 Years (March 31, 2022: Mortality in Service: Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14) Mortality in Retirement : 58 Years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at each reporting date is as shown below:

	Discount rate assumption	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gratuity plan:		
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**(9.49)**	(3.82)
Impact of decrease of 1 % p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**10.44**	4.16

	Future salary increase assumption	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gratuity plan:		
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**9.50**	3.14
Impact of decrease of 1 % p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**(8.88)**	(3.18)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5 years (March 31, 2022: 5 years).

The following are expected contributions over the future years (valued on undiscounted basis):

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 1 year (next annual reporting period)	**31.72**	26.91
Between 2 to 5 years	**117.88**	53.98
Between 6 to 10 years	**77.51**	21.51
Beyond 10 years	**77.90**	20.80
Total expected payments	**305.01**	123.20

C. Other employee benefits

Compensated absences are payable to employees at the rate of basic salary for each day of accumulated leave on death or resignation or upon retirement. The charge towards compensated absences for the year ended March 31, 2023 INR 22.66 Lakh (March 31, 2022: INR (1.27) Lakhs).

Note 30: Commitments and contingencies

A. Leases

a. Lease commitments

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	ROU Assets Building	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**40.82**	40.82
Additions	**–**	–
Deletions	**(40.82)**	(40.82)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**–**	–
Additions	**–**	–
Deletions	**–**	–
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**–**	–

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has paid INR 221.59 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : INR 184.81 lakhs) towards short-term lease payments. This has been recorded under Rent expense in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Finance lease - where the Company is lessor

The Company has taken taxi permits on finance lease by paying the consideration upfront as a onetime payment.

The Company has leased out 31 vehicles (March 31, 2022 : 31) on finance lease. The lease term is for 3 years and is non-renewable, after which the legal title is passed to the lessee. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreement.

<u>**Gross investments**</u>	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within one year	**34.06**	54.32
After one year but not more than five years	**–**	35.30
More than five years	**–**	–
	34.06	89.63
Less: Unearned finance income	**(1.21)**	(7.59)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**32.85**	82.04
<u>**Present value of future rentals**</u>		
Within one year	**32.85**	48.12
After one year but not more than five years	**–**	33.92
More than five years	**–**	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	**32.85**	82.04

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has earned INR 5.14 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: INR 9.47 Lakh) as interest income. This has been recorded under "Other income - Finance income on net investment in lease" in the statement of profit and loss.

Movement for the receivables towards assets given on finance lease	**Amount**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	**152.94**
Add: Additions made during the year	**21.12**
Less: Adjustment on account of lease term modification	**–**
Less: Deletion made during the year	**(53.62)**
Less: amount recovered during the year	**(38.41)**
Closing balance as at March 31, 2022	**82.03**
Add: Additions made during the year	**–**
Less: Adjustment on account of lease term modification	**–**
Less: Deletion made during the year	**–**
Less: amount recovered during the year	**(49.19)**
Closing balance as at March 31, 2023	**32.84**

B. Commitments

The Company has entered into License Agreements/Contracts with Airport authorities at some locations. These agreements are for periods of 1 to 5 years and include non-cancellable period of 1 to 3 years. Under the contracts, the Company guarantees a certain minimum payment to the airports each month. Management believes that it would perform its obligations for the entire period of these contracts taking into account the past experience and management's intent and future business plans. Management has disclosed contractual commitments under these contracts below based on the total contractual period.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<u>**Minimum commitment to Airports**</u>		
Delhi Airport Terminal 1	**72.90**	145.80
Delhi Airport Terminal 2	**109.35**	218.70
Delhi Airport Terminal 3	**218.70**	437.40
Mumbai Airport Terminal 1 & 2	**120.00**	–
Hyderabad Airport	**1,618.23**	543.40
	2,139.18	1,345.30

C] Contingent liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (Refer note "a" below)	**126.85**	16.06
Advertisement tax (refer note "b" below)	**55.40**	55.40
	182.25	71.46

Note:

a) Claims against the Company pertain to various legal claims filed against the Company by customers/ third parties. The Company has contested these claims and the same are pending adjudication at various judicial forums. The timing of any possible cash outflows with regard to the aforesaid matters depends upon the final outcome of the respective litigations and exhaustion of remedies available to the Company under the law and hence the Company is not able to reasonably ascertain the timing of the possible outflow, if any.

b) Advertisement tax liability pertains to earlier years, where Muncipal Corporation of Delhi has demanded unproportionately higher Advertisement taxes, which are part of the on-going legal cases with MCD at High Court Delhi.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 31: Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	**–**	–
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**–**	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**–**	–

Statement of OCI

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**–**	–
Income tax expense charged to OCI	**–**	–

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit / (loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	**(861.73)**	(1,928.24)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26% [March 31, 2022: 26%]	**(224.05)**	(501.34)
Effect of set off of carried forward tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised previously	**224.05**	501.34
Effect of current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	**–**	–
At the effective income tax rate for the Company	**–**	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**–**	–

Deferred tax working for the year ended:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**–**	–
	–	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**221.44**	205.06
Provisions (Doubtful debts/Impairment/Advances)	**146.23**	153.78
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	**68.63**	40.69
Carry forward Tax Loss (Unabsorbed depreciation)		
Unabsorbed depreciation	**5,833.36**	6,310.89
Unabsorbed business losses	**–**	815.01
Provision for contingencies	**359.09**	350.59
	6,628.75	7,876.02
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**6,628.75**	7,876.02
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised	**–**	–

Statement of Profit and Loss

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**–**	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**16.38**	(13.72)
Provisions (Doubtful debts/Impairment/ Advances)	**(7.55)**	(51.85)
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	**27.94**	(14.58)
Carry forward Tax Loss	**–**	
Unabsorbed depreciation	**(477.53)**	248.60
Unabsorbed business losses	**(815.01)**	238.49
Provision for contingencies	**8.50**	6.36
Deferred tax expense/(income)	**(1,247.28)**	413.29
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in profit and loss	**–**	–

The Company has following tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation which arose in India that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Losses that expire - Carry forward business losses*	**–**	3,134.67
Losses that never expire - Unabsorbed depreciation	**22,435.99**	24,272.66

The Company has a net deferred tax asset position as at March 31, 2023, However, in terms of Ind AS 12, the Company has not recognised the net deferred tax assets considering there is no reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that the Company will have adequate taxable profits in the future against which the carried forward tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation may be offset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 32: Related party transactions

Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Related parties ('RP') where control exists

Ultimate holding Company ('UHC')	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. ('M&M')
Holding Company	MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited (MTSPL)) (till May 11, 2022)
	Mahindra Logistics Limited ('MLL') (w.e.f May 12, 2022)

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Fellow Subsidiaries	V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited ('VFSPL')
	V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited ('VASPL')
	Mahindra Electric Mobility Limited
	Mahindra Integrated Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
	Mahindra Logistics Limited ('MLL') (up to May 11, 2022)
	Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd.
	MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited (MTSPL)) (w.e.f May 12, 2022)
	Mahindra Heavy Engines Limited
	NBS International Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP) & other relationships	Tech Mahindra Business Services Limited (Associate of UHC)
	Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited (Joint Venture of UHC)
	Mahindra Homes Private Limited (Joint Venture of UHC)
	Classic Legends Private Limited (Joint Venture of UHC)
	Neeraj Gupta (CEO) upto April 30, 2021
	Pravin Shah (CEO) with effect from May 1, 2021 till December 31, 2021
	Kannan Chakravarthy (CEO) with effect from January 1, 2022 upto June 28, 2022

Details of transactions during the year with related parties

Particulars	**Holding companies**		**Fellow subsidiaries**		**KMP & Other relationships**	
	March, 31 2023	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022
Sale of services :						
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited	**–**	–	**3.22**	29.67	**–**	–
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited	**–**	–	**3.10**	5.29	**–**	–
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	**417.29**	162.71	**–**	–	**–**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited (up to May 11, 2022)	**–**	–	**–**	18.57	**–**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited (w.e.f May 12, 2022)	**3,019.28**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Tech Mahindra Business Services Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**455.77**	31.60
Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**13.75**	6.99
Mahindra Homes Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	0.27
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd.	**–**	–	**–**	1.56	**2.10**	–
Mahindra Heavy Engines Limited	**–**	–	**3.60**	–	**–**	–
Classic Legends Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**5.89**	27.96
Services received:						
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited	**–**	–	**27.34**	12.53	**–**	–
Mahindra First Choice Wheels Limited	**–**	–	**–**	0.60	**–**	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	**Holding companies**		**Fellow subsidiaries**		**KMP & Other relationships**	
	March, 31 2023	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022
Mahindra Electric Mobility Limited	**–**	–	**–**	4.41	**–**	–
NBS International Limited	**–**	–	**14.03**	10.23	**–**	–
Mahindra Integrated Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	**–**	–	**1.34**	1.91	**–**	
Reimbursements made to parties						
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	**124.92**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited (w.e.f May 12, 2022)	**114.83**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Loans given:						
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited	**–**	–	**11.13**	96.60	**–**	–
Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited	**–**	1.95	**–**	–	**–**	–
Loans repayment received :						
Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited	**1.95**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited	**–**	–	**11.13**	119.17	**–**	–
Loans taken:						
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited	**–**	–	**5.07**	136.08	**–**	–
Loans repayment made:						
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited	**–**	–	**10.66**	104.21	**–**	–
Equity Share issued:						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**3,611.65**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Remuneration to key management personnel @						
Neeraj Gupta**	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	37.08
Pravin Shah **	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	120.57
Kannan Chakravarthy	**–**	–	**–**	–	**88.12**	30.48

Details of Balances receivable from/payable to related parties

Particulars	**Holding companies**		**Fellow subsidiaries**		**KMP & Other relationships**	
	March, 31 2023	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022
Balance receivable / (payable) as at year end :						
Classic Legends Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	6.34
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd.	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	0.83
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	**130.15**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. #	**(187.41)**	(96.39)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Mahindra Electric Mobility Limited #	**–**	–	**–**	0.13	**–**	–
Mahindra Homes Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	0.27
Mahindra Integrated Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	**–**	–	**(0.30)**	(0.14)	**–**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited (up to May 11, 2022)	**–**	–	**–**	(0.81)	**–**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited (w.e.f May 12, 2022)	**927.46**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited (w.e.f May 12, 2022)	**(87.53)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**4.98**	2.90
MLL Express Services Private Limited	**–**	1.95	**–**	–	**–**	–
NBS International Limited	**–**	–	**(0.46)**	(2.87)	**–**	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	Holding companies		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & Other relationships	
	March, 31 2023	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022	**March, 31 2023**	March, 31 2022
Tech Mahindra Business Services Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**187.75**	–
Mahindra Heavy Engines Limited			**3.74**	–	**–**	–
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited - ICD	**–**	–	**(2,963.91)**	(2,969.50)	**–**	–
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited			**10.95**	–	**–**	–
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited - ICD	**–**	–	**1,422.48**	1,422.48	**–**	–
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited	**–**	–	**13.84**	–	**–**	–

Note: Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

@ The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

** The current year remuneration includes leave encashment & gratuity paid at the time of resignation.

* less than Rs. 5,000

Mahindra Electric Mobility Limited, merged with Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All the related party transaction during the year were in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The loans receivable and payable are all repayable on demand.

Note 33: Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations".

On September, 26, 2022, the Company entered into a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) with Mahindra Logistics Limited (MLL) to acquired it's Enterprise Mobility business of the MLL as a going concern on slump exchange basis, effective October 1, 2022, for a lump sum consideration of Rs. 3611.65 lakhs. Consideration for the slump exchange has been discharged by the company through issue of 2,87,204 equity shares of Rs.10 each. As per the method of accounting under Ind AS for the company has recognised negative capital reserve of INR 269.78 lakhs.

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Sale consideration		3,611.66
<u>**Less: Book value of assets transferred**</u>		
Total Assets Transferred	5,357.60	
Total Liabilities Transferred	2,015.73	
Book value of assets transferred		3,341.87
Debited to Capital reserve		**269.78**

Note 34: Operating Segments Reporting

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "People transportation".

iii) The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

Note 35.1: Trade Receivable Ageing

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

(A) Billed and Outstanding

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	**2,534.71**	**1,585.04**	**22.81**	**4.59**	**4.73**	**7.54**	**4,159.44**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	**–**						**–**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	**–**	**49.15**	**123.87**	**33.37**	**18.95**	**216.90**	**442.23**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	**–**						**–**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,534.71**	**1,634.20**	**146.68**	**37.96**	**23.68**	**224.44**	**4,601.67**
(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables		**3,334.80**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,334.80**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

(A) Billed and Outstanding

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	356.72	121.45	13.56	83.14	–	–	574.87
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	19.06	34.47	59.61	32.42	203.45	349.01
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**356.72**	**140.51**	**48.03**	**142.75**	**32.42**	**203.45**	**923.87**
(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables							309.23

Note 35.2: Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	–	8.53	–	–	–	8.53
(ii) Others	3,116.40	845.55	89.58	–	–	4,051.54
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed dues — Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**3,116.40**	**854.09**	**89.58**	**–**	**–**	**4,060.07**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Others	582.79	218.09	84.48	11.17	1.30	897.83
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed dues — Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**582.79**	**218.09**	**84.48**	**11.17**	**1.30**	**897.83**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Note 35.3: Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.90	1.55	-42%	Decrease in ratio is on account of increase in utilisation of OD facility offset by increase in trade receivable.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt	Total equity	0.05	(0.23)	-121%	The change is on account of issue of fresh shares during the year.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service= Lease payments	1.95	(5.79)	-134%	Improvement in ratio is on account of overdraft facility utilised.
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-53.31%	-217.00%	-75%	Improvement in ratio is on account of higher volume due to transfer of "Alyte" business from MLL.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	3.41	5.60	-39%	Decrease in ratio is on account of increase in turnover resulting in higher trade receivable due to transfer of "Alyte" business from MLL.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Operating expenses + Other expenses	Average trade payables	6.65	7.97	-17%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	46.46	9.57	385%	Ratio has improved due to increase in turnover on account of transfer of "Alyte" busuness from MLL.
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-5%	-34%	-86%	Improvement in the ratio is on account of transfer of "Alyte" busuness from MLL.
Return on Capital employed	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	-26%	-324%	-92%	Improvement in the ratio is on account of transfer of "Alyte" busuness from MLL.
Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	3.89%	0.68%	471%	Increase in ratio is on account of disposal of investment in current year.

Note 36: Earnings per share

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

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders	**(861.73)**	(1,928.24)
Number of Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**173,695**	173,695
Add: Weighted average shares issued during the year	**72,391**	–
Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**246,086**	173,695
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS and diluted	**246,086**	173,695
Basic and diluted EPS calculations	**(350.17)**	(1,110.13)
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**–**	–

Note 37: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

i) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR lakhs)

Revenue from operations

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operation	**18,432.93**	5,726.36
	18,432.93	5,726.36

ii) Disaggregate Revenue

The following table presents Company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
People Transportation (refer note 21)	**18,432.93**	5,726.36
	18,432.93	5,726.36

iii) Revenue by geography

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Asia		
India	**18,432.93**	5,726.36
	18,432.93	5,726.36

Note 38: During the current year, the earstwhile holding Company i.e. MESPL, has transferred its entire shareholding into the Company and its fellow subsidiaries i.e. VFSPL and VASPL, to MLL and the shares of MESPL were transferred by utlimate holding Company i.e. M&M to MLL. Pursuant to this restructuring, the Company has become 100% subsidiary of MLL and fellow subsidiary of MESPL.

Note 39: Based on the contracts with taxi operators under the taxi aggregator services, the Company's revenue is determined as a share of the total passenger revenue of INR 6,908.40 lakhs (March 31, 2022: INR 2,828.3 lakhs) generated by these taxi operators.

Note 40: During the earlier year, the Company has identified that one of its ex-employee handling paperwork for owned Motor Vehicles of the Company, was involved in fraudulent activity, and was submitting fake documents with the Company, the same has resulted into loss to the Company of INR 61.8 lakhs. The Company is in the process of filling FIR against him and recorded provision for expenses for correcting the above paperwork.

Note 41: As at March 31, 2023, the Company has accumulated losses of INR 33,227.93lakhs (March 31, 2022: INR 32,389.47 lakhs) and a positive net worth of INR 1,616.44 lakhs (March 31, 2022: negative net worth INR 886.94 lakhs). The Company has significant improvement in operations during the year and the Company is expected to be profitable starting next year.

In view of the foregoing, the going concern assumption has been considered appropriate in preparing these financial statements.

Note 42: The Company has given Loan to VFSPL of INR 1422.48 Lakhs in the earlier years out of the money borrowed from V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited. The balance outstanding as on March 31, 2023 is INR 1422.48 Lakhs receivable from V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited and INR 2963.91 Lakhs payable to V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited.

Note 43: Additional regulatory information:

a) There are no transaction during the current and previous year with the entities struck off from the register under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956. The outstanding balances of such Comapnies are as under:

Name of the struck off company	Balance outstanding Receivable / (Payable)
1. Ride Car Zone Private Limited	0.39
2. T.R. Travels Private Limited	0.00
3. Jatayu Logistics Private Limited	(0.03)
4. Trimurty Tourism Private Limited	(0.22)
5. Purwanchal Tours And Travels Privatelimited	(0.01)
6. Swiss Cabs India Private Limited	(0.77)
7. S K S Automobiles India Private Limited	(0.26)
8. SST Concierge Private Limited	(0.07)
Total	**(0.97)**

b) Quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Note 44: All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes has been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Note 45: The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year's figures.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Mobility Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165959

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of MLL Express Services Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of MLL Express Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss and total comprehensive loss, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and the related annexures, but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditors' Report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are

appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

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 controls 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2021 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure B, 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 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
   (g) The Company has not paid/provided any remuneration to managerial personnel as defined in the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act related to managerial remuneration are not applicable to the Company.
   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements;
      (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
      (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
      (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in

writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

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

(vi) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company's accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No.040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZO9872

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2023

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **MLL Express Services Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZO9872

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2023

ANEXURE B TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under '**Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section** of our report of even date]

1. (a) (A) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

   (B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

   (b) The Company has a regular programme for physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and investment properties by which the property, plant and equipment are verified by the management according to a programme designed to cover all the items annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with the programme, the Company has physically verified property, plant and equipment during the year and the discrepancies noticed on such verification have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account.

   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held in the name of the Company.

   (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

   (e) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

6. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

   According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs and Duty of Excise as at March 31, 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

9. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or

other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

10. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11. (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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 whistleblower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

12. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

13. 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 by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Act.

14. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, the Company, post-acquisition of its operating business, has finalised enhanced scope of internal audit which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the Internal Audit reports of the Company issued till date for the year under audit.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or subsidiary companies or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

16. (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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is an unregistered Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not continue to fulfill the criteria of a CIC as at the date of our audit report.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four Core Investment Companies.

17. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 3,468 lakhs during the current financial year and Rs. 28.59 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, 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.

20. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to expenditure on corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the current financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership Number 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZO9872

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2023

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
(I) Non-current assets			
a) Investment in subsidiaries	3	**–**	5,048.01
b) Property, plant and equipment	4	**164.98**	–
c) Right of Use Asset	36	**2,655.95**	–
d) Goodwill	5	**17,441.14**	–
e) Intangible assets	6	**5,234.56**	–
f) Financial assets			
i) Other financial assets	20	**959.84**	–
h) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	19	**1,071.62**	–
j) Other non-current assets	7	**497.50**	–
Sub-total		**28,025.59**	5,048.01
(II) Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Investments	8	**220.02**	–
ii) Trade receivables	9	**5,312.82**	–
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	**769.48**	0.08
iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	11	**2.00**	–
b) Other Financial assets	12	**1,344.01**	–
Sub-total		**7,648.34**	0.08
Total Assets		**35,673.94**	5,048.09
Equity and liabilities			
(I) Equity			
a) Equity share capital	13	**9,713.78**	9,713.78
b) Other equity		**(7,867.90)**	(4,689.14)
Sub-total		**1,845.88**	5,024.64
(II) Liabilities:			
Non-current liabilities:			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	14	**22,000.00**	–
ii) Lease Liabilities	36	**813.48**	–
iii) Other financial liabilities	17		
b) Provisions	15	**224.24**	–
Sub-total		**23,037.71**	–
Current liabilities:			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Lease Liabilities	36	**1,815.08**	-
ii) Trade Payables	16		
a) Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		**45.41**	–
b) Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		**7,621.60**	22.77
iii) Other financials liabilities	17	**386.93**	–
b) Provisions	15	**86.63**	–
c) Other liabilities	18	**834.70**	0.69
Sub-total		**10,790.37**	23.45
Total Equity and Liabilities		**35,673.94**	5,048.09
Significant accounting polices	2A		
Notes to the standalone financial statements	3 to 46		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Express Servies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited)
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165956

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN : 09447924

Sreeram Venkateswaran
Chief Executive Officer

Swati Rane
Chief Financial Officer

Sheetal Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. A40730

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Period ended March 31, 2023	Period ended March 31, 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	21	**12,162.39**	–
Other income	22	**152.64**	–
TOTAL INCOME (I)		**12,315.03**	–
EXPENSES			
Operating expenditure	23	**10,485.59**	-
Employee benefits expense	24	**2,757.55**	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4	**782.37**	-
Finance costs	26	**779.49**	-
Other expenses	25	**1,760.40**	28.59
Impairment of Investment in subsidiary		**–**	7,479.95
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		**16,565.39**	7,508.54
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(4,250.37)**	(7,509)
Tax expenses	27		
Current Tax			
Deferred Tax	31	**(1,071.62)**	–
Profit / (Loss) after tax		**(3,178.75)**	(7,508.54)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		**–**	–
Income tax related to above		**–**	–
Net other comprehensive (income) / loss not to be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent years		**–**	–
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		**–**	–
Total Comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		**(3,178.75)**	(7,508.54)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	15	**(3.27)**	(7.73)
[Nominal Value INR 10 per share]			
Significant accounting polices	2A		
Notes to the standalone financial statements	3 to 46		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Express Servies Private Limited
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Sheetal Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. A40730

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Period ended March 31, 2023	Period ended March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		**(4,250.37)**	(7,508.54)
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of investments in subsidiary		**–**	7,479.95
Finance Charges		**704.73**	–
Provision for expected credit loss recognised on trade receivables		**127.06**	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**440.31**	–
Amortisation expense - ROU		**342.06**	–
Finance Charges - Lease Liability		**74.76**	–
Interest Income		**(132.44)**	–
Profit on sale of mutual funds		**(20.02)**	–
Operating Cash flow before working capital changes		**(2,713.92)**	(28.59)
Working Capital Adjustments			
Trade Receivables		**2,205.12**	–
Other Receivables		**(2,975.01)**	–
Trade Payables		**(1,425.76)**	13.48
Other liabilities & Provisions		**1,531.81**	0.66
Loans and Advances		**–**	–
Cash generated from operations		**(3,377.75)**	(14.45)
Interest on Income Tax Refund		**(46.36)**	–
Net cash flows (used) in operating activities (A)		**(3,424.11)**	(14.45)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment in subsidiary		**–**	–
Redemption of Preference shares		**–**	(3.00)
Proceeds from sale of current investments		**5,048.01**	–
Investment in Fixed Deposits		**(2.00)**	–
Purchased Consideration Paid on Acquistion of Business .		**(21,855)**	–
Rent Paid (pertaining to Ind AS 116)		**(445.44)**	–
Interest Income		**132.44**	–
Profit on sale of mutual funds		**20.02**	–
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		**(17,101.76)**	(3.00)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital		**–**	3.00
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)		**22,000.00**	–
Interest Expenses		**(704.73)**	–
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)		**21,295.27**	3.00
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**769.40**	(14.45)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**0.08**	14.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 4)		**769.48**	0.08
Significant accounting polices	2A		
Notes to the standalone financial statements	3 to 22		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Express Servies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited)
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165956

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
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Director
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Sreeram Venkateswaran
Chief Executive Officer

Swati Rane
Chief Financial Officer

Sheetal Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. A40730

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

a) Equity Share Capital

	Note	**No. of Shares**	**Equity Share Capital**
As at April 1, 2022	5	**97,137,796**	**9,713.78**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		**–**	**–**
As at March 31, 2023	5	**97,137,796**	**9,713.78**

b) Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2023

	Equity component of preference shares	**Reserves & Surplus**			
Particulars		**Securities premium**	**Capital Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total Other equity**
As at April 1, 2022	**11,885.28**	**30,206.57**	**9,589.68**	**(56,370.68)**	**(4,689.15)**
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	(3,178.75)	(3,178.75)
Add: Share issued during the year	–	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3,178.75)**	**(3,178.75)**
As at March 31, 2023	**11,885.28**	**30,206.57**	**9,589.68**	**(59,549.43)**	**(7,867.90)**

a) Equity Share Capital

	Note	**No. of Shares**	**Equity Share Capital**
As at April 1, 2021	5	**97,118,058**	**9,711.81**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		19,738	1.97
As at March 31, 2022	5	**97,137,796**	**9,713.78**

b) Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	Equity component of preference shares	**Reserves & Surplus**			
Particulars		**Securities premium**	**Capital Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total Other equity**
As at April 1, 2021	**11,885.28**	**30,205.54**	**9,589.68**	**(48,862.14)**	**2,818.35**
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	(7,508.54)	(7,508.54)
Add: Share issued during the year	–	1.04	–	–	1.04
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**1.04**	**–**	**(7,508.54)**	**(7,507.50)**
As at March 31, 2022	**11,885.28**	**30,206.57**	**9,589.68**	**(56,370.68)**	**(4,689.14)**

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Express Servies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited)
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165956

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN : 09447924

Sreeram Venkateswaran
Chief Executive Officer

Swati Rane
Chief Financial Officer

Sheetal Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. A40730

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

MLL Express Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited) ('the Company') is registered as a private limited company incorporated on December 4, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its Registered Office: Mahindra Towers, P. K. Kurne Chowk, Worli Mumbai City MH 400018, India. The company is a service Provider mainly engaged in the business of Transportation of goods , warehousing, Supply Chain Management.

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a Board resolution of April 20, 2023.

2A. Significant accounting policies

2A.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act').

These separate financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorized for issue on April 20, 2023.

2A.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortised cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

The Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee (INR) and denominated in Lakhs.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2A.3 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2A.4. Revenue recognition

Incomes from logistics services rendered are recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

2A.5 Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

2A.6. Leasing

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the lessor has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and the Company as a lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

a) the Company as a lessee has the right to operate the asset; or

b) the Company as a lessee designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or modified, on or after 1st April 2019.

As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the incremental borrowing rate.

It is re -measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessee Operating leases: For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right of use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. Single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

2A.7 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the ESIC, Provident Fund and labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Defined Benefits Plan:

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

a. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. Net interest expense or income; and

c. Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries. Liabilities recognised in respect of short term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

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

2A.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of the such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to the revenue in the year of incurrence.

2A.9 Taxation

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

<u>Current tax</u>

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

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2A.10 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and 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 are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on tangible assets is charged by the Straight Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful lives specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as mentioned below:-

Particular	**Useful Life**
Computer	3 Years
Server	6 Years
Furniture & Fixture	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

2A.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Particulars	Life
Softwares	3 Years
Brand	8 Years
Customer relationship	8 Years

2A.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The management of the Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2A.13 Provisions, Contingent liability & Contingent assets

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

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

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when a possible obligation arising from past events the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

2A.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits, if any, with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above.

2A.15 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Investments in subsidiaries: All investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

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

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

Financial assets at Fair value through Profit and Loss

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the ‘Other Income’ line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities & Equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible notes) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

2A.16 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year, in accordance with Ind AS 33.

2B. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i. Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangibles

   As described in note 2.11 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangibles at the end of each annual reporting period.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans

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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

iii. Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities and investments

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

iv. Estimated Lead Time for determining completion of performance obligation

The company also determines completion of performance obligation with respect to transportation service based on Estimated Lead Time (ELT) to deliver based on standard past performance and to that extent it involves management judgments for estimating delivery time to destination.

v. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

vi. Trade receivables

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company has considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risk profiles of the customers based on their industry, macroeconomic forecasts and internal and external information available to estimate the probability of default in future

A. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment

iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures

v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

viii Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

x Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting

The application of above amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

Note 3: Investment in subsidiaries

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments in unquoted equity instruments of subsidiaries:		
Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited *[formerly known as Meru Cab Company Private Limited]* ('MMTPL')		
173,695 equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid (March 31, 2022: 173,695)	–	31,454.08
Less: Impairment in value of Investments (Refer Note 16)	–	(29,317.08)
	–	2,137.00
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited ('VFSPL')		
12,050 equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid (March 31, 2022: 12,050)	–	411.88
Less: Impairment in value of Investments (Refer Note 16)	–	(411.87)
	–	0.01
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited ('VASPL')		
13,294 equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid (March 31, 2022: 13,294)	–	16,288.29
Less: Impairment in value of Investments	–	(13,376.29)
	–	2,911.00
Total	–	5,048.01
(a) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments; and	–	48,154.25
(b) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments.	–	(43,105.24)

Note: During the year, company has sold its shareholding in Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited (MMTPL), V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited (VFSPL) and V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited (VASPL) to Mahindra Logistics Limited at a carrying value of Rs. 5048.01 lakhs. Refer Related Party note: 32 for the details of the transaction.

Note 4:

a) Property, plant and equipment

	Gross carrying amount					Accumulated depreciation					Net carrying amount
Asset description	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Transferred to assets held for sale**	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at April 01, 2022	Acquired for the year	Depriciation during the year	Disposals during the year	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Computers	–	**1,806.44**	**0.51**	–	**1,805.93**	–	1,739.98	1.65	0.49	**1,741.14**	**64.80**
Furniture and fixtures	–	**82.13**	–	–	**82.13**	–	44.63	3.41	–	**48.05**	**34.08**
Office equipments	–	**903.86**	–	–	**903.86**	–	812.95	24.81	–	**837.76**	**66.10**
Total	–	**2,792.44**	**0.51**	–	**2,791.93**	–	2,598	29.87	0.49	**2,627**	**164.98**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note:
1. These are Tangible Assets acquired during the year from Rivigo Service Private Limited as Part of overall Business Transfer Agremeent.

	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
Asset description	**As at April 01, 2021**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at April 01, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Disposals during the year	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Computers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office equipments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note 5: Goodwill

	As at March 31, 2023				As at March 31, 2022			
Asset description	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at April 01, 2021	Amortised during the year	Disposals during the year	As at March 31, 2022
Goodwill	–	**17,441**	–	**17,441**	–	–	–	–
Total	–	**17,441**	–	**17,441**	–	–	–	–

Note 6: Intangible Assets

	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
Asset description	**As at April 01, 2022**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at April 01, 2022	Amortised during the year	Disposals during the year	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Computer softwares									
Software	–	**1,677**	–	**1,677**	–	217.47	–	**217.47**	**1,459.53**
Brand	–	**2,191**	–	**2,191**	–	106.55	–	**106.55**	**2,084.45**
Customer relationship	–	**1,777**	–	**1,777**	–	86.42	–	**86.42**	**1,690.58**
Total	–	**5,645**	–	**5,645**	–	410.44	–	**410.44**	**5,234.56**

Note:
1. These are Inangible Assets has been identiified as a part of Purchase Price allocation.

	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
Asset description	**As at April 01, 2021**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at April 01, 2021	Amortised during the year	Disposals during the year	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Computer softwares									
Computers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office equipments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the provision of Benami Transaction (Prohibitions) Act, 1988

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 7: Other Non-Current Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with government and statutory authorities	**451.14**	–
Advance Income Tax	**46.36**	–
	497.50	348.74

Note 8: Investments

Current
Quoted mutual funds (Classified at Fair value through Profit or Loss)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Quoted Mutual Funds	**220.02**	–
	220.02	–

Note 9: Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured, considered good	**8,642.07**	–
Unsecured, considered good	**0.00**	–
Unsecured, considered credit impairment	**0.00**	–
Less: Impairment allowance doubtful trade receivables	**(3,329.25)**	–
	5,312.82	–

Note 10: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	**0.00**	–
Balances with bank in current accounts	**769.48**	0.08
	769.48	0.08

Note 11: Other bank balance

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed Deposits with Banks with Maturity Period more than 3 months but less then 12 months	**2.00**	–
	2.00	–

Note 12: Other Financial Assets

	Period ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Advance to Suppliers	**13.92**	–
Prepaid Expenses	**2.00**	–
Advance to Employees	**5.66**	–
Interest accrued on bank fixed deposits	**0.01**	–
Considered credit impaired	**0.00**	–
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful advances	**0.00**	–
Unbilled Revenue	**1,322.42**	–
Total	**1,344.01**	–

Note 13 : Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised shares:		
125,000,000 equity shares of INR 10 each (March 31, 2022: 125,000,000)	**1,250,000,000**	1,250,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:		
97,137,796 equity shares of INR. 10/- each (March 31, 2022: 971,37,796)	**97,137,796**	97,137,796
	97,137,796	97,137,796

(i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Equity shares	**No.**	**Amount**	No.	Amount
At the beginning of the year	**97,137,796**	**9,713.78**	97,118,058	9,711.81
Issued during the year	**–**	**–**	19,738	1.97
Outstanding at the end of the year	**97,137,796**	**9,713.78**	97,137,796	9,713.78

(ii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. No dividend has been declared during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - Nil).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Shares held by Holding and Promotor Company, percentage of holding and % changes during the year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	**Amount**	No.	Amount
Equity shares				
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	**–**	**–**	97,137,796	9,713.78
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**97,137,796**	**9,713.78**	–	–
Pecentage of holding	*100.00%*		*100.00%*	
% Change during the year	*0%*		*100.00%*	

(iv) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No	**%**	No	%
Equity shares				
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited*	**–**	**0.00%**	97,137,796	100.00%
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**97,137,796**	**100%**	–	0.00%

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(v) Aggregates number of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

During the 5 year periods ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

603,372 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each allotted as fully paid shares on account of share warrant liability during the financial year March 31, 2020

1,489 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each allotted as fully paid shares by on account of share warrant agreement during the financial year March 31, 2020 (Refer footnote (i) "Equity component of preference shares" to the statement of changes in equity for details.)

Note 14: Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Term Loans- Secured		
(i) Term Loan from Banks	**22,000.00**	–
Total Non-current Borrowings	**22,000.00**	–

The Company has Secured Term Loan from which are repayable over a period of maximum eight years upto 30th September 2030 and carry interest rates which are linked to Repo rate /T-Bill rate with spread ranging from 120 bps to 200 bps. These Loans are Secured by hypothecation of Tangible, Intangible and Current Assets of the Company.

The Company has not been declared willfull defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender

Note 15: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	**203.00**	–
Provision for leave encashment	**21.24**	–
Total Non current	**224.24**	–
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	**76.44**	–
Provision for leave encashment	**10.19**	–
Total current	**86.63**	–

Note 16: Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
a) total outstanding dues to small enterprise and micro enterprises	**45.41**	–
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprise and micro enterprises	**7,567.74**	22.77
Employee benefits payable	**53.85**	–
	7,667.01	22.77

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the credit terms generally range from 30 to 90 days.

Refer Note-29 for the Ageing of Trade Payables as per Schedule-III.

For terms and conditions with related parties, *Refer to note 32*

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in note 30

Note 17: Other financials liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current maturities of long term borrowings *(Refer note 15)*	**0.00**	–
Deposits from subscribers and customers	**3.46**	–
Creditor for capital expenditure	**0.00**	–
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**2.60**	–
Deferred Revenue	**380.86**	–
	386.93	0.00

Note 18: Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract liabilities	**0.00**	0.69
Statutory dues	**179.47**	–
Employee stock option scheme	**0.00**	–
Statutory dues_GST	**655.23**	–
	834.70	0.69

Note 19: Deferred Tax Asset / Liability

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities (Net)	**1,071.62**	–
	1,071.62	–

Note 20: Other Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non Current		
Security Deposits - Unsecured, considered good	**959.84**	–
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	**–**	–
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful security deposits	**–**	–
	959.84	–

Note 21: Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operation:		
Revenue from rendering of services	**12,162.39**	–
	12,162.39	–

Note 22: Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Non Current		
Profit on sale / write off of property, plant and equipment (net)	**0.17**	–
- Fixed deposits / bank balances	**132.44**	–
Gain on mutual funds	**20.02**	–
	152.64	–

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 23: Operating Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Service provider service charges	**–**	–
Freight & Other Related Expenses	**10,468.34**	–
Vehicle repairs, maintenance and fuel	**14.93**	–
Drivers recruitment, uniform and training expenses	**2.32**	–
	10,485.59	–

Note 24: Employee benefits expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	**2,007.61**	–
Contribution to provident and other funds	**109.56**	–
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 28)	**86.63**	–
Compensated absences	**37.57**	–
Staff welfare expenses	**516.17**	–
	2,757.55	–

Note 25: Operating and other administrative expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Legal and professional fees	**150.64**	–
Advertisement and sales promotion	**4.26**	–
Rent	**1,119.48**	–
IT Expenses	**118.68**	–
Insurance Expenses	**39.24**	–
Repairs and maintenance - other than vehicles	**12.94**	–
Communication expenses	**12.59**	–
Bad debts written off	**127.06**	–
Security charges	**0.95**	–
Travelling and conveyance	**45.18**	–
Rates and taxes	**5.67**	–
Printing and stationery	**0.98**	–
Auditor’s remuneration (refer note below)	**2.50**	–
Bank charges	**49.55**	–
Miscellaneous expenses	**70.68**	–
Loss on Sale of Subsidiaries	**–**	–
Impairment of Investment in subsidiary	**–**	–
	1,760.40	–

Auditor's Remuneration (including GST)

Statutory audit fees	**2.50**	–
	2.50	–

Note 26: Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings (Including CG Commission)	**779.49**	–
	779.49	–

Note 27: Tax expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax Expenses		
`- Deferred Tax Income	**1,071.62**	–
- current tax	**–**	–
`- Mat	**–**	–
	1,071.62	–

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 28: Trade Receivable Ageing

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

(A) Billed and Outstanding

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	4,279.91	508.54	524.35	0.00	–	**5,312.81**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	213.44	–	254.06	860.22	2,001.53	**3,329.25**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Subtotal	**4,493.35**	**508.54**	**778.41**	**860.22**	**2,001.53**	**8,642.07**
Less: Loss Allowance						**(3,329.25)**
Total Trade Receivables						**5,312.82**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

(A) Billed and Outstanding

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–

(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables

Note 29: Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	–	45.41	–	–	–	**45.41**
(ii) Others	5,257.23	2,326.67	31.94	5.58	0.17	**7,621.60**
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total	**5,257.23**	**2,372.08**	**31.94**	**5.58**	**0.17**	**7,667.01**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(ii) Others	–	22.77	–	–	–	**22.77**
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total	**–**	**22.77**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**22.77**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 30: Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.71	0.00	20718%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt consists of lease liabilities	Total equity	11.92	0.00%	0%	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Lease payments	(3.45)	n/a	n/a	
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	(172%)	(149%)	15%	Since the Company was a non operating holding company as on 31st March 2022 the corrsponding period ratios are not comparable with ratios as on 31st March 2023.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	2.29	n/a	n/a	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Operating expenses + Other expenses	Average trade payables	1.59	0.90	77%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	(3.87)	n/a	n/a	
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	(26%)	n/a	n/a	
Return on Capital employed	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	(16%)	(149%)	(89%)	
Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Note 31: Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	**–**	–
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	**–**	–
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**–**	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**–**	–

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**–**	–
Income tax expense charged to OCI	**–**	–

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit / (loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting loss before income tax	**(3,178.75)**	(7,508.54)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2022: 25.17%)	**(800.09)**	(1,889.90)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	**–**	–
Effect of current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	**–**	1,889.90
At the effective income tax rate	**–**	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**–**	–

Deferred tax working for the year ended:

	Balance Sheet	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment, intangibles and leases as compared to tax base of respective assets	**(88.71)**	–

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

	Balance Sheet	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Provision For Post Retirement Benefits	**24.13**	–
Provision for Doubtful Debts	**53.72**	–
Carry forward Unabsorbed business losses	**1,082.48**	–
Deferred tax expense	**1,071.62**	–
Net deferred tax assets	**1,071.62**	–
Net deferred tax assets\(liabilities) recognised	**–**	–

	Statement of Profit & Loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**(88.7)**	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Carry forward Unabsorbed business losses	**(1,082.5)**	–
Deferred tax expense/(income)	**(1,082.48)**	–
Net deferred tax assets\(liabilities) recognised in profit and loss	**–**	–

The Company has following tax losses which arose in India that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Carry forward business losses	**4,172.12**	130.87

The carry forward tax losses would expire beginning from the financial year 2023-24 up to 2030-31.

Note 32: Related party transactions

Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Related parties ('RP') where control exists

Ultimate Holding Company	Mahinadra & Mahindra Limited from effective date 17th May 2022
Holding Company	Mahinadra & Mahindra Limited upto 16th May 2022 and from 17th May 2022 onward Mahindra Logistics Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Subsidiaries including sub-subsidiaries	Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited (MMTPL) and V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited (VFSPL) ceased to be subsidiaries from effective date 12th May 2022 and V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited (VASPL) ceased to be subsidiary from 13th May 2022
Fellow Subsidiaries	Carnot Technologies Private Limited become fellow subsidiary effective date 9th November 2022
Associate of Holding Co.	Brainbees Solutions Private Limited from effective date 9th November 2022
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Neeraj Gupta (CEO) upto April 30, 2021
	Pravin Shah (CEO) with effect from May 1, 2021 till December 31, 2021
	Kannan Chakravarthy with effect from 1st January, 2022 upto 9th November 2022
	Sreeram Venkateshwar(CEO). With effect from 10th November 2022
	Bharat Trivedi (CFO)- upto 9th November 2022
	Swati Rane-(CFO)- With effect from 10th November 2022
	Manjinder Singh (CS) with effect from April 29, 2020 till April 7, 2021
	Supriya Naik (CS) with effect from July 27, 2021 upto 14th April 2023
	Nikhilesh Panchal : Independent Director with effect from Dec 5, 2019 till April 30, 2021
	G. Chellakrishna : Independent Director with effect from August 3, 2020
	Abhimanyu Bhattacharya: Independent Director with effect from May 3, 2021

Transactions with related parties

	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Subsidiaries	
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Issue of shares						
Mahinadra & Mahindra Limited	**–**	3.00	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sale of Investment in Subsidiaries						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**5,048.08**	–				
Redemption of OCORPS						
True North Trusteeship Company Private Limited	**–**	3.00	**–**	–	**–**	–
Business Support Services						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**904.11**					
Reimbursement To Parties						
Mahindra And Mahindra Limited	**0.98**					
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**124.09**					

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Reimbursements from Party						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**55.53**					
Gaurantee for the loan taken						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**22,000.00**					
Gaurantee Commission						
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**55.55**					
Directors sitting fees						
Nikhilesh Panchal	**–**	–	**–**	1.20	**–**	–
Moin Lodha	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Abhimanyu Bhattacharya			**4.01**	2.70		
G. Chellakrishna	**–**	–	**4.28**	4.60	**–**	–
Remmuneration to KMPs	**33.80**	–				
Impairment charge / (reversal) in value of Investments in subsidiary						
Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–		7,690.96
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–		(211.00)
V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–		(0.01)

Details of Balances Receivable / (Payable) to related parties

Particulars	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Subsidiaries		Fellow Subsidiaries		Associate of Holding Co.	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Balance Receivable at the year end										
Carnot Technologies Private Limited							**0.08**			
Brainbees Solutions Private Limited									**59.79**	
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**50.83**									
Balance payable at the year end										
Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	1.95	**–**		**–**	
Mahinadra & Mahindra Limited	**–**	10.80	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**		**–**	
Mahindra Logistics Limited	**179.64**									

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All the related party transaction during the year were in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

Note 33: Employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions determined as a specified percentage of employees' salary in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance (ESI) which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The Company has recognised the following amount as an expense and included in the Note 23 under "Contribution to provident and other funds":

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to employees provident fund	**98.50**	
Contribution to ESI	**11.06**	–
Total	**109.56**	–

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company operates one post-employment defined benefit plan (unfunded plan) that provides gratuity. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement.

Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**203.00**	–
Total	**203.00**	–

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	**–**	–
Current service cost	**69.73**	–
Interest cost	**–**	–
Past Service costand (gains)/losses from settlements	**15.50**	–
Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss	**85.23**	–
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recorded in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**–**	–
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	**0.01**	–
Experience adjustments	**–**	–
Sub-total included in OCI	**0.01**	–
Acquisition Adjustment	**215.41**	–
Benefits paid	**(21.20)**	–
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**279.45**	–

Following table summarises the principal assumptions used for actuarial valuation of gratuity obligation for each reporting period:

Actuarial assumptions	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	**7.20%**	–
Future salary increases	**7.00%**	–

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields / rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, senority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

Demographic assumptions	**0**	0
Mortality rate	**100% of IALM 2012-14**	–
Normal Retirement age	**60 Years**	–
Attrition rate (% p.a.)	**30.00%**	–

Attrition rate indicated above represents the Company's best estimate of employee turnover in future (other than on account of retirement, death or disablement) determined considering various factors such as nature of business, retention policy, industry factors, past experience, etc

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at each reporting date is as shown below:

	Discount rate assumption	
Gratuity plan:	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Sensitivity Level	**1% Increase**	1% Increase
Sensitivity Level	**1% Decrease**	1% Decrease
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**270.22**	–
Impact of decrease of 1 % p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**289.29**	–

	Future salary increase assumption	
Gratuity plan:	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Sensitivity Level	**1% Increase**	1% Increase
Sensitivity Level	**1% Decrease**	1% Decrease
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**289.21**	–
Impact of decrease of 1 % p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**270.12**	–

	Future Attrition rate assumption	
Gratuity plan:	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Sensitivity Level	**1% Increase**	1% Increase
Sensitivity Level	**1% Decrease**	1% Decrease
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**261.49**	–
Impact of decrease of 1 % p.a. on defined benefit obligation	**304.04**	–

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5 years (March 31, 2023: 5 years).

The following are expected contributions over the future years (valued on undiscounted basis):

Actuarial assumptions	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Within the next 1 year (next annual reporting period)	**76.45**	0.00
Between 2 to 5 years	**190.26**	0.00
Between 6 to 10 years	**79.04**	0.00
Beyond 10 years	**22.73**	0.00
Total expected payments	**368.47**	0.00

C. Other employee benefits

Compensated absences are payable to employees at the rate of Last drwan basic salary for each day of accumulated leave on death or resignation or upon retirement. The charge towards compensated absences for the year ended March 31, 2023 INR 31.42 Lakh (March 31, 2022: Nil).

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 34: Financial instruments

A] Accounting classification of financial instruments

The following table summarises the accounting classification and carrying amounts of financial instruments.

Particulars	Notes	Carrying value\Fair Value	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents		**769.48**	0.08
Trade Receivables		**5,312.82**	–
Total		**5,312.82**	–
FVTPL			
Quoted Mutual Funds		**220.02**	–
Total		**220.02**	–
Financial liabilities carried at amortised Cost			
Liability portion of Preference shares			
Non-current portion		**–**	–
Trade and other Payables		**7,667.01**	22.78
Total		**7,667.01**	22.78

B] Fair Value Measurement

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents Trade Receivables and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 for recurring fair value measurements during each of the reporting period. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

C] Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

– Liquidity risk

The Company's senior management is responsible for the management of these risks with oversight of the Company's Board of Directors.

(i) Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risk mainly arises from term loan taken during the year. The Companies Management is responsible for managing this liquidity risk with the oversight of the Board of Directors.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Companys' financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended - March 31, 2023						
Borrowing				11,000	11,000	**22,000.00**
Trade payables to related parties		231	–	–	–	**230.55**
Other trade payables	–	7,436			–	**7,436.46**
	–	**7,667.01**	**–**	**11,000.00**	**11,000.00**	**29,667.01**

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended - March 31, 2022						
0.01% optionally convertible optionally redeemable preference shares	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Borrowings	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Trade payables to related parties	–	12.8	–	–	–	**12.8**
Other trade payables	–	10.03	–	–	–	**10.03**
	–	**22.78**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**22.78**

D] Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, preference shares, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder's value. Since Company is non-revenue generating entity, Company monitors its capital considering requirements at Group level after including all subsidiaries' capital requirements as mentioned below.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company manages its capital, considering the net debt position and rolling cash flows as at each period end and identify need for additional funding from the existing / new share holders to meet the outstanding commitments and future cash flow requirements to meet the business plan for 1 year to 3 years. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings (excluding redeemable preference share), less cash and cash equivalents (Including intercorporate deposits & liquid mutual fund units).

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 35 Disclosure on Business Combination

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Currnecy in INR Lakhs)

1 **Purchase of B2B express business from Rivigo Services Private Limited ("Rivigo")**

i) During the year Company has acquired/purchased B2B express business from Rivigo Services Private Limited ("Rivigo") for cash consideration of Rs. 218.5 crores (post adjustments as per the terms of the Business Transfer Agreement) at end of day on 9th November, 2022. The purchase consideration has been accounted for as per as per Ind AS 103 "Business Combination"

ii) Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired are as follows:

In lacs

Particulars	**Total**
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	189.86
Intangible assets Identified	5,645.00
Other non-current assets	1,558.00
	7,392.86
Current assets	
Investment	–
Trade receivables	5,251.00
Other current assets	836.00
	6,087.00
Total assets	**13,479.86**
Liabilities	
Non-current liabilities	
Other non current liabilities	1,311.00
	1,311.00
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	7,064.00
Other current liabilities	695.00
	7,759.00
Total liabilities	**9,070.00**
Net Assets	**4,409.86**
Cash purchase consideration	21,851.00
Goodwill on acquisition	17,441.14

i) As on 31st March 2023 Goodwill is attributable to future growth of business from this acquisition.

Note 36: Right to use assets and lease Liability

i) Amounts recognized in balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Right of use of asset		
Leasehold premises Opening	**–**	–
Addition/(Deletion)	**2,998.01**	–
Less: Depreciation	**342.06**	–
Total	**2,655.95**	–
Lease liabilities		
Current	**1,815.08**	–
Non- current	**813.48**	–
Total	**2,628.56**	–

ii) Amounts Recognized in statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation charge on right of use asset		
Depreciation	**342.06**	–
Total	**342.06**	–

*Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis on the right of use of asset

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense		
Interest on lease liabilities	**74.76**	–
Total	**74.76**	–

iii) Maturities of lease liabilities as on March 31

	Current	Current
Less than 1 year	**1,003.16**	–
Between 1 year and 5 years	**2,060.38**	–
5 years and above	**20.52**	–
Total	**3,084.06**	–

Note 37: Earnings per share

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

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss) attributable to equity holders	**(3,178.75)**	(7,508.54)
Number of Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**97,118,058**	87,057,696
Add: Shares issued during the year	**–**	10,060,362
Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**97,118,058**	97,118,058
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	**97,118,058**	97,135,092
Basic and diluted EPS (INR Rupees)	**(3.27)**	(7.73)
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**97,118,058**	97,135,092

Note 38: Capital Commitments

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed (No Capital Commitment)	**–**	–
	–	–

Note 39: Impairment in value of Investment in subsidiary

Currently the company does not have any invesments in subsidiaries. During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has recorded / (reversed) impairment charge in respect of the investment in all three subsidiaires at the value at which it has agreed to Sale its subsidiaries to Mahindra Logistics Limited ('MLL') as per the Share Purchase Agreement ('SPA') signed on November 9, 2021.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Note 40: Segment reporting

The Company operates through its subsidiaries and does not have any operational business activity. Hence the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard 108 – "Operating Segments", are not applicable to the Company.

Note 41: Going Concern

The Company has acquired Express Business during the year and has commenced effective operations from November 2022. In view of the foregoing, the going concern assumption has been considered appropriate in preparing these financial statements.

Note 42: Other Matter

During last Financial the year, the Company and its subsidiaries i.e. MMTPL, VFSPL and VASPL, M&M and MLL have entered in SPA, whereby the shares of all the three subsidiaries will be transferred by the Company to MLL and the shares of the Company will be transferred by M&M to MLL.

Other than these disclosures disclosed in this Financial Statements, other disclosures as per Schedule -III are not applicable to the company.

Note 43: Subsequent Events

On 30th March 2023, Company has entered in Business Transfer Agreement with Mahindra Logistics Limited to acquire Express Business. The Transaction would be effective from 1st April 2023, however the closing of transaction will be susequent to Condition Precedents (CPs) by both the parties.

Note 44: Stuck off Companies

The Company has not transacted, during the current year or previous year, with any of the companies which have been struck off.

Note 45: All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes has been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Note 46: The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current period's figures.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MLL Express Servies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited)
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165956

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN : 09447924

Sreeram Venkateswaran
Chief Executive Officer

Swati Rane
Chief Financial Officer

Sheetal Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No. A40730

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 20, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of **2 X 2 LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **2x2 Logistics Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss and total comprehensive loss, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and the related annexures, but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditors' Report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

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 controls 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure B, 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 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) (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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.

   (g) The Company has not paid / provided any remuneration to managerial personnel as defined in the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act related to managerial remuneration are not applicable to the Company.

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

      (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company's accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZP9008

Mumbai, April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **2x2 Logistics Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZP9008

Mumbai, April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

1. (a) (A) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

   (B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any intangible assets. Hence, the provisions of the Clause 1 (a) (B) are not applicable to the Company.

   (b) The Company has a regular programme for physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and investment properties by which the property, plant and equipment are verified by the management yearly. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with the programme, the Company has physically verified certain property, plant and equipment during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) The Company does not have any immoveable properties and hence reporting under Clause 3 (i) (c) is not applicable to this Company.

   (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

   (e) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

6. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

   According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs and Duty of Excise as at March 31, 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

9. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

   (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

10. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11. (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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 were received by the Company during the year.

12. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

13. 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 by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Act.

14. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or subsidiary companies or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

16. (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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 given to us, we report that the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four Core Investment Companies.

17. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 300.71 lakhs during the current financial year and Rs. 494.37 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, 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.

20. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to expenditure on corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the current financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZP9008

Mumbai, April 18, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
	ASSETS			
I	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	**449.12**	655.30
	(b) Intangible Assets	4	**–**	–
	(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	17	**532.15**	383.37
	(d) Income Tax Assets (Net)	9	**127.69**	155.06
	(e) Other Non-Current Assets	7	**–**	–
	Total Non-Current Assets		**1,108.96**	1,193.73
II	**CURRENT ASSETS**			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	5	**179.64**	14.85
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	**0.11**	0.55
	(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	**186.21**	38.89
	(b) Other Current Assets	7	**669.05**	375.98
	Total Current Assets		**1,035.01**	430.27
	TOTAL ASSETS		**2,143.97**	1,624.00
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	10	**901.00**	901.00
	(b) Other Equity	11	**(1,226.54)**	(840.58)
	SUB-TOTAL		**(325.54)**	60.42
	LIABILITIES			
I	**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	12	**800.00**	0.89
	(b) Provisions	15	**10.95**	9.80
	(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	16	**–**	–
	Total Non current Liabilities		**810.95**	10.69
II	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	**1,148.33**	1,242.31
	(ii) Trade Payables	14		
	Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		**13.16**	4.34
	Other then Micro and Small Entreprises		**445.12**	224.84
	(b) Provisions	15	**1.58**	1.39
	(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	16	**50.37**	80.01
	Total Current Liabilities		**1,658.56**	1,552.89
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILTIES		**2,143.97**	1,624.00

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 are integral part of these financial statement.

In terms of our report attached.

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

2 X 2 Logistics Private Ltd.

Prasanna Vikas Pahade
Director
DIN: 02292382

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Nitin Kishan Singal
Director
DIN: 00255702

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
I	Revenue from operations	18	**2,069.03**	2,397.75
II	Other Income	19	**12.71**	12.59
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**2,081.74**	2,410.34
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Operating Expenses	20	**2,024.94**	2,546.37
	(b) Employee benefits expense	21	**108.91**	122.43
	(c) Finance costs	22	**128.71**	102.61
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3&4	**235.25**	320.37
	(e) Other expenses	23	**119.89**	133.30
	Total Expenses		**2,617.70**	3,225.08
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**(535.96)**	(814.74)
VI	**Tax Expense**			
	(1) Current tax	24		
	(2) Deferred tax	24	**(149.12)**	(226.58)
	Total Tax Expense (1+2)		**(149.12)**	(226.58)
VII	**Profit/(loss) After Tax (V - VI)**		**(386.84)**	(588.16)
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans- Gains/(Losses)		**1.22**	1.80
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	17	**(0.34)**	(0.50)
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		**0.88**	1.30
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the period (VII + VIII)**		**(385.96)**	(586.86)
X	**Earnings per equity share (face value Rs.10/- per share)**			
	(1) Basic (in Rs.)	25	**(4.29)**	(6.53)
	(2) Diluted (in Rs.)	25	**(4.29)**	(6.53)

The accompayning notes 1 to 33 are integral part of these financial statement.

In terms of our report attached.

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
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Place : Mumbai
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DIN: 02292382

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Nitin Kishan Singal
Director
DIN: 00255702

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax for the period	**(535.96)**	(814.74)
	Adjustments for:		
	(Profit)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
	Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	**235.25**	320.37
	Finance Charges	**128.71**	102.61
	Interest Income	**(0.88)**	(4.10)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(172.88)**	(395.86)
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	**(605.18)**	983.75
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	**202.02**	(623.26)
	Cash generated from operations	**(576.04)**	(35.37)
	Income taxes paid	**27.37**	(3.86)
	Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities	**(548.67)**	(39.23)
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Interest income	**0.88**	4.10
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	**(29.07)**	(1.09)
	Net cash generated by/(used in) investing activities	**(28.19)**	3.01
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Issue of Share Capital		
	Proceeds from borrowings	**(3.90)**	381.06
	Repayment of borrowings	**(90.97)**	(275.38)
	Borrowing from ICD	**800.00**	–
	Finance Charges	**(128.71)**	(102.61)
	Net cash generated by/(used in) financing activities	**576.42**	3.07
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(0.44)**	(33.15)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**0.55**	33.70
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**0.11**	0.55
	Components of cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash/Cheques on hand	**0.11**	0.05
	With Banks - on Current account/Balance in Cash Credit Accounts	**–**	0.50
		0.11	0.55

Notes:

1 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in 'IND AS 7- Statement of Cash Flows'.

2 Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.

3 Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets include movements in capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development respectively during the period.

The accompaynning notes 1 to 33 are integral part of these financial statement.

In terms of our report attached.

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

2 X 2 Logistics Private Ltd.

Prasanna Vikas Pahade
Director
DIN: 02292382

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Nitin Kishan Singal
Director
DIN: 00255702

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	**Number of Shares**	**Equity share capital**
As at 31st March 2021	90,10,000	901.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	–	–
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	–	–
Changes in equity share capital during the period	–	–
As at 31st March 2022	90,10,000	901.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	–	–
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	–	–
Changes in equity share capital during the period	–	–
As at 31st March 2023	**90,10,000**	**901.00**

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves & Surplus			
Particulars	**Securities premium reserve**	**Equity-settled employee benefits reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	–	–	(253.72)	(253.72)
– Addition to equity settled employee benefit reserve	–	–	–	–
Total Comprehensive income for the period				
– Profit for the period	–	–	(588.16)	(588.16)
– Actuarial gain/(loss) transferred to retained earnings	–	–	1.30	1.30
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	–	–	(840.58)	(840.58)
– Addition to equity settled employee benefit reserve	–	–	–	–
Total Comprehensive income for the period				
– Profit for the period	–	–	(386.84)	(386.84)
– Actuarial gain/(loss) transferred to retained earnings	–	–	0.88	0.88
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	–	–	**(1,226.54)**	**(1,226.54)**

The accompayning notes 1 to 33 are integral part of these financial statement.

In terms of our report attached.

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

2 X 2 Logistics Private Ltd.

Prasanna Vikas Pahade
Director
DIN: 02292382

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

Nitin Kishan Singal
Director
DIN: 00255702

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Notes to Accounts – Part A

Corporate Information

2 X 2 Logistics Private Limited is a deemed public limited company incorporated on 22nd October 2012 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in providing logistics services to its customers. The financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2023 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18th April, 2023.

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and the Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, specified under Section 133 of the Act. The financial statements are separate financial statements.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortised cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

Assets and Liabilities are classified as Current or Non Current as per the provisions of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Company's Normal Operating Cycle. Based on the nature of business, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the classification of assets and liabilities.

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupee(INR) and denominated in lakhs.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

1.3 Revenue recognition

1.3.1 Rendering of services

Incomes from logistics services rendered are recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

1.3.2 Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

1.4 Leasing

The Company's significant operating leasing arrangements are in respect of office premises and IT related equipments. Lease rentals are recognised as per the terms of lease.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

1.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing Cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue in the year of incurrence.

1.6 Employee benefits

1.6.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Defined Contribution Plan:

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the Superannuation Fund, ESIC, Provident Fund and Labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Benefits:

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

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

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

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

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

1.6.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

1.7 Taxation

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

1.7.1 Current tax

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

1.7.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

1.7.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

1.8 Property, plant and equipment

All fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and 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 are charged to Statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on tangible assets is charged by the Straight Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful lives specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a pro-rata basis except for following assets in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets:

- Horse portion of a Vehicle is depreciated over five years based on the management experience of handling similar kind of asset.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

1.9 Intangible assets

1.9.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives .The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

1.9.2 Useful lives of intangible assets

The expenditure incurred is amortised over three financial years equally commencing from the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

1.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

The Management of the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

1.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent assets

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.12 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.13 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

1.13.1 <u>Classification of financial assets</u>

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note 1.13.3

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

1.13.2 <u>Effective interest method</u>

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

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

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the ‘Other income’ line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

1.13.3 <u>Impairment of financial assets</u>

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

1.13.4 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

1.14 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1.14.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

1.14.2 Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

1.14.3 Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible notes) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

1.14.4 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL.

1.14.4.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

1.14.4.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

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

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

1.15 Segment Accounting:

The Company has single reportable segment "Supply chain management" for the purpose of Segment reporting.

1.16 Earnings Per Share:

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

2A. In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

2A.1.1 Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

As described in note 2 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

2A.1.2 Defined Benefit Plans:

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

Note No. 3 - Property, Plant and Equipment

As at 31st March 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Description of Assets	**Plant and Machinery**	**Office Equipment**	**Furniture & Fittings**	**Vehicles**	**Total**
A. Cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	4.09	7.55	2.24	4,358.95	4,372.83
a) Additions	–	–	–	29.07	29.07
b) Less: Disposals/adjustments					–
Balance as at 31st March 2023	**4.09**	**7.55**	**2.24**	**4,388.02**	**4,401.90**
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	2.91	7.30	1.24	3,706.08	3,717.53
a) Depreciation expense for the year	–	0.23	0.35	234.67	235.25
b) Less: Disposals/adjustments					–
Balance as at 31st March 2023	**2.91**	**7.53**	**1.59**	**3,940.75**	**3,952.78**
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**1.18**	**0.02**	**0.65**	**447.27**	**449.12**

As at 31st March 2022

Rs. In Lakhs

Description of Assets	**Plant and Machinery**	**Office Equipment**	**Furniture & Fittings**	**Vehicles**	**Total**
A. Cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	4.09	6.46	2.24	4,358.95	4,371.74
a) Additions	–	1.09	–	–	1.09
b) Less: Disposals/adjustments					–
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**4.09**	**7.55**	**2.24**	**4,358.95**	**4,372.83**

Rs. In Lakhs

Description of Assets	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Vehicles	Total
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	2.86	6.46	1.03	3,386.81	3,397.16
a) Depreciation expense for the year	0.05	0.84	0.21	319.27	320.37
b) Less: Disposals/adjustments					–
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**2.91**	**7.30**	**1.24**	**3,706.08**	**3,717.53**
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**1.18**	**0.25**	**1.00**	**652.87**	**655.30**

Notes:

i) Vehicles with the carrying amount of Rs. NIL (31st March 2022 - Rs.171.21 lakhs) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Company. For details refer note no.13 on borrowing.

ii) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31st March 2023 and for 31st March 2022 is Nil.

Note No. 4 - Intangible Assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Computer Software	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
A. Cost		
Balance as at 1st April	0.51	0.51
a) Additions		
b) Less: Disposals/adjustments		
Balance as at 31st March	**0.51**	0.51
B. Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Balance as at 1st April	0.51	0.51
a) Additions		
b) Less: Disposals/adjustments		
Balance as at 31st March	**0.51**	0.51
C. Net carrying amount (A-B)	**–**	**–**

Notes:

i) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at **31st March 2023 is Rs.NIL** (2022: Rs. NIL).

Note No. 5 - Trade receivables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured		
b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	**179.64**	14.85
c) Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	**–**	–
d) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	**–**	–
e) Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	**–**	–
	179.64	14.85
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	**–**	–
TOTAL	**179.64**	14.85

Trade Receivable ageing as at March, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment: less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
a) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Considered Good	179.60	–	–	0.04	–	–	**179.64**
b) Undisputed Trade Receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Credit Impaired							
d) Disputed Trade Receivable -Considered Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e) Disputed Trade Receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
f) Disputed Trade Receivable -Credit Impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Trade Receivables	**179.60**	**–**	**–**	**0.04**	**–**	**–**	**179.64**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Losses							–
Total							**179.64**

Trade Receivable ageing as at March, 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment: less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Considered Good	3.49	10.26			1.10	–	**14.85**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Credit Impaired							

Particulars	Not Due	less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1 to 2 Year	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable -Considered Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable -which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable -Credit Impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Notes:

i) Refer Note 26 for disclosures related to credit risk and impairment of trade receivables.

