

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited

1. Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements of Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity and Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023, and notes to the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us by the management, the aforesaid Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis set out in Note 2.1 to the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements.

2. Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to Note 38a and 38b of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements which describes that there is non-appointment of independent directors in the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company resulting into non-compliance of Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

We conducted our audit of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion on Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements.

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 14A(e) of Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements in respect of approval pending from Registrar of Companies for the necessary forms filled for increase in authorised capital of the Company due to merger.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4 Management responsibility for the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Special purpose Ind AS standalone 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 basis and purpose stated in Note 2.1 to the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of material 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 Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements, Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

5. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special purpose Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on auditing 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 Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ii) Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of material accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- iv) 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

6. Restriction on use

Our report is intended solely for use of the Board of Directors for purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Ultimate Holding Company i.e. Rotomag Enertec Limited (formerly known as Rotomag Motors and Controls Private Limited) to be included in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus to be filed with Securities and Exchange Board

**MUKUND
M. CHITALE
& CO.**

**CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS**

of India, National Stock Exchange of India, Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (collectively the "Stock Exchanges") and the Registrar of Companies in connection with the proposed Initial Public offer of equity shares of the Ultimate Holding Company. Our report should not be used, referred to, or distributed for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 106655W



(S. M. Chitale)

Partner

M. No. 111383

UDIN: 25111383BMKWUW1587

Place: Mumbai

Date: August 08, 2025

Rotomotive Powerdrive India Limited

Special Purpose Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2023
(Amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	309.50
Right-of-use assets	4	29.19
Capital Work In Progress	5	1.11
Goodwill	6	6.55
Other Intangible assets		
Financial Assets	7	40.00
(i) Investments	8	28.75
(ii) Other financial assets	16(c)	1.10
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	26.61
Other non-current assets		
Current assets		
Inventories	10	502.28
Financial Assets		
(i) Trade receivables	11	333.10
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	55.41
(iii) Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	12(b)	132.68
(iv) Loans	13	43.89
(v) Other financial assets	8	1.85
Income Tax Assets (Net)	16(d)	0.01
Other current assets	9	19.11
Total Assets		1,531.14
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share capital	14(A)	62.61
Other Equity	14(B)	1,006.06
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	17	40.49
(ii) Lease Liabilities	3(c)	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	5.22
Provisions	15	11.93
Current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	17	30.07
(ii) Lease Liabilities	3(c)	-
(iii) Trade Payable		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	155.87
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	173.29
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	9.29
Other current liabilities	20	35.53
Provisions	15	0.78
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,531.14

Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

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1 to 45

As per our report of even date

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of:
Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited
CIN : U31103GJ2006PLC048638

Chitale

S. M. Chitale
Partner
Membership No : 111383
Place : Mumbai
Date : August 08, 2025

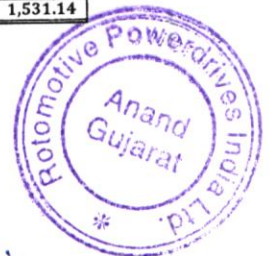


Umesh Galani

Mr. Umesh Galani
Director
DIN: 00273387
Place: Anand
Date: August 08, 2025

Neelam Umesh Balani

Mrs. Neelam Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 02260056
Place: Anand
Date: August 08, 2025



Rotomotive Powerdrive India Limited

Special Purpose Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March 2023
	INCOME		
I	Revenue From Operations	21	1,934.92
II	Other Income	22	20.68
III	Total Income (I+II)		1,955.60
	EXPENSES		
IV	Cost of materials consumed	23	1,297.41
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished goods	24	(14.69)
	Employee benefits expense	25	97.98
	Finance costs	26	9.77
	Depreciation and amortization expense	27	41.69
	Other expenses	28	189.39
	Total expenses (IV)		1,621.55
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III- IV)		334.05
VI	Exceptional Items		-
VII	Profit before tax (V-VI)		334.05
VIII	Tax expense:		
	Current Tax	16	86.27
	Deferred tax charge / (credit)		1.06
	Total tax expense		87.33
IX	Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		246.72
X	Other Comprehensive Income		
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29	0.21
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.05)
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	29	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		0.16
XI	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)(Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		246.88
XII	Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each):		
	(1) Basic (in Rs)	32	39.41
	(2) Diluted (in Rs)	32	39.41

Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

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1 to 45

As per our report of even date

For **Mukund M. Chitale & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

Chitale
S. M. Chitale
Partner
Membership No : 111383
Place : Mumbai
Date : August 08, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of:
Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited
CIN : U31103GJ2006PLC048638

Mr. Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 00273387
Place: Anand
Date : August 08, 2025

Mhalani
Mrs. Neelam Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 02260056
Place: Anand
Date : August 08, 2025



Rotomotive Powerdrive India Limited

Special Purpose Statement of cash flow for the period ended 31 March 2023
(Amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2023
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before tax	334.05
<u>Adjustments for:</u>	
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	41.69
Loss on sale of investment due to Merger	0.32
Interest and other finance expenses	9.77
Interest and dividend income	(9.26)
Commission Income	(10.39)
Financial Guarantee Expense	0.98
Loss on Sale of items of Property Plant and Equipments	0.52
Provision for doubtful debts reversal	(0.66)
Warranty provision	1.43
Liabilities / Provision no longer required written back	(0.16)
Provision for unspent CSR	3.88
Operating Profit Before Working Capital changes	372.17
<u>Changes in working capital</u>	
<u>Increase/(Decrease) in Current and Non Current Assets</u>	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(35.31)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	31.75
(Increase)/Decrease in loans	(8.37)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financials Assets	(25.12)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(3.44)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	(23.63)
<u>Increase/(Decrease) in Current and Non Current Liabilities</u>	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(4.72)
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(0.18)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(90.81)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	0.61
Cash generated from operations	212.95
Income tax (paid)/ refund	(84.97)
NET CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (TOTAL A)	127.98
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:	
Purchase of items of Property Plant and Equipments	(54.45)
Purchase of Intangibles Assets	(0.99)
Goodwill recognised due to merger	(1.11)
Proceeds from Sale of items of Property Plant and Equipments	0.02
Movement in CWIP	(19.03)
Interest on loan given	9.26
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES (TOTAL B)	(66.30)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Repayment of lease liabilities (Net)	-
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	30.51
Short term loan taken	19.91
Interest and other finance expenses	(9.77)
NET CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: (TOTAL C)	40.65
Net Decrease of Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	102.33
Add: Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period / year	85.76
Less: other Bank balances not forming part of Cash and Cash Equivalent	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the period / year	188.09
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement	
Components of cash and cash equivalents	Year Ended 31st March 2023
i) Cash in hand	0.00
ii) Balances with bank	
-In Current Accounts	55.41
-in Bank Deposit with original maturity of less than three months	132.68
Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement	188.09

Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

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Rotomotive Powerdrive India Limited

Special Purpose Statement of cash flow for the period ended 31 March 2023 (Amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Notes :

1. All figures in bracket are outflow.
2. The statement of cash flow has been prepared as per Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows."
3. Debt reconciliation statement in accordance with Ind AS 7.

Particulars	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Cash flows	Non- cash / Interest accrued movement	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	10.16	19.91	-	30.07
Current borrowings	9.98	30.51	-	40.49
Non-current borrowings				
Total	20.14	50.42	-	70.56

As per our report of even date

For **Mukund M. Chitale & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

S. M. Chitale

S. M. Chitale
Partner
Membership No : 111383
Place : Mumbai
Date : August 08, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of:
Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited
CIN : U31103GJ2006PLC048638

Umesh Balani

Mr. Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 00273387
Place: Anand
Date : August 08, 2025

Neelam Umesh Balani

Mrs. Neelam Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 02260056
Place: Anand
Date : August 08, 2025



Rotomotive Powerdrive India Limited

Special Purpose Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up		
Balance as on 1 April 2022	62,60,827	62.61
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as on 31 March 2023	62,60,827	626.08

B. Other equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as on 1 April 2022	72.82	697.42	7,702.36
Profit for the year	-	246.72	246.72
Demeed Equity	-	(11.05)	(11.05)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	0.16	0.16
Balance at the 31 March 2023	72.82	933.24	1,006.06

Refer note 14(B) for nature and purpose of reserves.

Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements.

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1 to 45

As per our report of even date

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of:
Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited
CIN : U31103GJ2006PLC048638

Chitale

S. M. Chitale
Partner
Membership No : 111383
Place : Mumbai
Date : August 08, 2025

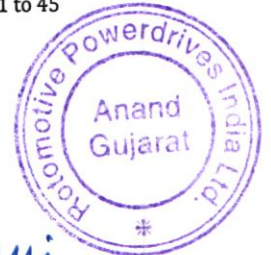


Umesh Balani

Mr. Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 00273387
Place: Anand
Date: August 07, 2025

Mhalani

Mrs. Neelam Umesh Balani
Director
DIN: 02260056
Place: Anand
Date: August 07, 2025



ROTOMOTIVE POWERDRIVES INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the special purpose Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Company Overview and Material Accounting Policies and Information

1.1 Company Overview

Rotomotive Powerdrives India Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 06th July 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in the business of manufacturing and assembling of Electric Motors and Gear Boxes.

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under sections 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2023 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on August 08, 2025.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 of the Company are the first financial statements prepared in compliance with Ind AS. For all periods upto and including the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as 'Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirement in India immediately before adopting Ind AS. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information.

The Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company's management solely for the purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Holding Company i.e. Rotomag Enerotec Limited to be included in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus which is to be filed by the Holding Company with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited as per the requirements of Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Act, read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time ('SEBI ICDR Regulations') in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offer ('IPO') of equity shares of the Holding Company. Therefore, these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies, except for financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on classification; Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value; and Lease liability and Right of use of assets – measured at amortised cost and other investments at fair value.

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.

2.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income) and Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III – Division II to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III – Division II to the Act, are presented by



ROTOMOTIVE POWERDRIVES INDIA LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards.

2.4 Current / Non-Current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, paragraph 66 and 69 of Ind AS 1 and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets

An asset is treated as current when it is

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is treated as current when

- a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained the operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in INR rounded to the nearest million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

2.6 Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, however, due to uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates, actual results may differ from the estimates.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the relevant note.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.



Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

A. Judgements in applying material accounting policies

The judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see note below) that the Company has made in the process of applying its material accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements pertain to useful life of assets. The Company is required to determine whether its intangible assets have indefinite or finite life which is a subject matter of judgement.

B. Key source of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Determination of the estimated useful lives of items of PPE and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful lives of items of PPE are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

b) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet Date for the estimated term of the obligations.

c) Recognition of deferred tax assets

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

d) Recognition and measurement of other provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

e) Discounting of long-term financial instruments

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial instruments which are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.



2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.8 Inventories

Inventories comprise raw materials, packing materials, work-in-progress, finished goods and stores and spares and are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In determining the cost of raw materials, packing materials, stock-in-trade and stores and spares, First-in-First-Out (FIFO) method is used. Valuation of Finished Goods and Work-in-progress is based on Absorption Cost method. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost includes the appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on the basis of category of inventory.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment and Depreciation

Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised eligible borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Advance given towards acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment outstanding at the reporting date are disclosed as capital advances under Non-Current Assets. Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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



2.10 Capital Work in Progress

The Company capitalizes the total cost incurred for construction of the road till the date of Commercial Operation Date (COD) to be issued by the authority. The government assistance received during the construction period is adjusted from the cost of the Capital Work in Progress.

2.11 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets that the Company controls and from which it expects future economic benefits are capitalised upon acquisition at cost comprising the purchase price and directly attributable costs to prepare the assets for its intended use.

Intangible Assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortised over their useful lives by the straight-line method. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised but are tested for impairment.

2.12 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Certain lease arrangements include the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Lease term includes non- cancellable period of lease together with periods covered by such options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or reasonably certain not to exercise the option to terminate.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liability is subsequently measured at Amortised Cost. Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