Note No. 6 - Other financial assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Current	As at 31st March 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March 2022 Current	As at 31st March 2022 Non-Current
Financial assets at amortised cost				
a) Bank Deposit with more than 12 months original maturity	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**	–	–
b) Security Deposits				
i. Unsecured, considered good	**7.61**	**–**	1.31	–
ii. Doubtful	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total	**7.61**	**–**	1.31	–
c) Other items				
i. Accrued Sales	**178.29**	**–**	37.27	–
ii. Other Accrued	**0.31**	**–**	0.31	–
Total	**178.60**	**–**	37.58	–
Total (a+b+c)	**186.21**	**–**	38.89	–

Accrued sales ageing from transaction date as at March, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Current	As at 31st March 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March 2022 Current	As at 31st March 2022 Non-Current
less than 6 Months	**171.42**	**–**	12.87	–
6 Months to 1 year	**–**	**–**	4.09	–
1 to 2 Year	**1.92**	**–**	7.93	–
2 to 3 Years	**4.95**	**–**	7.38	–
More than 3 Years	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total	**178.29**	**–**	32.27	–

Notes:

i) Refer Note 26 for disclosures related to credit risk, impairment under expected credit loss model and related disclosures.

Note No. 7 - Other assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Current	As at 31st March 2023 Non- Current	As at 31st March 2022 Current	As at 31st March 2022 Non- Current
A. Capital advances				
a) For Capital work in progress	**–**	**–**	–	–
b) For intangible asset	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total (A)	**–**	**–**	–	–
B. Advances other than capital advances				
a) Advances to suppliers - considered good	**10.20**	**–**	7.28	–
b) Prepaid Expenses	**99.15**	**–**	44.57	–
c) Vendor advances	**557.15**	**–**	323.72	–
d) Balances with government authorities (other than income taxes)	**–**	**–**	–	–
Total (B)	**666.50**	**–**	375.57	–
C. Consumables Tyres	**2.55**		0.41	
TOTAL (A+B+C)	**669.05**	**–**	375.98	–
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**–**	**–**	–	–
TOTAL (A+B+C)	**669.05**	**–**	375.98	–

Note No. 8 - Cash and Cash equivalents

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
A. Cash and cash equivalents		
a) Balances with banks	**–**	0.50
b) Cash on hand	**0.11**	0.05
Total	**0.11**	0.55

Note No. 9 - Income Tax Assets (Net)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Advance Income Tax/TDS Receivable (Net)	**127.69**	155.06
Total	**127.69**	155.06

Note No. 10 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023 No. of shares	Year ended 31st March 2023 Amount	Year ended 31st March 2022 No. of shares	Year ended 31st March 2022 Amount
A. Authorised:				
a) Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	**100,00,000**	**10,00,00,000**	100,00,000	10,00,00,000
Total	**10,00,00,000**	**10,00,00,000**	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
B. Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
a) Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	**90,10,000**	**9,01,00,000**	90,10,000	9,01,00,000
Total	**90,10,000**	**9,01,00,000**	90,10,000	9,01,00,000

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars		Opening Balance	Right Issue	Other Changes	Closing Balance
A. Equity Shares with Voting rights					
a) Period ended 31st March 2023					
	No. of Shares	**90,10,000**	**–**	**–**	**90,10,000**
	Amount	**901.00**	**–**		**901.00**
b) Period ended 31st March 2022					
	No. of Shares	90,10,000	–	–	90,10,000
	Amount	901.00	–		901.00
c) Period ended 31st March 2021					
	No. of Shares	90,10,000	–	–	90,10,000
	Amount	901.00	–		901.00

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of shares held by Holding Company/and their Subsidiaries

Name of shareholder	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Holding Company - Mahindra Logistics Limited	**49,55,500.00**	49,55,500.00

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares/ Name of shareholder	As at 31st March 2023 Number of shares held	As at 31st March 2023 % holding in that class of shares	As at 31st March 2022 Number of shares held	As at 31st March 2022 % holding in that class of shares
A. Equity shares with voting rights				
a) Mahindra Logistics Ltd.	**49,55,500**	**55.00%**	49,55,500	55.00%
b) IVC Logistics Ltd.	**40,54,500**	**45.00%**	40,54,500	45.00%

(v) Shareholding of Promoters/Promoter Group:

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2023

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Mahindra Logistics Ltd.	**49,55,500**	**55.00%**	**–**
2. IVC Logistics Ltd.	**40,54,500**	**45.00%**	**–**

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2022

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Mahindra Logistics Ltd.	49,55,500	55.00%	–
2. IVC Logistics Ltd.	40,54,500	45.00%	–

Note No. 11 - Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	Rs. in Lakhs As at 31st March 2022
Securities premium reserve	–	–
Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	–	–
General Reserve	–	–
Retained earnings	**(1,226.54)**	(840.58)
Total	**(1,226.54)**	(840.58)

Movement in Reserves

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	Rs. in Lakhs As at 31st March 2022
(A) Securities Premium Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–	–
Add: Additions during the year	–	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–	–
(B) Equity-settled Employee benefits reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–	–
Add: Additions during the year	–	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–	–
(C) General reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the period	–	–
Add: Additions during the period	–	–
Less: Deletion during the period	–	–
Balance as at the end of the period	–	–
(D) Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**(840.58)**	(253.72)
Add: Profit for the year	**(386.84)**	(588.16)
Less: Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year	**0.88**	1.30
Balance as at the end of the year	**(1,226.54)**	(840.58)

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents the accumulated surplus. The reserve can be distributed/utilised by the Company in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.

Note No. 12 - Non-Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	Rs. in Lakhs As at 31st March 2022
Measured at amortised cost		
A. Secured Borrowings:		
(a) Term Loans		
(1) From Banks	–	0.89
(2) From Related Party	–	–
Total Secured Borrowings	–	0.89
B. Unsecured Borrowings - at amortised Cost		
(a) Other Loans	–	–
(b) From Related Party	**800.00**	
Total Unsecured Borrowings	**800.00**	–
Total Borrowings	**800.00**	0.89

Note: i) Unsecured loan has been availed by way of Intere Corporate Deposit from the promoters of the company in the ratio of their shareholding. Loan shall be paid back to the lenders within 3 years from the date of first disbursement or on demand.

ICD taken at 8% interest p.a.

Note - 13: Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	Rs. in Lakhs As at 31st March 2022
A. Secured Borrowings	–	–
Current maturities of long-term debt	–	90.08
Total Secured Borrowings	–	90.08
B. Unsecured Borrowings		
from Banks	**1,148.33**	1,152.23
Total Unsecured Borrowings	**1,148.33**	1,152.23
Total Current Borrowings	**1,148.33**	1,242.31

Note: i) Vehicle loan has been taken at the rate of interest ranging from 8.15% p.a to 8.40% p.a.

ii) The Vehicle Loan was secured by way of hypothecation and paid in 57 equal monthly instalments ended on FY 2023.

iii) Working capital facilities has been availed at the rate of interest ranging between 7.25% to 8.90%

Note No. 14 - Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	Rs. in Lakhs As at 31st March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**13.16**	4.34
Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises:		
– Trade payable - Other than Micro and small enterprises (includes Outstanding dues of Medium enterprises)	**445.12**	224.84
Total	**458.28**	229.18

Trade Payables ageing as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment # Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More Than 3 years
(i) MSME	**13.16**	–	–	–
(ii) Others	**444.98**	**0.14**	–	–
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	–	–	–	–

Trade Payables ageing as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment # Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More Than 3 years
(i) MSME	4.34	–	–	–
(ii) Others	184.66	25.51	14.66	–
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	–	–	–	–

i) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services availed in the normal course of business.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
a) Dues remaining unpaid		
- Principal	–	–
- Interest on the above	–	–
b) Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Act along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day dring the year-	–	–
- Principal paid beyond the appointed date	–	–
- Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Act	–	–
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	–	–
d) Further interest due and payable even in succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act	–	–
e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	–	–

Note No. 15 - Provisions

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Current	As at 31st March 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March 2022 Current	As at 31st March 2022 Non-Current
Provision for employee benefits				
a) Post- employment Benefit - Leave Encashment and Gratuity	**1.58**	**10.95**	1.39	9.80
Total	**1.58**	**10.95**	1.39	9.80

Note No. 16 - Other Liabilities

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Current	As at 31st March 2023 Non-Current	As at 31st March 2022 Current	As at 31st March 2022 Non-Current
Statutory dues				
a) Taxes Payable	**12.51**	**–**	1.95	–
b) Employee Liabilities	**4.34**	**–**	4.80	–
c) Advance to customer	**–**	**–**	73.26	–
d) Interest accrued but not due	**33.52**			
TOTAL	**50.37**	**–**	80.01	–

Notes:

i) For disclosures related to employee benefits, refer note 28.

ii) For disclosures related to Interest Accrued but not due, refer note 12 Unsecured borrowing from Related Party.

Note No. 17: Deferred Tax Assets

Movement in deferred tax balances

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	**Year ended 31st March 2023** Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance	Year ended 31st March 2022 Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance
A. Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities								
a) Allowances on Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	**44.74**	**(22.68)**	**–**	**22.06**	75.08	(30.34)	–	44.74
Total	**44.74**	**(22.68)**	**–**	**22.06**	75.08	(30.34)	–	44.74
B. Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets								
a) On the Losses	**366.61**	**125.82**	**–**	**492.43**	171.07	195.54	–	366.61
b) MAT Credit	**58.39**	**–**	**–**	**58.39**	58.39	–	–	58.39
c) Provision for employee benefits	**3.11**	**0.62**	**(0.34)**	**3.39**	2.91	0.70	(0.50)	3.11
Total	**428.11**	**126.44**	**(0.34)**	**554.21**	232.37	196.24	(0.50)	428.11
Net Tax Asset/(Liabilities) (B-A)	**383.37**	**149.12**	**(0.34)**	**532.15**	157.29	226.58	(0.50)	383.37

Note No. 18 - Revenue from Operations

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Revenue from rendering of services	**2,069.03**	2,397.75
Total	**2,069.03**	2,397.75

Ind As 115 Disclosure

A. Country-wise break up of Revenue

Rs. in Lakhs

Country	Revenue from contracts with customers (IndAS 115)	Revenue from operations from other than customers	Total Revenue from Operations	Other Income	Total Income
India	2,069.03	–	2,069.03	12.59	2,081.62
Others (specify)	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,069.03**	**–**	**2,069.03**	**12.59**	**2,081.62**

B. Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	**1,939.31**	3,096.55
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
a) Discounts / Rebates / Incentives	**8.29**	136.75
b) Sales Returns / Reversals	**23.94**	133.48
c) Any other adjustments-Unbilled Revenue	**161.95**	(428.57)
Revenue from contract with customer as per the statement of Profit and Loss	**2,069.03**	2,397.75

C. Break-up of Provision for Expected Credit Losses recognised in P&L

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Expected Credit loss recognised during the year on trade receivables	**–**	–

D. Movement of Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

Movement of Contract Assets

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Opening Balance	**37.27**	496.98
Additions during the year	**1,266.20**	37.27
Reclassification Adjustments:		
– Reclass of opening balances of contract assets to trade receivables	**1,125.18**	496.98
Closing Balance	**178.29**	37.27

Note No. 19 - Other Income

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Interest Income		
Other Assets	**0.88**	4.10
b) Miscellaneous Income		
i) Scrap Sales	**10.01**	8.48
ii) Other Misc Income	**1.82**	0.01
Total	**12.71**	12.59

Note No. 20 - Operating Expenses

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Freight & other related Expense	**0.65**	–
b) Labour & other related Expense	**104.65**	159.21
c) Rent including lease rentals	**17.64**	23.67
d) Vehicle running expense	**850.00**	1,435.61
e) Fuel Expenses	**768.36**	743.04
f) Repairs and maintenance - machinery	**283.64**	184.84
Total Operating Expense	**2,024.94**	2,546.37

Note No. 21 - Employee Benefits Expense

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	**100.98**	112.54
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	**5.13**	5.61
c) Gratuity	**2.17**	2.43
d) Staff welfare expenses	**0.63**	1.85
Total Employee Benefit Expense	**108.91**	122.43

Notes:

i) Salaries and wages includes salaries, wages, bonus, compensated absences and all other amounts payable to employees in respect of services rendered as per their employment terms under a contract of service.

ii) Contribution to provident fund and other funds includes contributions to other funds like superannuation fund, ESIC, etc. pertaining to employees.

Note No. 22 - Finance Cost

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Interest expense on Term Loan	**3.24**	27.42
b) Interest expense on Bank Overdraft	**88.22**	75.19
c) Interest expense on ICD	**37.25**	–
Total	**128.71**	102.61

Note No. 23 - Other Expenses

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars		Year ended 31st March 2023		Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Rent including lease rentals		**8.35**		7.65
b) Legal and Other professional costs		**19.38**		15.71
c) Insurance		**68.98**		70.69
d) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses		**4.16**		3.16
e) Repairs and maintenance - machinery				
f) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		**1.08**		(0.02)
i) As Auditors	0.65		(0.35)	
ii) For Taxation matters	0.43		0.33	
iii) For Other services	–		–	
g) Miscellaneous Expenses		**17.94**		36.11
Total		**119.89**		133.30

Note No. 24 - Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(a) Income Tax recognised in Profit & Loss

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
A. Current Tax:		
a) In respect of current year	**–**	–
b) In respect of prior year		
Total	**–**	–
B. Deferred Tax:		
In respect of current year originination and reversal of temporary difference	**(149.12)**	**(226.58)**
In respect of changes in tax rate		
Total	**(149.12)**	**(226.58)**
Total (A+B)	**(149.12)**	**(226.58)**

(b) Income tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
A. Current Tax:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		
Total	**–**	–
B. Deferred Tax:	**(0.34)**	(0.50)
Total	**(0.34)**	(0.50)
Classification of income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Income taxes related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**–**	–
Total	**–**	–

(c) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Profit Before tax	**(535.96)**	(814.74)
b) Income Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate#	**(149.10)**	(226.66)
c) Change in tax rate		
d) Expenses not allowed for tax purpose		
Income tax expense recognised In profit or loss	**(149.10)**	(226.66)

Note:

The tax rate used in reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25% (plus surcharge and cess as applicable) on taxable profits under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Note No. 25 - Earnings Per Share

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
A. Basic Earnings Per Share (in Rs.) (face value in Rs. 10/- per share)	**(4.29)**	(6.53)
B. Diluted Earnings Per Share (in Rs.) (face value in Rs. 10/- per share)	**(4.29)**	(6.53)

Notes:

i) Basic Earnings Per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the Company	**(386.84)**	-588.16
Profit / (loss) for the period used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**(386.84)**	-588.16
Weighted average number of equity shares	**90.10**	90.10
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic (in Rs.)	**(4.29)**	(6.53)

ii) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The diluted earnings per share has been computed by dividing the Net profit after tax available for Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares, after giving the effect of the dilutive potential ordinary shares for the respective years.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
a) Profit / (loss) for the period used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**(386.84)**	(588.16)
b) Add: adjustments on account of dilutive potential equity shares		
Profit / (loss) for the period used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**(386.84)**	(588.16)

iii) Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
		Rs. in Lakhs
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Basic EPS	**90.10**	90.10
Add: Dilutive impact of potential equity shares on account of ESOPs and RSUs		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Diluted EPS	**90.10**	90.10
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Diluted (in Rs.)	**(4.29)**	(6.53)

Note No. 26 - Financial Instruments

I. Capital management Policy

a) The Company's capital management objectives are:

– to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

– to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

b) For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued share capital, equity and all other equity reserves. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the statement of financial position. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

c) The following table shows the components of capital:

		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	As at 31st March 2022
Equity	**(325.54)**	60.42
Capital	**(325.54)**	60.42

Note:

The above capital management disclosures are based on the information provided internally to key management personnel.

The Company is not subject to externally enforced capital regulation.

II. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

Rs. in Lakhs

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
A. Non-Current Assets				
a) Other Financial Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
B. Current Assets				
a) Trade Receivables	**179.64**	**–**	**–**	**179.64**
b) Cash and Bank Balances	**0.11**	**–**	**–**	**0.11**
c) Other Financial Assets	**186.21**	**–**	**–**	**186.21**
Total	**365.96**	**–**	**–**	**365.96**
C. Non-current Liabilities				
a) Other Financial Liabilities	**800.00**			**800.00**
Total	**800.00**	**–**	**–**	**800.00**
D. Current Liabilities				
a) Trade Payables	**458.28**	**–**	**–**	**458.28**
b) Current Maturities of long term Debt	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
c) Short Term Borrowing	**1,148.33**	**–**	**–**	**1,148.33**
d) Other Financial Liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
– Non Derivative Financial Liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**1,606.61**	**–**	**–**	**1,606.61**

Rs. in Lakhs

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
A. Non-Current Assets				
a) Investments	–	–	–	–
b) Other Financial Assets	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–
B. Current Assets				
a) Trade Receivables	14.85	–	–	14.85
b) Cash and Bank Balances	0.55	–	–	0.55
c) Other Financial Assets	38.89	–	–	38.89
Total	54.29	–	–	54.29
C. Non-current Liabilities				
a) Other Financial Liabilities	0.89	–	–	0.89
Total	0.89	–	–	0.89
D. Current Liabilities				
a) Trade Payables	229.18	–	–	229.18
b) Current Maturities of long term Debt	90.08	–	–	90.08
c) Short Term Borrowing	1,152.23	–	–	1,152.23
d) Other Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–
– Non Derivative Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total	1,471.49	–	–	1,471.49

III) Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to manage the aforementioned risks, the Company operates a risk management policy and a program that performs close monitoring of and responding to each risk factors.

A) Credit risk management

Trade receivables and deposits

(i) Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The company yearically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit exposure is controlled by counterpaty credit year which is monitored through an approved policy.

(ii) Trade receivables consist of a small number of customers.

(iii) Apart from one large customer of the Company, the Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single customer. Concentration of credit risk related to a single Company did not exceed 10% of trade receivables at the end of the year.

(iv) The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by Ind AS 109, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The company has computed expected credit losses based on a provision matrix which uses historical credit loss experience of the Company and individual receivable specific provision where applicable. Forward-looking information (including macroeconomic information) has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses.

(v) There is no change in estimation techniques or significant assumptions during the reporting year.

(vi) The loss allowance for trade receivables using expected credit loss for different ageing periods is as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 month past due	More than 6 month past due	Total
As at 31st March 2023				
a) Gross carrying amount	–	–	–	–
b) Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	–
As at 31st March 2022				
a) Gross carrying amount	–	–	–	–
b) Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	–

(vii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision for Trade Receivables

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
a) Balance as at beginning of the year	–	–
b) Impairment losses recognised in the year based on lifetime expected credit losses	–	–
- On receivables originated in the year	–	–
- Other receivables	–	–
c) Impairment losses reversed / written back	–	–
d) Balance at end of the year	–	–

b) Liquidity risk management

(i) The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

Table showing maturity profile of financial liabilites

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above
A) Non-derivative financial liabilities				
a) Trade Payables	458.28	–	–	–
b) Long term debt		800.00	–	–
c) Current maturities of long term debt	–	–	–	–
d) Employee Dues	–	–	–	–
e) Short Term Borrowings	1,148.33	–	–	–
Total	1,606.61	800.00	–	–

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above
A) Non-derivative financial liabilities				
a) Trade Payables	229.18	–	–	–
b) Long term debt		0.89	–	–
c) Current maturities of long term debt	90.08	–	–	–
d) Employee Dues	–	–	–	–
e) Short Term Borrowings	1,152.23	–	–	–
Total	1,471.49	0.89	–	–

The above table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(iii) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
a) Unsecured Bank Overdraft facility		
- Expiring within one year	–	–
- Expiring beyond one year	–	–

(iv) Maturities of financial assets

Table showing maturity profile of financial assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023 Less than 1 Year In Rs. Lakhs	1-3 Years In Rs. Lakhs	3 Years to 5 Years In Rs. Lakhs	5 years and above In Rs. Lakhs
Non-derivative financial assets				
Trade Receivables	179.64	–	–	–
Security Deposits	7.61	–	–	–
Others	178.60	–	–	–
Total	365.85	–	–	–

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 Less than 1 Year In Rs. Lakhs	1-3 Years In Rs. Lakhs	3 Years to 5 Years In Rs. Lakhs	5 years and above In Rs. Lakhs
Non-derivative financial assets				
Trade Receivables	14.85	–	–	–
Security Deposits	1.31	–	–	–
Others	37.58	–	–	–
Total	53.74	–	–	–

The above table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

c) Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors.

There has been no significant changes to the company's exposure to market risk or the methods in which they are managed or measured.

Interest rate risk

								Rs. in Lakhs
Nature of Liability	**Nature of Borrowing**	**Type of Interest**	**Rate of interest**	**Loan amount outstanding as at year end**	**Increase in Base Rate**	**Sensitivity Impact on P&L (pre-tax)**	**Decrease in Base Rate**	**Sensitivity Impact on P&L (pre-tax)**
As at 31st March, 2023	**Bank Overdraft**	**Floating**	**8.90%**	**1,148.33**	**1.00%**	**(11.48)**	**1.00%**	**11.48**
As at 31st March, 2022	Bank Overdraft	Floating	7.25%	1,152.23	1.00%	(11.52)	1.00%	11.52

Note No. 27 - Fair Value Measurement

a) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost:

				Rs. in Lakhs
	31st March 2023		31st March 2022	
Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	Carrying amount	Fair value
A) Financial assets				
a) Financial assets carried at Amortised Cost				
i) Trade and other receivables	**179.64**	**179.64**	14.85	14.85
ii) Deposits given	**7.61**	**7.61**	1.31	1.31
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**0.11**	**0.11**	0.55	0.55
iv) Others	**178.60**	**178.60**	37.58	37.58
Total..	**365.96**	**365.96**	54.29	54.29
B) Financial liabilities				
b) Financial liabilities held at amortised cost				
i) Trade and other payables	**458.28**	**458.28**	229.18	229.18
ii) Borrowings	**–**	**–**	0.89	0.89
iii) Short Term Borrowings	**1,148**	**1,148.00**	1,242.31	1,242.31
Total..	**1,606.28**	**1,606.28**	1,472.38	1,472.38

Note No. 28 - Related Party Transactions

i) List of Related Party

a) Holding Company		**Mahindra Logistics Limited**
b) Other related parties		
	1	**Mahindra & Mahindra Limited**
	2	**IVC Logistics Limited**

ii) Details of transaction between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	**Holding Company**	**Other related parties**
Nature of transactions with Related Parties		
a) Purchase of property and other assets	–	–
	–	–
b) Rendering of services	1,267.98	529.35
	(2,214.34)	(375.26)
c) Receiving of services	17.80	130.40
	(0.60)	(70.15)
d) Reimbursements made to parties	–	37.94
	–	(27.03)
e) Reimbursements received from parties	–	–
	–	–
f) Loans/Deposits Taken	440.00	360.00
	–	–
g) Loans/Deposits paid	–	–
	–	–
h) Interest on ICD	19.15	18.09
	–	–

Nature of Balances with Related Parties	**Holding Company**	**Other related parties**
i) Trade payables	12.24	(1.90)
	(40.82)	(0.32)
j) Trade receivables & others	132.26	47.33
	(73.26)	(13.34)
k) Loan Payable (ICD payable)	440.00	360.00
	–	–
l) Interest accrued but not due	17.24	16.29
	–	–

i) All the outstanding balances, whether receivables or payables are unsecured.

ii) All the Previous year balances are shown in Bracket.

iii) Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

Note No. 29 - Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and other Funds aggregating Rs. 5.13 lakhs (2021 : Rs. 5.61 lakhs) has been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity

a) The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

b) Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

(1) Change in bond yields

A decrease in government bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

(2) Inflation risk

Defined benefit obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation).

(3) Life expectancy

The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities. This is particularly significant in the Company's defined benefit plans, where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

c) Significant Actuarial Assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

		Rs. in Lakhs
	Valuation	
Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	As at 31st March 2022
a) Discount rate(s)	**7.30%**	6.80%
b) Expected rate(s) of salary increase	**6.00%**	6.00%
c) Mortality rate during employment	**IALM(2012-14) Ultimate**	IALM(2012-14) Ultimate

d) Defined benefit plans – as per actuarial valuation

	Non Funded Plan – Gratuity	
Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	As at 31st March 2022
I. Amounts recognised in comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
a) Current Service Cost	**0.95**	0.63
b) Past service cost and (gains)/losses from settlements		
c) Net interest expense		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**0.95**	0.63
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
a) Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)		
b) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions		
c) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions		
d) Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**–**	–
Total	**0.95**	0.63

	Non Funded Plan – Gratuity	
Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	As at 31st March 2022
II. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March		
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	**8.82**	7.88
b) Fair value of plan assets		
c) Surplus/(Deficit)	**8.82**	7.88
d) Current portion of the above	**–**	–
e) Non current portion of the above	**8.82**	7.88
III. Change in the obligation during the year ended 31st March		
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	**7.88**	7.25
b) Add/(Less) on account of Scheme of Arrangement/ Business	**–**	–
c) Transfer	**–**	–
d) *Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account*		
- Current Service Cost	**1.64**	1.97
- Past Service Cost		
- Interest Expense (Income)	**0.54**	0.46
e) *Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income*		
Remeasurement gains/(losses)		
- Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:		
i. Financial Assumptions	**(0.30)**	(1.56)
ii. Demographic Assumptions	**–**	
iii. Experience Adjustments	**(0.92)**	(0.25)
f) Benefit payments		
g) Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	**8.84**	7.87
IV. Change in fair value of assets during the year ended 31st March		
i) Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period		
ii) *Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account*		
- Expected return on plan assets		
iii) *Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income*		
Remeasurement gains/(losses)		
- Actual Return on plan assets in excess of the expected return		
iv) Contributions by employer (including benefit payments recoverable)		
v) Benefit payments		
vi) Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	**–**	–
V. The Major categories of plan assets		
- Insurance Funds	**–**	–
VI. Actuarial assumptions		
a) Discount rate	**7.30%**	6.80%
b) Expected rate of return on plan assets	**7.30%**	6.80%
c) Attrition rate	**11.00%**	11.00%

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

Principal assumption	Changes in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation As at 31st March 2023 Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
a) Discount rate	1.00%	**0.92**	**0.98**
b) Salary growth rate	1.00%	**0.98**	**0.91**
c) Rate of employee turnover	50.00%	**1.01**	**0.81**

Principal assumption	Changes in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation As at 31st March 2022 Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
a) Discount rate	1.00%	**0.66**	**0.59**
b) Salary growth rate	1.00%	**0.60**	**0.65**
c) Rate of employee turnover	50.00%	**1.01**	**(0.14)**

Notes:

i) The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance sheet.

ii) The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses did not change compared to previous period.

iii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31st March 2022 is 7 years

f) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

The tables include both discounted value as well as unwinding of interest.

Particulars	**2023**	2022
Within 1 year	**1.01**	0.90
2-5 years	**4.66**	4.02
6-10 years	**3.65**	3.00
More than 10 years	**6.96**	6.44

g) Experience Adjustments:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	As at 31st March 2022
	Gratuity	
1. Defined Benefit Obligation	**(8.84)**	(7.87)
2. Fair value of plan assets	**–**	–
3. Surplus/(Deficit)	**8.82**	7.88
4. Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	**–**	–
5. Experience adjustment on plan assets [Gain/(Loss)]	**–**	–

h) The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of obligation.

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

j) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the period are included in the employee benefits expense in profit or loss of the expense for the year.

All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 30 - MSME disclosures

(i) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	**Year ended 31st March 2023**	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
i. Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	**13.16**	4.34	18.16
ii. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	**–**	–	–
iii. The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	**–**	–	–
iv. The amount of interest due and payable for the year	**–**	–	–
v. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	**–**	–	–
vi. The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	**–**	–	–

Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note No. 31 - Code on Social Security Disclosures

The newly enacted Code on Social Security, 2020 is expected to have an impact on employee remuneration and welfare benefits. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules for quantifying the financial impact are yet to be framed. The Company is in process of evaluating the financial impact, if any and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are notified.

Note No. 32 - Relationship with Struck Off Co

Trade Payables

Name of the struck Off company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year ended 31st March'2023	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2023	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed
NA						

Trade Receivable

Name of the struck Off company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year ended 31st March'2023	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2023	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at 31st March'2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed
NA						

Note No. 33 - Financial Ratio						
Particulars	**Numerator**	**Denominator**	**31-Mar-23**	**31-Mar-22**	**Variance**	**Reason**
Current Ratio	Current assest	Current Liability	0.62	0.28	121%	Current ratio has improved due to better working management.
Debt – Equity Ratio	Total Debt (represents lease liabilities)	Shareholder's Equity	(5.98)	20.72	-129%	Due to Losses incurred during FY22-23.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service(Earning Before Interest and Taxes)	Debt Service	(0.01)	(0.13)	-92%	Due to Losses incurred during FY22-23.
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	291%	-166%	-275%	Due to Losses incurred during FY22-23.
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Average Trade Receivable	Revenue	0.10	0.13	-23%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Average Trade Payable	Purchases of services and other expenses	0.16	0.14	14%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	(3.32)	(2.14)	55%	Due to reduction in revenue.
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	-19%	-25%	-24%	
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-151%	-178%	-15%	
Return on Investment(ROI)	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	NA	NA	NA	

The accompayning notes 1 to 33 are integral part of these financial statement.

In terms of our report attached.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

2 X 2 Logistics Private Ltd.

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
M.No. 040852

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2022

Prasanna Pahade
Director
DIN: 05358211

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2022

Nitin Singhal
Director
DIN: 05358211

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss and total comprehensive loss, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditors' 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 ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Boards Report. Our opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Sdection 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure B, 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 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
   (g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors and thus the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under section 197 (16) of the Act is not applicable in case of the Company.
   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      (i) The company does not have any pending litigations which will impact its financial positions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company's accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZT6709

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

ANNEXURE I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

I. (A) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no intangible assets and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(C) The Company does not hold any immovable property and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(D) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(E) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

II. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

III. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year.

Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(iii) (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 investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3 (iii) (b) is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loans granted by the Company to a fellow subsidiary company is interest-free.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loans granted by the Company to a fellow subsidiary company in the earlier years is repayable on demand. We have been informed that the loan has not been demanded by the Company and hence the amount of the loan is not overdue. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3 (iii) (d) are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the loan granted to the fellow subsidiary in the earlier years have not fallen due during the year and hence have not been renewed or extended nor fresh loans were granted to settle any overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3 (iii) (f) is not applicable to the Company.

IV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

V. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, where applicable. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VII. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, and other material statutory dues as at March 31, 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute are as under:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Service Tax	Service Tax on Mutual fund dealings	18,41,382	April 2015 to June 2017	Commissioner of CGST & Central Excise
Service Tax	Service Tax	12,51,36,770	April 2015 to June 2017	Commissioner of CGST & Central Excise
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax deducted at source	2,51,170	Various Years	Traces

VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IX. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any term loans. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

X. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) 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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 whistleblower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

XII. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, 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 Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under Clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XIV. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Clauses 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Based on the information and explanations given to us and the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Group has Four Core Investment Companies.

XVII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.41 lacs in the current financial year.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. 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, 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. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to expenditure on corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the current financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZT6709

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th April, 2023

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZT6709

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Other financial assets	3	**1.17**	1.12
b) Non current tax assets	4	**0.62**	0.71
c) Other non-current assets	5	**110.65**	111.45
Total Non-Current assets		**112.44**	113.28
(2) Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	**49.68**	51.84
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	**8.00**	7.49
iii) Loans	8	**2,963.91**	2,969.50
Total Current Assets		**3,021.59**	3,028.83
Total Assets		**3,134.03**	3,142.11
(II) Equity and Liabilities			
1) Equity			
a) Equity share capital	9	**1.33**	1.33
b) Other equity	10	**2,914.39**	2,914.79
Total Equity		**2,915.72**	2,916.12
2) Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Trade Payables	11		
a) total outstanding dues to small and micro enterprises		**–**	–
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small and micro enterprises		**20.39**	11.52
ii) Other financials liabilities	12	**93.66**	97.52

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (continued)

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
b) Other current liabilities	13	**104.26**	116.95
Total current liabilities		**218.31**	225.99
Total liabilities		**218.31**	225.99
Total equity and liabilities		**3,134.03**	3,142.11
Significant accounting polices	2		
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 30		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V-link Automotive Services Private Limited
CIN:U50500MH2010PTC198987

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	14	**30.46**	60.68
Other income	15	**0.31**	12.12
TOTAL INCOME (I)		**30.77**	72.80
EXPENSES			
Fleet operating expenditure	16	**25.56**	11.92
Operating and other administrative expenses	17	**5.61**	41.29
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		**31.17**	53.21
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization and Impairment (EBITDA) [(I) – (II)]		**(0.40)**	19.59
Finance costs	18	**–**	0.01
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(0.40)**	19.58
Tax expenses		**–**	–
Profit/(loss) after tax		**(0.40)**	19.58
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan		**–**	–
Other comprehensive loss/(income) for the year, net of tax		**–**	–
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(0.40)**	**19.58**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted [Nominal value per share INR 10]	24	**(3.04)**	147.28
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit for the year			
Significant accounting polices	2		
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 30		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V-link Automotive Services Private Limited
CIN:U50500MH2010PTC198987

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) before tax	**(0.40)**	19.58
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Finance costs	**–**	0.01
Finance income	**(0.05)**	(0.28)
Bad Debts written off and provision thereof	**0.16**	–
Provision no longer required written back	**–**	(10.59)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(0.29)**	8.72
Movement in working capital		
Changes in Trade Receivables	**2.16**	(11.16)
Changes in loans, Other financial assets, other assets	**0.75**	14.12
Changes in trade payables, other payables and other liabilities	**(7.93)**	0.33
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(5.30)**	12.01
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**0.18**	9.75
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(5.13)**	21.76
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest income on fixed deposits & intercorporate deposits	**0.05**	1.01
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	**–**	1.10
Loans given to fellow subsidiaries	**(5.07)**	(136.08)
Loans repaid by fellow subsidiaries	**10.66**	104.21
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities	**5.64**	(29.76)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 (continued)

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars		Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities		**–**	–
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**–**	–
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**0.51**	(8.00)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**7.49**	15.49
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 7)		**8.00**	7.49
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 30		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

The Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the notes referred to above which are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the “indirect method” as set out in ‘Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows’.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V-link Automotive Services Private Limited
CIN:U50500MH2010PTC198987

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity: Securities Premium	Other Equity: Retained Earning	Other Equity: Capital Reserve	Other Equity: Total Other Equity	Total
As at April 1, 2022	**1.33**	**16,286.96**	**(13,409.67)**	**37.50**	**2,914.79**	**2,916.12**
Net loss for the year	–	–	(0.40)	–	(0.40)	(0.40)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	(0.40)	–	(0.40)	(0.40)
Received on shares issued during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
As at March 31, 2023	**1.33**	**16,286.96**	**(13,410.07)**	**37.50**	**2,914.39**	**2,915.72**

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity: Securities Premium	Other Equity: Retained Earning	Other Equity: Capital Reserve	Other Equity: Total Other Equity	Total
As at April 1, 2021	1.33	16,286.96	(13,429.25)	37.50	2,895.21	2,896.54
Net profit for the year	–	–	19.58	–	19.58	19.58
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	19.58	–	19.58	19.58
Received on shares issued during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
As at March 31, 2022	1.33	16,286.96	(13,409.67)	37.50	2,914.79	2,916.12

Notes:

Securities premium: Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at a premium. The securities premium can be utilized as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes such as to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures etc.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings represents the amount of accumulated earnings at each Balance Sheet date of the Company.

Capital Reserve: Capital Reserve represents the fair value in respect of financial guarantee provided by the holding company in favour of the Company recognised on transition to Ind AS as at April 1, 2016 amounting to INR 37.50 Lakhs with a corresponding debit to financial guarantee assets recorded under Other Assets. These financial guarantee assets have been amortised as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the guarantee and the unamortised portion as at March 31, 2023 is INR Nil.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V-link Automotive Services Private Limited
CIN:U50500MH2010PTC198987

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited ('the Company') is registered as a private limited company domiciled in India having its registered office at Mahindra Towers, P. K. Kurne Chowk, Worli Mumbai Mumbai 400018, India and corporate office at Arena Space,10&11 Floor, Plot No. 20, Jogeshwari Vikhroli Link Road, Near Majas Bus Depot, Jogeshwari (E), Mumbai – 400060. The Company is a deemed public company as per definition of the Companies Act with effect from December 5, 2019. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of owning, operating and maintaining vehicle fleet for transportation of passengers in form of taxis, providing taxi aggregator services and to acquire and operate similar existing businesses.

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a Board resolution of April 25, 2022.

2A. Significant accounting policies

2A.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). The Financial Statements are separate Financial Statements.

2A.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortised cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee (INR) and denominated in crores.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2A.3 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2A.4 Revenue recognition

The Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time requires judgement.

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits. It is measured based on the consideration specified in the contracts with customers. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as goods and services taxes and value added taxes are not economic benefits which flow to the entity and do not result in increases in equity. Therefore, they are excluded from revenue.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as an agent in case of its revenue from taxi aggregator services arrangements.

Incomes is recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold, and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

<u>Income from services:</u>

i. Revenue from taxi aggregator services, convenience fees, airport charges, services

Revenue from taxi aggregator services is recognised net of the share of revenue paid to drivers, as and when the services are rendered as per the terms of the contract. Taxi aggregator services involve the Company providing a platform to facilitate booking of taxi services by passengers with third party independent taxi service providers. Convenience fees are charged to customer for facilitating booking of taxi services through the Company. Convenience fees are recognised as revenue at completion of trip. Airport charges are recovered from customers towards the airport charges incurred at airports as per the contractual terms. Airport charges are recognised as revenue at completion of trip.

ii. Revenue from B2B customer

Revenue from B2B customer represents revenue earned from letting cars on hire to customers for specific period of time (generally short periods of time ranging from a few hours to a day). Revenue is measured as per the contractual terms and is recognized on completion of each trip.

iii. Advertisement revenue

Revenue from advertisement contracts are recognised pro-rata over the period of contract as and when services are rendered. Revenue is measured as per the contractual terms

The Company generally does not offer a credit period in respect of its billing to drivers. In respect of corporate customers, the Company credit period offered generally ranged from 30 days to 90 days.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Interest income:

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

2A.5 Taxation

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

2A.5.1 Current tax

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

2A.5.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

2A.5.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2A.6 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as as separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and 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 are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on tangible asset is charged on a Straight-Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful life specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a pro-rata basis except in the case of:

i. Certain items of Plant & Equipment individually costing more than Rs. 5,000 - over their useful lives ranging from 2 years to 10 years as estimated by the company and also based on the contractual arrangements wherever applicable.

ii. Certain items of Plant & Equipment individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 shall be depreciated over a period of 1 year.

iii. Mobile Phones (included in Office Equipment) in 1 - 2 years.

iv. Motor Cars (included in Vehicles) in 3 to 5 years as the case may be

v. Assets capitalised which are attached to the leasehold office premises shall be depreciated upto 75% of its value over the lease period assuming a realisable value of 25% after the end of original lease period.

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

2A.7 Intangible assets

2A.7.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

2A.8 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The management of the Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2A.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of the such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to the revenue in the year of incurrence.

2A.10 Provisions, Contingent liability & Contingent assets

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

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

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when a possible obligation arising from past events the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2A.11 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2A.12 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

2A.12.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note no 2A.12.4

Investments in subsidiaries: All investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2A.12.2 Effective interest method

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

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

2A.12.3 Financial assets at Fair value through Profit and Loss

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other Income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2A.12.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

2A.12.5 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2A.12.6 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

2A.13 Financial liabilities & Equity instruments

2A.13.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

2A.13.2 Equity instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2A.13.3 Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible notes) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

2A.13.4 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

2A.14 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment. Segment performance is measured based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in financial statements.

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "People transportation".

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

2A.15 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year, in accordance with Ind AS 33.

2A.16 Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit / (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, interest income, finance costs and tax expense. Any amount described as unusual or exceptional is classified by nature, in the same way as non-exceptional amounts. Their inclusion or exclusion in EBIDTA will depend on the nature of income/ expense described as exceptional. Impairment loss / reversal on property plant and equipment is disclosed under Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses, and not considered for calculation of EBIDTA.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2A.17 Exceptional item

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence is material & requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and disclosed as such in the financial statements.

2B. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2A, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

i. **Contracts with Driver - Whether the arrangement with drivers contains a lease:**

Significant judgement is required to apply lease accounting rules under Appendix C of Ind AS 17 - Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgement to evaluate the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforceable arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangements meet the criteria under Appendix C.

ii. **Useful lives of intangibles and property, plant and equipment:**

As described in note 2A.6 The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each annual reporting period.

iii. **Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities and investments**

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

iv. **Estimated Lead Time for determining completion of performance obligation**

The company also determines completion of performance obligation with respect to transportation service based on Estimated Lead Time (ELT) to deliver based on standard past performance and to that extent it involves management judgments for estimating delivery time to destination.

v. **Trade Receivables**

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company has considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risk profiles of the customers based on their industry, macroeconomic forecasts and internal and external information available to estimate the probability of default in future.

vi. **Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

The Company assesses in accordance with Ind AS 115 as to whether it is acting as principal or agent in respect of the revenue arrangements entered. The Company has assessed that it is acting as an agent in case of revenue from taxi aggregator services arrangements and dealing on principal to principal basis for revenue from other services in terms of the principles of Ind AS 115.

2C. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i) Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii) Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iii) Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures

iv) Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

v) Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

vi) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

vii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

viii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

ix) Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

The application of above amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

Note 3: Other financial assets

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

(Measured at amortised cost)	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Non Current		
Security Deposits - Unsecured, considered good	**0.10**	0.10
Term deposit with bank*	**1.00**	1.00
Interest accrued on bank fixed deposits	**0.07**	0.02
Total	**1.17**	1.12

* These balances are given as margin money against the bank guarantees issued by the banks to Transport authorities for issuance of licenses in Bangalore city. The remaining maturity is more than 12 months from the Balance Sheet date.

Note 4: Non current tax assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance income-tax	**0.62**	0.71
Total	**0.62**	0.71

Note 5: Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non current		
Balance with statutory and government authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	**110.65**	111.45
Total Non Current	**110.65**	111.45

Note 6: Trade Receivables

(Measured at amortised cost)	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Secured, considered good	**35.01**	34.06
Unsecured, considered good *(Refer note 21)*	**14.67**	17.78
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	**59.72**	63.36
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**(59.72)**	(63.36)
Total	**49.68**	51.84

Trade receivables from drivers are due immediately. The Company also holds security deposit from a number of the drivers as collateral. Trade receivables from corporate customers are generally on credit terms of 30 to 60 days.

Refer Note 19 for information about credit risk. Refer note 21 for details of trade receivables from related parties.

**Refer Note 23.1 for Trade Receivables ageing as per Schedule-III*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with bank in current accounts	**8.00**	7.49
Total	**8.00**	7.49

Note 8: Loans

(Measured at amortised cost)	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related parties:		
Inter-corporate deposit to fellow subsidiary *	**2,963.91**	2,969.50
Current Total	**2,963.91**	2,969.50

* Loan (Intercorporate deposit) to fellow subsidiary is interest free and repayable on demand.

Refer Note 19 for information about Financial instruments.

Note 9: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised shares:		
100,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (March 31, 2022 : 100,000)	**10.00**	10.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:		
13,294 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2022 : 13,294)	**1.33**	**1.33**

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Outstanding at the beginning of the year		
No. of shares	**13,294**	13,294
Amount	**1.33**	1.33
Issued during the year for cash consideration		
No. of shares	**–**	–
Amount	**–**	–
Outstanding at the end of the year		
No. of shares	**13,294**	13,294
Amount	**1.33**	1.33

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. No dividend has been declared during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil). No dividend has been proposed for the year ended March 31, 2023.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by Holding and Promotor Company, percentage of holding and % changes during the year

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited) (MTSPL), the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No of shares	**–**	13,294
Amount	**–**	1.33
Percentage of holding	**–**	100%
% Change during the year	**-100%**	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No of shares	**13,294**	**–**
Amount	**1.33**	**–**
Percentage of holding	**100%**	**–**
% Change during the year	**100%**	–

(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited) (MTSPL), the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No of shares	–	13,294
Percentage of holding	–	100%
Mahindra Logistics Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No of shares	**13,294**	**–**
Percentage of holding	**100%**	**–**

Note 10: Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Securities Premium	**16,286.96**	16,286.96
Retained Earning	**(13,410.07)**	(13,409.67)
Capital Reserve	**37.49**	**37.49**
Total Other Equity	**2,914.38**	2,914.78

1 Securities Premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**16,286.96**	16,286.96
Closing balance	**16,286.96**	16,286.96

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

2 Retained Earning

Opening balance	**(13,409.67)**	(13,429.25)
Less: Loss for the year	**(0.40)**	19.58
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**–**	–
Closing balance	**(13,410.07)**	(13,409.67)

3 Capital Reserve

Opening balance	**37.49**	37.49
Closing balance	**37.49**	37.49

Note 11: Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payables		
a) total outstanding dues to small and micro enterprises	**–**	–
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small and micro enterprises	**20.39**	11.52
Total	**20.39**	11.52

Notes:

i) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services availed in the normal course of business.

ii) Micro, Small & Medium enterprises have been identified by the company on the basis of the information available with the Company. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") are given below:

* Refer Note- 23.2 for Trade Payables Ageing as per Schedule-III.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	**–**	–
b. Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the micro, small and medium enterprises development act 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	**–**	–
c. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under Micro, small and medium enterprises act, 2006	**–**	–
d. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	**–**	–
e. Interest remaining due and payable even in the suceeding years, until such datev when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	**–**	–

Note 12: Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deposits from Subscriber & Customer	**93.66**	97.52
Total	**93.66**	97.52

Subscriber deposit are repayable on demand

(Refer note 19 (A) for details)

Note 13: Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advances from drivers and customers	**104.26**	116.83
Statutory dues	**0.00**	0.12
Total	**104.26**	116.95

Note 14: Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operation:		
Revenue from taxi aggregator services	**0.83**	2.19
Revenue from car rentals	**28.07**	12.53
	28.90	14.72
Other operating revenue		
Advertisement revenue	**1.28**	45.31
Convenience fee	**0.01**	0.02
Airport charges	**0.27**	0.63
	1.56	45.96
Total	**30.46**	60.68

Note 15: Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
a) Interest Income		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	**0.05**	**0.28**
Other asset	**0.09**	**1.25**
b) Miscellaneous Income		
Provision / Liabilities no longer required written back	**–**	**10.59**
Other miscellaneous income	**0.17**	–
Total	**0.31**	12.12

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 16: Fleet operating expenditure

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Service provider service charges and incentives	**25.56**	11.92
Total	**25.56**	11.92

Note 17: Operating and other administrative expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Infrastructure Support Services Expenses	**3.22**	29.67
Legal and professional fees	**1.15**	0.78
Bad debts written off	**3.64**	3.37
Impairment allowance doubtful trade receivables	**(3.49)**	–
Auditor’s remuneration (refer note below)	**0.50**	0.50
Communication expenses	**0.05**	0.64
Rate and Taxes	**0.03**	8.60
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**–**	(3.61)
Miscellaneous expenses	**0.51**	1.34
Total	**5.61**	41.29

Auditor's Remuneration (including GST)

Statutory audit fees	**0.50**	0.50
	0.50	0.50

Note 18: Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on delayed payment of statutory dues	**–**	0.01
Total	**–**	0.01

Note 19: Financial Instruments

A] Accounting classification of financial instruments

The following table summarises the accounting classification and carrying amounts (net off any impairment provisions) of financial instruments

Particulars	**Notes**	**Carrying value**	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets carried at amortized cost			
Security Deposits	5	**0.10**	0.10
Loans to related parties - Inter-corporate deposit	4	**2,963.91**	2,969.50
Trade receivables	6	**49.68**	51.84
Term deposit with bank	5	**1.00**	1.00
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**8.00**	7.49
Accrued Interest	5	**0.07**	0.02
Total		**3,022.76**	3,029.95
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost			
Other financial liabilities	13	**93.66**	97.52
Trade payables	12	**20.39**	11.51
Total		**114.05**	109.03

B] Fair Value Measurement

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, security deposits and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 for recurring fair value measurements during each of the reporting period. The Company’s policy is to recognise transfers into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

C] Financial risk management objectives and policies

i] Market risk - interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has given interest free inter corporate deposits to fellow subsidiaries. Further The Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risks since there is no borrowings and investments that is exposed to interest rates.

ii] Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), liquid mutual fund units, inter corporate deposits, cash deposits and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

The Company’s Management divides its customers primarily into following two categories for purposes of monitoring credit risk:

Trade receivables from Subscribers

Trade receivables from subscriber credit risk is managed in accordance with the company established policy, procedures and controls relating to driver credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company recognises impairment of trade receivable from drivers based on outstanding receivable net of corresponding deposit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross trade receivables from subscribers	**94.73**	97.42
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**(59.72)**	(63.36)
Net trade receivables from subscribers	**35.01**	34.06
Security deposits received from above subscribers held as at the respective reporting dates	**35.01**	34.06

Trade receivables from other customers

Credit risk relating to other customers is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to corporate customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. For the purpose of measuring impairment allowance for trade receivables from other customers, the Company estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the outstanding receivables, its historical experience and its expectation of credit losses in the future.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross Trade receivables from other customers	**14.67**	17.78
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**–**	**–**
Net Trade receivables from other customers	**14.67**	17.78

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Ageing of gross trade receivables relating to other customers:		
Within 6 months	**14.67**	17.78
More than 6 months	**–**	–
	14.67	17.78

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision for Trade Receivables

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**63.36**	66.97
Add: Impairment allowance provision for the year	**–**	–
Less: Impairment allowance provision reversed	**(3.64)**	(3.61)
Closing balance	**59.72**	63.36

Other financial assets

Financial assets other than trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired. Management believes that the amounts are collectible in full, based on its assessment including considering the historical payment behaviour.

iii] 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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from its operations including deposits received from drivers.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		Undiscounted amount				
Year ended - March 31, 2023	**Carrying Value**	**Payable within 1 year**	**Payable within 1 to 2 years**	**Payable within 2 to 3 years**	**Payable within 3 to 4 years**	**Total**
Deposits from Subscriber	**93.66**	**93.66**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**93.66**
Trade Payables	**20.39**	**20.39**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**20.39**
	114.05	**114.05**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**115.05**

		Undiscounted amount				
Year ended - March 31, 2022	Carrying Value	Payable within 1 year	Payable within 1 to 2 years	Payable within 2 to 3 years	Payable within 3 to 4 years	Total
Deposits from Subscriber	97.52	97.52	–	–	–	97.52
Trade Payables	11.51	11.51	–	–	–	11.51
	110.04	110.04	–	–	–	110.04

D] Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximize the shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares. The company manages its capital, considering the net debt position and rolling

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

cash flows as at each period end and identify need for additional funding from the shareholders to meet the outstanding commitments and future cash flow requirements to meet the future business plans. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents (Including intercorporate deposits), excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings	–	–
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent (Including intercorporate deposits)	**2,972.91**	2,977.99
Net Debt/(Surplus funds)	**(2,972.91)**	(2,977.99)

Note 20: Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	–	–
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	–	–
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	–	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	–	–

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	–	–
Income tax expense charged to OCI	–	–

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	**(0.40)**	**19.58**
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26% (March 31, 2022: 26%)	**(0.10)**	**5.09**
Effect of set off of carried forward tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised previously	**0.10**	**(5.09)**
At the effective income tax rate for the Company	–	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	–	–

Deferred tax working for the year ended:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	–	–
	–	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Provisions (Doubtful debts/Impairment/ Advances)	**15.53**	16.47
Carry forward Tax Loss		
Short-term capital loss	–	70.68
Unabsorbed depreciation	**13.32**	10.33
Unabsorbed business losses	**0.31**	2,687.87
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**4.92**	7.05
	34.08	2,792.40
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**34.08**	2,792.40
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised	–	–

	Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	–	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Provisions (Doubtful debts/Impairment/Advances)	**(0.95)**	(0.94)
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	–	–
Carry forward Tax Loss		
Short-term capital loss	–	–
Unabsorbed depreciation	**3.00**	(0.39)
Unabsorbed business losses	**(2,687.56)**	(132.20)
Difference in WDV of Fixed assets	**(2.13)**	(3.06)
Deferred tax (income)/expense	**(2,687.64)**	(136.59)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

The Company has following carried forward tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation which arose in India that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Losses that expire - Carry forward short-term capital losses	**–**	271.84
Losses that expire - Carry forward business losses*	**1.21**	10,337.98
Losses that never expire - Unabsorbed depreciation	**51.24**	39.71

**These carry forward losse would expire in financial year 2032-2033*

The Company has a net deferred tax asset position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. However, in terms of Ind AS 12, the Company has not recognised the net deferred tax assets considering there is no reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that the Company will have adequate taxable profits in the future against which the carried forward tax losses/ unabsorbed depreciation may be offset.

Note 21: Related party transactions

Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Related parties (‘RP’) where control exists

Ultimate holding Company	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. ('M&M')
Holding Company	MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited (MTSPL)) (up to May 12, 2022)
	Mahindra Logistics Limited ('MLL') (w.e.f May 13, 2022)

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Fellow Subsidiaries	V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited ('VFSPL')
	MLL Mobility Private Limited (formerly known as Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited)

Details of transactions during the year with related parties

	Holding companies		Fellow subsidiaries	
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Services rendered (includes unbilled):				
MLL Mobility Private Limited	**–**	–	**27.34**	12.53
Services received (includes accrual):				
MLL Mobility Private Limited	**–**	–	**3.22**	29.67
Loans (Intercorporate deposits) given:				
MLL Mobility Private Limited	**–**	–	**5.07**	136.08
Loans (Intercorporate deposits) repayment received :				
MLL Mobility Private Limited	**–**	–	**10.66**	104.21
Reimbursements made to parties				
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	**0.33**	4.00	**–**	–

Details of Balances receivable from/payable to related parties

	Holding companies		Fellow subsidiaries	
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Balance receivable/(payable) as at year end:				
MLL Mobility Private Limited – ICD	**–**	–	**2,963.91**	2,969.50
MLL Mobility Private Limited			**(10.95)**	
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	**–**	(4.32)	**–**	–

Note: Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

All the related party transaction during the year were in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The loans receivable and payable are all repayable on demand.

Note 22: Operating Segments Reporting

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. “People transportation”.

iii) The Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.”

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 23.1: Trade Receivable Ageing

(A) Trade Receivables Aging as on Mar 31, 2023

		Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
Particulars	**Not Due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	**–**	**0.13**	**15.17**	**0.09**	**0.77**	**33.52**	**49.68**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.01**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	**–**	**1.09**	**0.12**	**1.85**	**1.18**	**55.49**	**59.74**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.01**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.01**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.01**
Total	**–**	**1.21**	**15.28**	**1.94**	**1.94**	**89.01**	**109.48**
(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables							**–**

(A) Trade Receivables Aging as on Mar 31, 2022

		Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
Particulars	**Not Due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	–	17.98	–	–	–	33.86	51.84
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	0.01	0.00	8.16	4.03	51.15	63.36
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**17.99**	**0.00**	**8.16**	**4.03**	**85.01**	**115.20**
(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables							**–**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 23.2: Trade Payable Ageing

Trade Payable Aging as on Mar 31, 2023

Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment

		Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment				
Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Others	–	20.39	–	–	–	20.39
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**20.39**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**20.39**

(B) Trade Payable Aging as on Mar 31, 2022

Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment

		Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment				
Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME		–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Others	2.09	4.32	0.27	4.84	–	11.52
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2.09**	**4.32**	**0.27**	**4.84**	**–**	**11.52**

Note 27.3: Financial ratios

Ratio	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**	**Variance %**	**Reason for variance**
Current Ratio	13.84	13.40	3%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Return on Equity Ratio	(0.00)	0.01	-102%	Changes as there is loss in current year
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	0.60	1.31	-54%	Change is due to decrease in revenue in current year
Trade payables turnover ratio	1.95	3.40	-43%	
Net capital turnover ratio	0.01	0.02	-50%	
Net profit ratio	(0.01)	0.32	-104%	
Return on Capital employed	(0.00)	0.01	-102%	
Return on investment	n/a	n/a	n/a	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 24: Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders	**(0.40)**	19.58
Number of Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**13,294**	13,294
Add: Shares issued during the year	**–**	–
Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**13,294**	13,294
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	**13,294**	**13,294**
Basic and diluted EPS	**(3.04)**	**147.28**

Note 25: Based on the contracts with taxi operators under the taxi aggregator services, the Company's revenue is determined as a share of the total passenger revenue of INR 4.68 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 INR 10.07 Lakhs) generated by these taxi operators.

Note 26: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

i) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss

Revenue from operations

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operation	**30.46**	60.68
	30.46	**60.68**

ii) Disaggregate Revenue

The following table presents Company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
People Transportation	**30.46**	60.68
	30.46	**60.68**

iii) Revenue based on product and services

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Asia		
India	**30.46**	60.68
	30.46	**60.68**

Note 27: During the current year, erstwhile holding Company i.e. MESPL, has transferred its entire shareholding into the Company and its fellow subsidiaries i.e. MMPL and VFSPL, to MLL and the shares of MESPL were transferred by utlimate holding Company i.e. M&M to MLL. Pursuant to this restructuring, the Company has become fully 100% subsidiary of MLL and fellow subsidiary of MESPL.

Note 28: Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Note 29: Information with the regard to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Act is either Nil or not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Note 30: The figures for the previous period/year have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current period's figures.

As per our report of even date attached

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

V-link Automotive Services Private Limited
CIN:U50500MH2010PTC198987

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

V-LINK FLEET SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Total Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit and total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditors' 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 ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Boards Report. Our opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure I, 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 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.
   (g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration are not applicable.
   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      (i) the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
      (ii) the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses and
      (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
      (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
      (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
      (c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement; and
      (v) The Company has not declared /paid/declared and paid any dividend during the year.
      (vi) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company's accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No.040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZS2441

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

ANNEXURE I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

I. (A) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no intangible assets and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which the property, plant and equipment are verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with the programme, the Company has physically verified certain property, plant and equipment during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(C) The Company does not hold any immovable property and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(D) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(E) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

II. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

III. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

V. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, where applicable. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VII. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, and other material statutory dues as at March 31, 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute are as under:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Services Tax	Interest on Reverse Charge Liability on unregistered suppliers	13,31,589	July 1, 2017 to October 12, 2017	Directorate General of GST Intelligence
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax deducted at source	1,09,810	Various Years	Traces

VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IX. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any term loans. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

X. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) 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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 whistleblower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

XII. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, 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 Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under Clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XIV. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Clauses 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Based on the information and explanations given to us and the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Group has Four Core Investment Companies.

XVII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred any cash loss in current financial year & losses of Rs.4.83 lacs were incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. 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, 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. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to expenditure on corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the current financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership Number 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZS2441

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZS2441

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	–	0.04
(b) Financial assets			
i) Other financial assets	5	0.10	–
(c) Non-current tax assets	6	1.36	0.84
(d) Other non-current assets	7	118.29	117.16
Total non-current assets		119.75	118.04
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	8	22.73	15.06
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	13.49	3.01
(b) Other current assets	10	0.53	5.73
Total current assets		36.75	23.80
Total Assets		156.50	141.84
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1.21	1.21
(b) Other equity	12	(1,346.44)	(1,351.69)
Total Equity		(1,345.23)	(1,350.48)
2) Liability			
Non-current liabilities:			
(a) Provisions	13	46.05	47.29
Total Non-Current Liabilities		46.05	47.29
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Short term borrowings	14	1,422.48	1,422.48
ii) Trade payables			
a) total outstanding dues to small enterprises and micro enterprises	15	–	–
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises	15	33.12	18.66
iii) Other financial liabilities	16	–	1.90
(b) Provisions	13	–	1.71
(c) Other current liabilities	17	0.08	0.28
Total Current Liabilities		1,455.68	1,445.03
Total Liabilities		1,501.73	1,492.32
Total Equity and Liabilities		156.50	141.84
Significant accounting policies	2 & 3		
Notes to the financial statements	4 to 34		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
V-link Fleet Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165955

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	18	**85.29**	79.50
Other income	19	**8.78**	22.26
Total Income (I)		**94.07**	101.76
Expenses			
Fleet operating expenses		**69.61**	64.76
Employee benefits expense	20	**1.28**	16.09
Other expenses	21	**17.89**	26.88
Total Expenses [II]		**88.78**	107.73
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization and impairment (EBITDA) [(I) – (II)]		**5.29**	(5.97)
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	**0.04**	7.49
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**5.25**	(13.46)
Tax expense		**–**	–
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**5.25**	(13.46)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan			(0.73)
Income tax related Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		**–**	–
Total Other comprehensive (loss) for the year		**–**	(0.73)
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		**5.25**	(12.73)
Earnings per Equity share			
Basic and Diluted	29	**43.53**	(111.73)
[Nominal value per share INR 10]			
Significant accounting policies	2 & 3		
Notes to the financial statements	4 to 34		

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
V-link Fleet Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165955

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars		Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) before tax		**5.25**	(12.73)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows			
Depreciation expense		**0.04**	7.49
Sundry balance written back		**–**	(19.70)
Provision for debts, advances and deposits		**–**	(297.35)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		**5.29**	(322.29)
Movement in working capital			
Changes in trade payables, other payables and other liabilities		**9.27**	(33.22)
Change in trade receivables		**(7.67)**	332.46
Changes in loans, Other financial assets, other assets		**4.06**	12.56
Cash from/(used in) operations		**10.95**	(10.49)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		**(0.48)**	24.19
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	**(A)**	**10.48**	13.70
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	**(B)**	**–**	–

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD...)

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars		**Year ended 31 March, 2023**	Year ended 31 March, 2022
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds of short term borrowings from fellow subsidiaries		**11.13**	96.60
Repayment of short term borrowings from fellow subsidiaries		**(11.13)**	(119.17)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**–**	(22.57)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A + B + C)**	**10.48**	(8.87)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3.01**	11.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9)		**13.49**	3.01
Significant accounting policies	**2 & 3**		
Notes to the financial statements	**4 to 34**		

The Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the notes referred to above which are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the “indirect method” as set out in ‘Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows’.

The notes referred to above are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
V-link Fleet Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165955

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Equity Share capital	Other Equity: Securities premium	Other Equity: Retained earnings	Other Equity: Total Other Equity	Total
As at April 1, 2022 (I)	**1.21**	**410.67**	**(1,762.36)**	**(1,351.69)**	**(1,350.48)**
Net loss for the year **(II)**	–	–	5.25	5.25	**5.25**
Other comprehensive income for the year **(III)**	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total comprehensive income IV=(II)+(III)	**–**	**–**	**5.25**	**5.25**	**5.25**
Received on shares issued during the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
As at March, 2023 (I+IV)	**1.21**	**410.67**	**(1,757.12)**	**(1,346.44)**	**(1,345.24)**

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Equity Share capital	Other Equity: Securities premium	Other Equity: Retained earnings	Other Equity: Total Other Equity	Total
As at April 1, 2021 (I)	1.21	410.67	(1,749.63)	(1,338.96)	(1,337.75)
Net loss for the year **(II)**	–	–	(13.46)	(13.46)	(13.46)
Other comprehensive income for the year **(III)**	–	–	0.73	0.73	0.73
Total comprehensive income IV= (II)+(III)	–	–	(12.73)	(12.73)	(12.73)
Received on shares issued during the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
As at March 31, 2022 (I+IV)	1.21	410.67	(1,762.36)	(1,351.69)	(1,350.48)

Note:

a. Securities premium: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities premium. The securities premium can be utilized as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Retained earnings: Retained earnings represents the amount of accumulated earnings at each Balance Sheet date of the Company.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
V-link Fleet Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U63040MH2006PTC165955

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1. **Company information**

V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited ('the Company') is registered as a private limited company domiciled in India having its registered office at Mahindra Towers, P. K. Kurne Chowk, Worli Mumbai Mumbai 400018, India and corporate office at Arena Space,10&11 Floor, Plot No. 20, Jogeshwari Vikhroli Link Road, Near Majas Bus Depot, Jogeshwari (E), Mumbai – 400060. The Company is a deemed public company as per definition of the Companies Act with effect from December 5, 2019. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of employee transportation and operates a fleet of vehicles which are aggregated from third parties.

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a Board resolution of April 19, 2023.

2. **Significant accounting policies**

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). The Financial Statements are separate Financial Statements.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortised cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee (INR) and denominated in crores.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification..

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.4 Revenue recognition

The Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time requires judgement.

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits. It is measured based on the consideration specified in the contracts with customers. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as goods and services taxes and value added taxes are not economic benefits which flow to the entity and do not result in increases in equity. Therefore, they are excluded from revenue.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as an agent in case of its revenue from taxi aggregator services arrangements.

Incomes is recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold, and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

<u>Income from services:</u>

Revenue from B2B customer

Revenue from B2B customer represents revenue earned from letting cars on hire to customers for specific period of time (generally short periods of time ranging from a few hours to a day). Revenue is measured as per the contractual terms and is recognized on completion of each trip.

<u>Interest income:</u>

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

2.5 Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the lessor has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company as a lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

a) the Company as a lessee has the right to operate the asset; or

b) the Company as a lessee designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or modified, on or after April 01, 2019.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the incremental borrowing rate.

It is re -measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

Transition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach with effect from initially applying this standard from April 01, 2019. Accordingly, the information presented for previous year ended March 31, 2019 has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17. The Company has adopted modified retrospective approach where lease liability measured at present value of remaining lease payment discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right to use asset is equal to lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

As a lessee

Operating leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right of use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. Single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

2.6 Foreign currencies

i. Initial recognition

In preparing the Financial Statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency of Indian Rupees (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

ii. Conversion

a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Non-monetary items, if any are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

a. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of the such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to the revenue in the year of incurrence.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

2.8 Employee benefits

2A.8.1. Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan:

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the Superannuation Fund, ESIC, Provident Fund and Labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Defined Benefits Plan:

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

a. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. Net interest expense or income; and

c. Remeasurement

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

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

2A.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries.

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

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

2.9 Taxation

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

2.9.1 Current tax

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

2.9.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable

profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

2A.9.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as as separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and 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 are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

Depreciation on tangible asset is charged on a Straight-Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful life specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a pro-rata basis except in the case of:

i. Certain items of Plant & Equipment individually costing more than Rs. 5,000 - over their useful lives ranging from 2 years to 10 years as estimated by the company and also based on the contractual arrangements wherever applicable.

ii. Certain items of Plant & Equipment individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 shall be depreciated over a period of 1 year.

iii. Mobile Phones (included in Office Equipment) in 1 to 2 years.

iv. Motor Cars (included in Vehicles) in 3 to 5 years as the case may be

v. Assets capitalised which are attached to the leasehold office premises shall be depreciated upto 75% of its value over the lease period assuming a realisable value of 25% after the end of original lease period.

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

2.11. Intangible assets

2A.11.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The management of the Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Provisions, Contingent liability & Contingent assets

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

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

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when a possible obligation arising from past events the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.14 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.15 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

2A.15.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note no 2A.17.4

Investments in subsidiaries: All investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.15.2 Effective interest method

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

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

2.15.3 Financial assets at Fair value through Profit and Loss

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other Income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.15.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

2.15.5 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.15.6 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

2.16 Financial liabilities & Equity instruments

2.16.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

2.16.2 Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.16.3 Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible notes) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

2.16.4 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

2.17 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment. Segment performance is measured based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in financial statements.

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "People transportation".

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

2.18 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year, in accordance with Ind AS 33.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

2.19 Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit / (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, interest income, finance costs and tax expense. Any amount described as unusual or exceptional is classified by nature, in the same way as non-exceptional amounts. Their inclusion or exclusion in EBIDTA will depend on the nature of income/ expense described as exceptional. Impairment loss / reversal on property plant and equipment is disclosed under Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses, and not considered for calculation of EBIDTA.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2.20 Exceptional item

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence is material & requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and disclosed as such in the financial statements.

3(a). Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2A, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i. Useful lives of intangibles and property, plant and equipment:

As described in note 2A.10 The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each annual reporting period.

ii. Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

iii. Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities and investments

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

iv. Estimated Lead Time for determining completion of performance obligation

The company also determines completion of performance obligation with respect to transportation service based on Estimated Lead Time (ELT) to deliver based on standard past performance and to that extent it involves management judgments for estimating delivery time to destination.

v. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non- cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

vi. Trade Receivables

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company has considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risk profiles of the customers based on their industry, macroeconomic forecasts and internal and external information available to estimate the probability of default in future.

vii. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company assesses in accordance with Ind AS 115 as to whether it is acting as principal or agent in respect of the revenue arrangements entered. The Company has assessed that it is acting as an agent in case of revenue from taxi aggregator services arrangements and dealing on principal to principal basis for revenue from other services in terms of the principles of Ind AS 115.

3(b). Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment

iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures

v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

viii Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

x Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

The application of above amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross Block						
Balance at March 31, 2021	10.88	27.69	30.48	1.54	12.80	83.39
Additions	–	0.32	8.36	–	–	8.68
Disposals	–	–	(1.25)	(0.32)	–	(1.57)
Balance at March 31, 2022	10.88	28.01	37.59	1.22	12.80	90.50
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2023	**10.88**	**28.01**	**37.59**	**1.22**	**12.80**	**90.50**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at March 31, 2021	10.87	27.60	30.48	1.22	12.80	82.97
Depreciation charge for the year	0.01	0.37	7.11	–	–	7.49
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2022	10.88	27.97	37.59	1.22	12.80	90.46
Depreciation charge for the year	–	0.04	–	–	–	0.04
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2023	**10.88**	**28.01**	**37.59**	**1.22**	**12.80**	**90.50**
Net Block						
Balance at March 31, 2021	0.01	0.09	–	0.32	–	0.42
Balance at March 31, 2022	**–**	**0.04**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.04**
Balance at March 31, 2023	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Note 5: Other financial assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Security Deposits - Unsecured, considered good	**0.10**	–
Total Non current	**0.10**	–

Note 6: Non-current tax assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Advance income-tax	**1.36**	0.84
	1.36	0.84

Note 7 : Other non-current assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with government and statutory authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	**118.29**	117.16
	118.29	117.16

Note 8 : Trade receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good	**22.73**	15.06
	22.73	15.06

***Refer Note-28.1 for Trade Receivables as per Schedule-III*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 9: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks on current accounts	**13.49**	3.01
	13.49	3.01

Note 10: Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance to vendors		
Unsecured, considered good	**0.40**	4.28
Unsecured, considered credit impaired	**0.17**	0.17
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful advances	**(0.17)**	(0.17)
	0.40	4.28
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Assets Held for Sale	**–**	1.25
Prepaid expense	**–**	0.07
Other recoverable	**0.13**	0.13
	0.53	5.73

Note 11: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised shares capital		
100,000 equity shares of INR. 10 each (March 31, 2022 : 100,000)	**10.00**	10.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
12,050 equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid up (March 31, 2022: 12,050)	**1.21**	1.21
	1.21	1.21

a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	**Rs.**	**No.**	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	**12,050**	**1.21**	**12,050**	1.21
Issued during the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	–
Outstanding at the end of the year	**12,050**	**1.21**	**12,050**	1.21

b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. No dividend has been declared during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Nil). No dividend has been proposed for the year ended March 31, 2023.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Shares held by Holding and Promotor Company, percentage of holding and % changes during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited) (MTSPL), the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No of shares	**–**	12,050
Amount	**–**	1.21
Percentage of holding	**–**	*100%*
% Change during the year	***-100%***	–
Mahindra Logistics Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)		
No of shares	**12,050**	–
Amount	**1.21**	–
Percentage of holding	***100%***	–
% Change during the year	***100%***	–

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	**% holding**	No.	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL)	**–**	**–**	12,050	100%
Mahindra Logistics Limited, the Holding and Promotor Company (including nominees)	**12,050**	**100%**	–	–

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Note 12: Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Securities Premium	**410.67**	410.67
Retained Earning	**(1,757.12)**	(1,762.36)
Total Other Equity	**(1,346.44)**	(1,351.69)

1 Securities Premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**410.67**	410.67
Closing balance	**410.67**	410.67

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

2 Retained Earning

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**(1,762.36)**	(1,749.63)
Less: Loss for the year	**5.25**	(13.46)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**–**	0.73
Closing balance	**(1,757.12)**	(1,762.36)

Note 13: Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current portion		
Provision for gratuity (*Refer note 24*)	**–**	1.24
Other provisions		
Provision for contingencies *	**46.05**	46.05
	46.05	47.29
Current portion		
Provision for compensated absences	**–**	1.04
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 24)	**–**	0.67
	–	1.71

* The Company has created provision towards disputed legal matter pertaining to Goods and Service tax that has arisen in the ordinary course of business on a best estimate basis. These provisions have not been discounted as it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of the provision utilization and cash out flows, if any, pending resolution. Movement of provisions is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At the beginning of the year	**46.05**	46.05
Created during the year	**–**	–
Reversed during the year	**–**	–
At the end of the year	**46.05**	46.05
Current portion	**–**	–
Non-current portion	***46.05***	*46.05*

Note : 14 Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
From Fellow Subsidiary		
MLL Mobility Private Limited (formerly known as Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited)	**1,422.48**	1,422.48
	1,422.48	1,422.48

* The Company has taken interest free short term loan from fellow subsidiary company and is repayable on demand (refer note 26)

Note 15: Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
a) total outstanding dues to small enterprises and micro enterprises	**–**	–
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises	**33.12**	18.66
	33.12	18.66

Notes:

i) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services availed in the normal course of business.

ii) Micro, Small & Medium enterprises have been identified by the company on the basis of the information available with the Company. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”) are given below:

**Refer Note- 28.2 for Trade Payables Ageing as per Schedule-III

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	**–**	–
b. Interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the micro, small and medium enterprises development act 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	**–**	–
c. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under Micro, small and medium enterprises act, 2006	**–**	–
d. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	**–**	–
e. Interest remaining due and payable even in the suceeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	**–**	–

Note 16: Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee benefits payable	**–**	1.90
	–	1.90

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 17: Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	**0.08**	0.28
	0.08	0.28

Note 18: Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Sales of services		
Revenue from transportation services	**85.29**	79.50
	85.29	79.50

Note 19: Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
a) Interest Income		
Income tax refund	**0.04**	2.54
b) Miscellaneous Income		
Miscellaneous income	**8.74**	19.72
	8.78	22.26

Note 20: Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	**1.69**	15.99
Contributions to provident fund	**0.11**	1.05
Compensated absences	**(0.40)**	(1.40)
Gratuity expense (Refer note 24)	**(0.12)**	0.45
	1.28	16.09

Note : 21 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Legal and professional fees	**6.85**	4.49
Rent, rates and taxes	**1.24**	10.64
Bank charges	**0.03**	0.88
Conveyance, travelling and accommodation	**0.16**	0.34
Audit fees (Refer details below)	**0.59**	0.59
Repairs and maintenance (others)	**0.27**	0.16
Bad Debts	**8.34**	150.33
Advances written off	**–**	153.13
Provision for debts, advances and deposits	**–**	(297.35)
Communication costs	**0.01**	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	**0.40**	3.64
Total of Other expenses	**17.89**	26.88

Auditor's remuneration (including GST)	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
As auditor		
Audit fees	**0.59**	0.59
Total	**0.59**	0.59

Note : 22 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**0.04**	7.49
Total	**0.04**	7.49

Note 23: Financial instruments

A] Accounting classification of financial instruments

The following table summarises the accounting classification and carrying amounts (net off any provision for impairment) of financial

		Carrying value	
Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Security Deposits	5	**0.10**	–
Trade receivables	8	**22.73**	15.06
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**13.49**	3.01
Total Financial Asset measured at amortized cost		**36.32**	18.07
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Borrowings	14	**1,422.48**	1,422.48
Employee benefits payable	16	**–**	1.90
Trade payables	15	**33.12**	18.66
Total Financial liability measured at amortized cost		**1,455.60**	1,443.04

B] Fair Value Measurement

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 for recurring fair value measurements during each of the reporting period. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

C] Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

– Market risk - interest rate risk

– Credit risk

– Liquidity risk

The Company's senior management is responsible for the management of these risks with oversight of the Company's Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

i] Market risk - interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risks since its borrowings are all in fixed rate instruments and there is no investments that is exposed to interest rates.

ii] Credit risk

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

Trade receivables from customers

Credit risk relating to customers is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. For the purpose of measuring impairment allowance for trade receivables from customers, the Company estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the outstanding receivables, its historical experience and its expectation of credit losses in the future.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross Trade receivables from customers	**22.73**	15.06
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	**–**	–
Net Trade receivables from customers	**22.73**	15.06
Ageing of gross trade receivables relating to customers:		
Within 6 months	**22.73**	15.06
More than 6 months	**–**	–
	22.73	15.06

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision for Trade Receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	**–**	150.33
Add: Impairment allowance provision for the year	**–**	–
Less: Impairment allowance provision reversed	**–**	(150.33)
Closing balance	**–**	–

Other financial assets

Financial assets other than trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired. Management believes that the amounts are collectible in full, based on its assessment including considering the historical payment behavior and future expectations.

iii] 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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from its operations.

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

		Undiscounted amount				
Year ended - March 31, 2023	**Carrying Value**	**Payable within 1 year**	**Payable within 1 to 2 years**	**Payable within 2 to 3 years**	**Payable within 3 to 4 years**	**Total**
Borrowings						
Loan from fellow subsidiary	**1,422.48**	**1,422.48**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,422.48**
Trade payables	**33.12**	**33.12**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**33.12**
	1,455.60	**1,455.60**	**–**	–	–	**1,455.60**

		Undiscounted amount				
Year ended - March 31, 2022	**Carrying Value**	**Payable within 1 year**	**Payable within 1 to 2 years**	**Payable within 2 to 3 years**	**Payable within 3 to 4 years**	**Total**
Borrowings						
Loan from fellow subsidiary	1,422.48	1,422.48	–	–	–	1,422.48
Employee benefits payable	1.90	1.90	–	–	–	1.90
Trade payables	18.66	18.66	–	–	–	18.66
	1,443.04	1,443.04	–	–	–	1,443.04

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

D] Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximize the shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares. The Company manages its capital, considering the net debt position and rolling cash flow forecasts as at each period end and identifies need for additional funding from the share holders to meet the outstanding commitments and future cash flow requirements to meet the future business plans. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and unbilled revenue.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings	**1,422.48**	1,422.48
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent (Including Trade receivables less Trade)	**3.09**	(0.60)
Net Debt	**1,419.39**	1,423.08

Note 24: Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions determined as a specified percentage of employees' salary in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance (ESI) which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The Company has recognised the following amount as an expense and included in the Note 20 under the head "Contribution to provident fund". As at March, 31, 2023 there is no employee in the company. Hence the acturial valuation has not been done for the current year.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Contribution to employees provident fund	**0.01**	0.96
Contribution to ESI	**0.10**	0.10
Total	**0.11**	1.05

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company operates one post-employment defined benefit plan (unfunded plan) that provides gratuity. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement.

i) Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	–	1.91
Total	–	1.91

ii) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	**1.91**	6.78
Current service cost	**(0.12)**	0.25
Interest cost	–	0.20
Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss	**(0.12)**	0.45
Remeasurement losses \ (gains) recorded in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	–	(0.03)
Experience adjustments	–	(0.70)
Sub-total included in OCI	–	(0.73)
Transfer out	**(1.01)**	(2.47)
Benefits paid	**(0.78)**	(2.12)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	–	1.91

iii) Following table summarises the principal assumptions used for actuarial valuation of gratuity obligations for each reporting period:

Actuarial assumptions	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Discount rate	–	5.25%
Future salary increases	–	8.00%
Attrition	–	35.00%

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

Demographic Assumptions :

Mortality in Service: Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 [March 31, 2022: Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14]

Mortality in Retirement : 58 Years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at each reporting date is as shown below:

	Discount rate assumption	
Gratuity plan:	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	Year ended March 31, 2022
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	–	(0.04)
Impact of decrease of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	–	0.07

	Future salary increase assumption	
Gratuity plan:	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	Year ended March 31, 2022
Impact of increase of 1% p.a. on defined benefit obligation	–	0.06
Impact of decrease of 1 % p.a. on defined benefit obligation	–	(0.04)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is not applicable. (March 31, 2022: 3 years).

The following are expected contributions over the future years (valued on undiscounted basis):

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Within the next 1 year (next annual reporting period)	**–**	0.67
Between 2 to 5 years	**–**	1.20
Between 6 to 10 years	**–**	0.31
Beyond 10 years	**–**	0.06
Total expected payments	**–**	2.25

C. Other employee benefits

Compensated absences are payable to employees at the rate of basic salary for each day of accumulated leave on death or resignation or upon retirement. The charge towards compensated absences for the year ended March 31, 2023 INR NIL (March 31, 2022: INR 1.40 Lakhs). As at March 31, 2023 there is no employee in the company.

Note 25: Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	**–**	–
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	**–**	–
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**–**	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**–**	–

Consolidated statement of OCI

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**–**	–
Income tax expense charged to OCI	**–**	–

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Accounting (loss) before income tax	**5.25**	(13.46)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26% (March 31, 2022: 26%)	**1.36**	(3.50)
Effect of current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	**(1.36)**	3.50
At the effective income tax rate for the Company	**–**	–
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**–**	–

Movement of Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**–**	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**18.85**	27.34
Provisions (Doubtful debts/Impairment/Advances)	**0.04**	0.04
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	**–**	0.77
Carryforward Tax Loss		
Unabsorbed depreciation	**81.69**	84.70
Unabsorbed business losses	**–**	374.85
	100.58	487.71
Net deferred tax assets	**100.58**	487.71
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised	**–**	–

	Statement of Profit and Loss	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**–**	–
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Difference in property, plant and equipment and intangibles as compared to tax base of respective assets	**(8.49)**	(6.66)
Provisions (Doubtful debts/Impairment/Advances)	**0.00**	8.41
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	**(0.77)**	(1.14)
Carryforward Tax loss		
Unabsorbed depreciation	**(3.01)**	7.57
Unabsorbed business losses	**(374.85)**	64.51
Deferred tax expense	**(387.13)**	72.69

The Company has following tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation which arose in India that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Losses that expire - Carry forward business losses	–	1,441.75
Losses that never expire - Unabsorbed depreciation	**314.20**	325.78

The Company has a net deferred tax asset position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. However, in terms of Ind AS 12, the Company has not recognised the net deferred tax assets considering there is no reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that the Company will have adequate taxable profits in the future against which the carried forward tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation may be offset.

Note 26: Related party transactions

Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Related parties ('RP') where control exists

Ultimate holding Company	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. ('M&M')
Holding Company	MLL Express Services Private Limited (MESPL) (Formerly Known As Meru Travel Solutions Private Limited (MTSPL)) (till May 11, 2022)
	Mahindra Logistics Limited ('MLL') (w.e.f May 12, 2022)

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Fellow Subsidiaries	MLL Mobility Private Limited (formerly known as Meru Mobility Tech Private Limited)
	Mahindra Integrated Business Solution Pvt. Ltd.
	V-Link Automotive Services Private Limited ('VASPL')

Transactions with related parties

	Holding companies		Fellow subsidiaries	
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Services received (includes accrual):				
Mahindra Integrated Business Solution Pvt. Ltd.	–	–	**0.01**	0.06
MLL Mobility Private Limited	–	–	**3.10**	5.29
Loans taken:				
MLL Mobility Private Limited	–	–	**11.13**	96.60
Loans repayment made:				
MLL Mobility Private Limited	–	–	**11.13**	119.17
Reimbursements made to parties				
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	**0.33**	4.00	–	–

Details of Balance receivable/payable to related parties

	Holding companies		Fellow subsidiaries	
Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Balance receivable/(payable) as at year end :				
MLL Mobility Private Limited - ICD	–	–	**(1,422.48)**	(1,422.48)
MLL Mobility Private Limited	–	–	**(13.84)**	–
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	–	4.32	–	–
Mahindra Integrated Business Solution Pvt. Ltd.	–	–	–	(0.003)

Note: Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All the related party transaction during the year were in ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The outstanding loans payable are repayable on demand. The Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties as at each reporting period. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 27: Segment reporting

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "People transportation".

iii) The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

Note 28.1: Trade Receivable Ageing

Trade Receivables ageing as on 31st March 2023

(A) Trade Receivables- Billed and Outstanding

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	–	22.73	–	–	–	–	22.73
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	22.73	–	–	–	–	22.73
(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables							–

Trade Receivables ageing as on 31st March 2022

(A) Trade Receivables- Billed and Outstanding

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	–	8.40	3.17	–	–	–	11.57
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	8.40	3.17	–	–	–	11.57
(B) Unbilled Trade Receivables							3.49

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 28.2: Trade Payable Ageing

(A) Trade Payable Aging as on March 31, 2023

		Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment				
Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Others	–	33.12	–	–	–	33.12
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	**33.12**	–	–	–	**33.12**

(B) Trade Payable Aging as on March 31, 2022

		Outstanding for the following period from due date of payment				
Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Others	6.43	1.49	10.75	–	–	18.66
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**6.43**	**1.49**	**10.75**	–	–	**18.66**

Note 28.3: Financial ratios

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**	**Variance %**	**Reason for variance**
Current Ratio	0.03	0.02	53%	Improvement in net current asset position
Debt-Equity Ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Return on Equity Ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	As networth is negative.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	4.51	4.05	11%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	3.43	3.51	-2%	
Net capital turnover ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	As networth is negative.
Net profit ratio	0.06	(0.16)	-138%	As networth is negative.
Return on Capital employed	n/a	n/a	n/a	As networth is negative.
Return on investment	n/a	n/a	n/a	As there are no investments.

Note 29: Earnings per share

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

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loss attributable to equity holders	**5.25**	(13.46)
Number of Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**12,050**	12,050
Add: Shares issued during the year	**–**	–
Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**12,050**	12,050
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	**12,050**	12,050
Basic and diluted EPS calculations	**43.53**	(111.73)

Note 30: During the current year, the erstwhile holding Company i.e. MESPL, has transferred its entire shareholding into the Company and its fellow subsidiaries i.e. MMPL and VASPL, to MLL and the shares of MESPL were transferred by utlimate holding Company i.e. M&M to MLL. Pursuant to this restructuring, the Company has become fully owned subsidiary of MLL and fellow subsidiary of MESPL.

Note 31: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

i) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

Revenue from operations

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	**85.29**	79.50
	85.29	79.50

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

ii) Disaggregate Revenue

The following table presents Company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
People Transportation	**85.29**	79.50
	85.29	79.50

iii) Revenue by geography

Revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Asia		
India	**85.29**	79.50
	85.29	79.50

Note 32: As at March 31, 2023, the Company has accumulated losses of INR 1,757.12 Lakhs (March 31, 2022: INR 1,762.36 Lakhs) and a negative net worth of INR 1345.23 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 INR 1350.48 Lakhs). The holding Company MLL has committed to provide continuing financial and/or operational support to the Company for its continued operations for the foreseeable future.

In view of the foregoing, the going concern assumption has been considered appropriate in preparing these financial statements.

Note 33: There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Note 34 The figures for the previous period/year have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current period's figures.

As per our report of even date
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of V-Link Fleet Solutions Private Limited
CIN:U63040MH2006PTC165955

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682

Sreenivas Pamidimukkala
Director
DIN: 09447924

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 19, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of

V-Link Freight Services Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **V-Link Freight Services Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Total Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss and total comprehensive loss, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditors' 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 ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Boards Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 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.

Responsibilities of management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in Annexure I, 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 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements.
   (g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors and thus the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under section 197 (16) of the Act is not applicable in case of the Company.
   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      (i) the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
      (ii) the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses and
      (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
      (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
      (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no

funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

(i) As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to audit trail feature of the Company's accounting software is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under Clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the current year.

For **B.K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No: 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZR8369

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

I. (A) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no intangible assets and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(C) The Company does not hold any immovable property and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(D) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Right of Use assets during the year.

(E) Based on the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information, explanations and representations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

II. (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

III. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

V. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, where applicable. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VII. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Cess Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as on the last day of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax as at March 31, 2023, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IX. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender till the date of our audit report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any term loans. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilised for long- term purposes as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

X. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) 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) There has been no report filed by us under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 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 whistleblower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

XII. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, 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 Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures, specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under Clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XIV. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act.

(b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them during the year and hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Clauses 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Based on the information and explanations given to us and the audit procedures performed by us, we report that the Group has four Core Investment Companies.

XVII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 11.78 lacs in the current financial year.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. 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, 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. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act relating to expenditure on corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the current financial year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZR8369

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **V-Link Freight Services Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **B. K. Khare & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105102W

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
UDIN: 23040852BGUQZR8369

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

Rs. in lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023
	ASSETS		
I	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**		
	(a) Right of Use Assets	4	**61.09**
	(b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	5	**0.99**
	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**62.08**
II	**CURRENT ASSETS**		
	(a) Financial assets		
	(i) Trade receivables		**–**
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	**79.90**
	(iii) Other Financial Asset	7	**0.20**
	(b) Other current assets	8	**3.91**
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**84.01**
	Total Assets		**146.09**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	EQUITY		
	(a) Equity share capital	9	**100.00**
	(b) Other equity	10	**(13.90)**
	Total Equity		**86.10**
	LIABILITIES		
I	**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	(a) Financial liabilities		
	(i) Lease Liability	11	**37.84**
	TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**37.84**
II	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	(a) Financial liabilities		
	(i) Lease Liability	11	**19.60**
	(ii) Trade Payables	12	
	Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		**–**
	Other then Micro and Small Entreprises		**2.00**
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	13	**0.55**
	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**22.15**
	TOTAL		**146.09**

The accompanying notes 1 to 26 are an integral part of the financial statements.

"As per our Report of Even Date"
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN: 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Rs. in lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023
I	Revenue from operations	14	**49.46**
II	Other Income		**–**
III	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		**49.46**
IV	**EXPENSES**		
	(a) Freight & other related expense	15	**48.53**
	(b) Employee benefit expense		**–**
	(c) Finance costs	16	**0.34**
	(d) Depreciation and amortization expense	17	**1.78**
	(e) Other expenses	18	**12.71**
	Total Expenses (IV)		**63.36**
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**(13.90)**
VI	**Tax Expense**		
	(1) Current tax		**–**
	(2) Deferred tax		**–**
	Total tax expense		**–**
VII	**Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)**		**(13.90)**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		**–**
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**–**
	Total Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss)		**–**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+VIII)**		**(13.90)**
X	**Earnings per equity share**		
	(1) Basic	19	**(1.39)**
	(2) Diluted	19	**(1.39)**
	(3) No. of Shares		**1,000,000**

"As per our Report of Even Date"
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
Place : Mumbai
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Rampraveen Swaminathan
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DIN: 01300682
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Date : 18th April 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN: 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS ON 31ST MARCH 2023

Rs. in lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**	
	Profit before tax for the year	**(13.90)**
	Adjustments for:	
	Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	**1.78**
	Finance Charges	**0.34**
	Total	**(11.78)**
	Movements in working capital:	
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**–**
	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	**(3.91)**
	Decrease in trade and other payables	**2.34**
	Cash generated from operations	**(13.35)**
	Income taxes paid	**(0.99)**
	Net cash generated by operating activities	**(14.34)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**	
	Payment to acquire property, plant and equipment & other intangible assets including CWIP	**–**
	Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**
	Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**–**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**	
	Issue of Equity Share Capital	**100.00**
	Rent Paid as per IND AS 116	**(5.76)**
	Interest paid	**–**
	Net cash used in financing activities	**94.24**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**79.90**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**–**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**79.90**

Notes :

1 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in IND AS 7.

2 Figures in bracket indicates cash out flow.

"As per our Report of Even Date"
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
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Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

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Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN: 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(a) Equity Share Capital

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Number of Shares	Equity share capital
As at 1st April, 2022	–	–
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	–	–
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	–	–
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,000,000	100
As at 31st March, 2023	1,000,000	100

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	–	–	–	–
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	–	–	–	–
Total Comprehensive income for the year				
- Profit for the year	–	–	(13.90)	(13.90)
- Other Comprehensive Income transferred to retained earnings	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**–**	**–**	**(13.90)**	**(13.90)**

"As per our Report of Even Date"
For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN: 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

1. Corporate information

V-Link Freight Services Pvt Ltd is a private limited company incorporated on 9th September, 2022 under the Companies Act, 2013. The address of its registered office is disclosed in the introduction to the Annual Report. The Company's main activities are freight forwarding including transportation of goods via sea & air.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023 are approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18th April, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, specified under Section 133 of the Act. The financial statements are separate financial statements.

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and the historical cost basis as a going concern except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values or at amortized cost, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in this financial statement is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupee (INR) and denominated in lakhs. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.4. Revenue recognition

2.4.1 Rendering of services

Incomes from freight forwarding services rendered are recognised on the completion of the services as per the terms of contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

2.4.2. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

2.4.3. Interest income

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

2.5. Leasing

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the lessor has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company as a lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  a) the Company as a lessee has the right to operate the asset; or
  b) the Company as a lessee designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the incremental borrowing rate.

It is re -measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6. Foreign currencies

i. Initial recognition

In preparing the Financial Statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency of Indian Rupee (INR) (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

ii. Conversion

a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Non-monetary items, if any are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

iii. Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

a. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7. Borrowing costs

Borrowing Cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue in the year of incurrence.

2.8. Employee benefits

2.8.1. Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan :

Company's contributions paid/payable during the year to the Superannuation Fund, ESIC, Provident Fund and Labour Welfare Fund are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Defined Benefits Plan:

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

a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. net interest expense or income; and

c. remeasurement

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

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

2.8.2. Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries.

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

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

2.9. Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

2.10. Taxation

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

2.10.1. Current tax

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

2.10.2. Deferred tax

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

2.8.3. Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2.11. Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of purchase price, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on tangible assets is charged by the Straight Line Method (SLM) in accordance with the useful lives specified in Part – C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a pro-rata basis except in the case of:

i. Certain items of Plant & Machinery individually costing more than Rs. 5,000 - over their useful lives ranging from 2 years to 10 years as estimated by the company and also based on the contractual arrangements wherever applicable.

ii. Certain items of Plant & Machinery individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 shall be depreciated over a period of 1 year.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

2.12. Intangible assets

2.12.1. Intangible assets acquired separately

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.12.2. Useful lives of intangible assets

The expenditure incurred is amortized over ten financial years equally commencing from the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

2.13. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The management of the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost.

2.14. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent assets

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

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.15. Financial instruments

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

2.16. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

2.16.1. Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note no 2.16.4

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.16.2. Effective interest method

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

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

2.16.3. Financial assets at Fair value through Profit and Loss

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the ‘Other Income’ line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.16.4. Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

2.16.5. Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.16.6. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

2.17. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.17.1. Classification as debt or equity

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

2.17.2. Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.17.3. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL.

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

a. it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

b. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

c. it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognized by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

a. such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

b. the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

c. it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

ii. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.18. Segment Accounting:

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment. Segment performance is measured based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in financial statements.

2.19. Earnings per Share:

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year, in accordance with Ind AS 33.

3 (a). Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

As described in note 2.11 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(ii) Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities and investments

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

(iii) Estimated Lead Time for determining completion of performance obligation

The company also determines completion of performance obligation with respect to transportation service based on Estimated Lead Time (ELT) to deliver based on standard past performance and to that extent it involves management judgments for estimating delivery time to destination.

(iv) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non- cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

(v) Trade receivables

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company has considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risk profiles of the customers based on their industry, macroeconomic forecasts and internal and external information available to estimate the probability of default in future.

3 (b). Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

i Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment

iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures

v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

viii Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

x Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

The application of above amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Note No. 4 - Property, Plant and Equipment
For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Rs. in lakhs

Description of Assets	Right of Use Assets	Total
A. Gross Carrying Amount		
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	–	–
a) Additions	62.87	62.87
b) Less: Disposals/Adjustments	–	–
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	62.87	62.87
B. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	–	–
a) Depreciation/amortisation expense for the year	(1.78)	(1.78)
b) Less: Disposals/Adjustments	–	–
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	(1.78)	(1.78)
C. Net carrying amount as at 31st March, 2023 (A-B)	61.09	61.09

Notes:

i) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as on **31st March 2023 Rs. Nil.**

Note No. 5 - Income Tax Assets(Net)

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Advance Income Tax/TDS Receivable (Net off Provision for Tax)	0.99
Total	0.99

Note No. 6 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	
a) Balances with banks	79.90
Total	79.90

Note No. 7 - Other Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current
A. Security Deposits	
a) Unsecured, considered good	0.20
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	–
Total	0.20

Note No. 8- Other Current Assets

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current
A. Capital advances	
a) For Capital work in progress	–
b) For intangible asset under development	–
Total (A)	–
B. Advances other than capital advances	
a) Balances with government authorities (Other than income taxes)	3.91
Total (B)	3.91
TOTAL (A+B)	3.91
Less: Allowances for Credit Losses	–
Total (C)	–
TOTAL (A+B+C)	3.91

Note No. 9 - Equity Share Capital

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 No. of shares	Amount
I Authorised:		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	5,000,000	500.00
Total	5,000,000	500.00
II Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	1,000,000	100.00
Total	1,000,000	100.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh Issue	Other Changes	Closing Balance
A. Equity Shares with Voting rights				
b) Year Ended 31st March 2023				
No. of Shares	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000
Amount	–	100.00	–	100.00

Notes:

(i) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Details of shares held by the holding company:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Mahindra Logistics Limited	999,994

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Rs. in lakhs

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2023 Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Mahindra Logistics Limited	999,994	**100**

(iv) Shareholding of Promoters/Promoter Group:

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March,2023 Rs. in lakhs

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mahindra Logistics Limited	999,994	100%	100%

Note No. 10 - Other Equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Securities Premium reserve	–
Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	–
General Reserve	–
Retained earnings	**(13.90)**
Total	**(13.90)**

Movement in Reserves

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
(A) Securities Premium reserve	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–
Add: Additions during the year	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–
(B) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–
Add: Additions during the year	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–
(C) General Reserve	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–
Add: Additions during the year	–
Less: Deletion during the year	–
Balance as at the end of the year	–
(D) Retained Earnings	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	–
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	**(13.90)**
Less: Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year	–
Less: Dividend paid on Equity Shares (including tax thereon)	–
Less: Payment to shareholders of Lords for additional acquisition	–
Less: Impact on transition to IND AS 116	–
Balance as at the end of the year	**(13.90)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents the accumulated surplus. The reserve can be distributed/utilised by the company in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.

Note No. 11 - Lease Liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current	Non- Current
Lease Liabilities	**19.60**	**37.84**
Total	**19.60**	**37.84**

Note No. 12 - Trade Payables

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Trade Payables	
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	–
b) Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises:	
– Trade payable - Other than Micro and small enterprises (includes Outstanding dues of Medium enterprises)	**2.00**
Total	**2.00**

Notes:

i) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business.

ii) Micro, Small and Medium enterprises have been identified by the Company on the basis of the information available. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than the stipulated period and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the MSMED Act") are given below

Trade Payables ageing as at 31st March, 2023

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More Than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Others	**2.00**	–	–	–	**2.00**
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME					
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others					

Notes:

i) Trade Payables are payables in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

ii) Micro, Small and Medium enterprises have been identified by the Company on the basis of the information available. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than the stipulated period and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the MSMED Act") are given below

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Dues remaining unpaid	
— Principal	–
Interest on the above	–
Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	–
Principal paid beyond the appointed date	–
Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act	–
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	–
Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	–
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	**–**

Note No. 13 - Other Liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 Current
Statutory dues	
a) Taxes payable	**0.55**
Total	**0.55**

Note No. 14 - Revenue from Operations

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Revenue from rendering of services	**49.46**
Total	**49.46**

A. Continent-wise break up of Revenue

Rs. in lakhs

Continent	Year ended 31st March, 2023 Revenue from contracts with customers (IndAS 115)	Total Revenue from Operations
Asia	**22.39**	**22.39**
Africa	**27.07**	**27.07**
Total	**49.46**	**49.46**

B. Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Revenue from contract with customer as per the	**49.46**
Adjustments made to contract price on account	
a) Discounts / Rebates / Incentives	–
b) Sales Returns / Reversals	–
c) Deferrment of revenue	–
d) Changes in estimates of variable consideration	–
e) Recognition of revenue from contract liability out of opening balance of contract liability	–
f) Any other adjustments	–
Revenue from contract with customer as per the statement of Profit and Loss	**49.46**

C. Break-up of Provision for Expected Credit Losses recognized in P&L

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on trade receivables	–
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on contract assets	–
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on others	–
Expected Credit loss recognized during the year on loan related assets	–
Total	**–**

D. Movement of Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

Movement of Contract Assets

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	–
Additions during the year	**49.46**
Reclassification Adjustments:	
- Reclass of opening balances of contract assets to trade receivables	–
- Reclass of contract assets (out of additions during the year) to trade receivables	**49.46**
Cumulative catch up adjustment recognized during the year	–
Adjustments due to contract modification	–
Impairment of contract asset	–
Addition on account of merger / acquisition of subsidiary	–
Deletion on account of demerger / sale of subsidiary	
Closing Balance	**–**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Note No. 15 - Freight & Other related Expenses

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Freight & Other related Expenses	48.53
Total	**48.53**

Note No. 16 - Finance Cost

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
a) Interest expense on lease liability	0.34
Total	**0.34**

Note No. 17 - Depreciation and amortization expense

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Amortisation on Right of use asset	1.78
Total	**1.78**

Note No. 18 - Other Expenses

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
a) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	0.02
b) Legal & Professional charges	0.35
c) Rates and Taxes	10.25
d) Other expenses	2.09
Total	**12.71**

Note No. 19 - Earnings per Share

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
A. Basic Earnings per share (in Rs) (face value Rs. 10/- per share)	(1.39)
B. Diluted Earnings per share (in Rs) (face value Rs. 10/- per share)	(1.39)

Notes:

i) Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
a) Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(13.90)
b) Less: Preference dividend and tax thereon	–
Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(13.90)
Total number of equity shares	1,000,000
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic	(1.39)

ii) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The diluted earnings per share has been computed by dividing the Net profit after tax available for Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares, after giving the effect of the dilutive potential ordinary shares for the respective periods.

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
a) Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(13.90)
b) Add: Dilutive Impact	
Profit / (loss) for the year used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	(13.90)

iii) Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Basic EPS	1,000,000
Add: Dilutive Impact	
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of Diluted EPS	1,000,000
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Diluted (in Rs.)	(1.39)

Note 20: Financial instruments

I. Capital management Policy

a) The company's capital management objectives are:

– to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

– to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

b) For the purpose of company's capital management, capital includes issued share capital, equity as well as preference and all other equity reserves. The company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the statement of financial position. The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

c) The following table shows the components of capital:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Equity	86.10
Total	**86.10**

Note:

The above capital management disclosures are based on the information provided internally to key management personnel.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

II. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
A. Non-current Assets				
a) Other Financial Assets	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–
B. Current Assets				–
a) Trade Receivables	–	–	–	–
b) Cash and Bank Balances	79.90	–	–	79.90
c) Other Financial Assets	0.20	–	–	0.20
Total	80.10	–	–	80.10
C. Non-current Liabilities				
a) Lease Liabilities	37.84	–	–	37.84
Total	37.84	–	–	37.84
D. Current Liabilities				
a) Lease Liabilities	19.60	–	–	19.60
b) Borrowings	–	–	–	–
c) Trade Payables	2.00	–	–	2.00
d) Other Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total	21.60	–	–	21.60

III. Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to manage the aforementioned risks, the Company operates a risk management policy and a program that performs close monitoring of and responding to each risk factors.

A) Credit risk management

Trade receivables and deposits

(i) Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties.The company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit exposure is controlled by counterpaty credit period which is monitored through an approved policy.

(ii) Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and places across India.

(iii) Apart from one large customer of the company, the company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single customer. Concentration of credit risk related to a single company did not exceed 10 % of gross monetary assets at any time during the year.

(iv) The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by Ind AS 109, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The company has computed expected credit losses based on a provision matrix which uses historical credit loss experience of the Company and individual receivable specific provision where applicable. Forward-looking information (including macroeconomic information) has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses.

(v) There is no change in estimation techniques or significant assumptions during the reporting period.

(vi) The loss allowance provision is determined as follows:

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months past due	More than 6 months past due	Total
a) Gross carrying amount				–
b) Loss allowance provision				–

(vii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision for Trade Receivables

Rs. **in lakhs**

Particulars	31st March, 2023
a) Balance as at beginning of the year	–
b) Impairment losses recognised in the year based on lifetime expected credit losses	–
– On receivables originated in the year	–
– Other receivables	–
c) Impairment losses reversed / written back	–
d) Balance at end of the year	–

(viii) During the period, the company has made write off of Rs. lacs of trade receivable. These trade receivables and advances are not subject to enforcement activity.

Cash and Cash equivalents

As at 31st March, 2023 the company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 79.90 Lacs. The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit rating.

B) Liquidity risk management

(i) The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

Table showing maturity profile of financial liabilities:

Rs. **in lacs**

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above
A) Non-derivative financial liabilities				
As at 31st March 2023				
a) Lease Liabilities	19.60	37.84	–	–
b) Borrowings	–	–	–	–
c) Trade Payables	2.00	–	–	–
d) Other Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total	21.60	37.84	–	–

The above table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(iii) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Rs. **in lakhs** 31st March, 2023
a) Secured Cash credit facility	**–**
– Expiring within one year	**–**
– Expiring beyond one year	**–**

Note: The quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iv) Maturities of financial assets

Table showing maturity profile of financial assets

Rs. **in lacs**

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above
A) Non-derivative financial assets				
As at 31st March 2023				
a) Trade Receivables	–	–	–	–
b) Cash and Bank Balances	79.90	–	–	–
c) Other Financial Assets	0.20	–	–	–
Total	**80.10**	–	–	–

The above table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Note 21: Fair Value Measurement

a) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortized cost:

Particulars	31st March, 2023 Carrying amount	Fair value
A) Financial assets		
a) Financial assets carried at amortized Cost		
i) Trade and other receivables	**–**	**–**
ii) Deposits given	**0.20**	**0.20**
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**79.90**	**79.90**
Total	**80.10**	**80.10**
B) Financial liabilities		
b) Financial liabilities held at amortized cost		
i) Lease Liabilities	**57.44**	**57.44**
ii) Borrowings	**–**	**–**
iii) Trade and other payables	**2.00**	**2.00**
Total	**59.44**	**59.44**

Note 22: Segment information

i) The management of the company has chosen to organise the company on the basis of nature of services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the group.

ii) The Company has only one operating segment i.e. "Freight Forwarding".

iii) The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") monitors the operating results of the business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about the allocation of resources and performance assessment.

The Segmental Disclosures are as follows :-

(v) Geographic information

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Revenue from external customers	
India	
Outside India	**49.46**
Total Revenue as per statement of Profit or Loss	**49.46**

vi) Non- current operating assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
India	**–**
Outside India	**–**
Total	**–**

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.

Note 23: Leases

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance at 1st April	**–**
Addition	**62.87**
Deletion	**–**
Amortisation expense for the year	**(1.78)**
Balance at 31st March	**61.09**

The aggregate Amortisation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance at 1st April	**–**
Additions	**62.87**
Finance cost accrued during the period	**0.34**
Deletions	
Payment of lease liabilities	**(5.77)**
Balance at 31st March	**57.44**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Current lease liabilities	**19.60**
Non-current lease liabilities	**37.84**
Total	**57.44**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023
Less than one year	**23.06**
One to five years	**40.35**
More than five years	**–**
Total	**63.41**

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

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was Nil for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	**0.34**
Expense relating to short term leases	**–**
Amortisation expense of right of use asset	**1.78**
Total Expenses	**2.12**

Amounts recognised in Statement of cash flows

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023
Total cash outflows for leases	**5.76**

Note No. 24 - Related Party Transactions

i) List of Related Parties:

a) Holding Company:

1 **Mahindra Logistics Limited**

b) Fellow Subsidiaries:

1 **Lords Freight (India) Private Limited**

c) Key management Personnel:

	Name of KMP	Designation
1	Rampraveen Swaminathan	Non-Executive Director
2	Naveen Raju Kollaickal	Non-Executive Director
3	Yogesh Patel (Upto 01st March, 2023)	Non-Executive Director
4	Edwin Lobo	Non-Executive Director

ii) Details of transaction between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	KMP
Nature of transactions with Related Parties			
a) Rendering of services		49.46	
b) Reimbursements made to parties	6.08	2.00	
Nature of Balances with Related Parties			
a) Trade payables		2.00	

iii) All the outstanding balances, whether receivables or payables are unsecured.

iv) Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions are made only if such terms can be substantiated.

v) The loans to related parties are not in the nature of repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

vi) Amount of all the transactions reported above are excluding GST and including unbilled income / accrued expenses, as applicable.

vii) Material related party transactions are as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries
a) Rendering of Services		
Lords Freight (India) Private Limited		49.46
b) Reimbursements made to parties		
Mahindra Logistics Limited	6.08	
Lords Freight (India) Private Limited		2.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Note No. 25 - Ratio

S.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2023
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	**3.79**
2	Debt-equity Ratio	Borrowing	Networth	**NA**
3	Debt service coverage Ratio	Net Profit + Interest	Borrowing	**NA**
4	Return on equity Ratio	PAT-Pref Dividend	Shareholder's Equity	**(0.16)**
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA*	NA*	**NA**
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg.Accounts Receivables + Avg. Accrued Receivables	**–**
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Purchases of Freight Services	Avg.Accounts Payable	**24.27**
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	**0.80**
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	**(0.28)**
10	Return on capital employed	EBIT***	Capital Employed****	**(0.16)**
11	Return on investment	NA*	NA*	**NA**

NA* ratios are not applicable

EBIT***= Earnings before Interest and tax

Capital Employed**** = Sharedholde's fund + Borrowings

Note No. 26 - Additional Information

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

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

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

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

(iii) The Company do not have Fair valuation of PPE/Intangible Assets/Investment property as the company does not own any such asset on the Balance Sheet date.

For B. K. Khare & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105102W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
V-Link Freight Services Private Limited

Aniruddha Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 040852
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Rampraveen Swaminathan
Director
DIN: 01300682
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023

Naveen Raju
Director
DIN: 07653394
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2023