

VISION MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED
KUTTUKARAN CENTRE, MAMANGALAM, KOCHI - 25
STATEMENT OF TOTAL INCOME FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 2023-24
PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2023 PAN: AACCV6920H/COMPANY CIRCLE/ERNAKULAM
STATUS - COMPANY; D.O.I: 14/03/2008

INCOME FROM BUSINESS

	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		160,540,000
Add: Inadmissibles		
Depreciation considered separately - Note 25	25,760,000	
Disallowance u/s 37 - Corporate Social Responsibility - Note 26	1,190,000	
Interest expense as per actuarial valuation - Note 24	182,466	
Income u/s 2(24)(x) r.w 36(1)(va)- Delayed remittance of ESI/ PF employee contribution	7,706	
Provision for Gratuity - Note 23	2,692,458	
Provision for Leave Encashment - Note 23	600,165	30,432,795
		190,972,795
Less: Admissibles		
Depreciation as per IT Rules	29,872,755	
Gain on Sale of Property, plant & Equipment - Note 20	385,132	
Ind AS Adjustments (Refer Note 2 below)	7,590,249	
Deduction u/s 35D-filing fee (Being Third year) -1/5th of Rs.9,00,000/- (Refer Note 3 below)	180,000	
Reversal of provision for Bad and Doubtful debts - Note 20	380,414	
Contribution to Gratuity Fund- LIC	6,191,770	
Interest on Income Tax Refund - Note 20	583,320	
Interest from Banks - Note 20	32,281	45,215,915
Profit from Business		145,756,880

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Interest on Income Tax Refund	583,320	
Interest from Banks	32,281	
Income from Other Sources		615,601

Gross Total Income

146,372,481

Total Income

146,372,481

Tax Due @ 22%	32,201,946
Add: Surcharge @ 10%	3,220,195
	35,422,141
Add: Health and Education cess @ 4%	1,416,886
	36,839,027
Less: TDS	10,787,936
Less: TCS	757,177
	25,293,914
Less: Advance Tax paid on	
June	5,200,000
sept	10,100,000
dec	5,727,000
mar	5,897,000
	26,924,000
Refund Due	1,630,086



NOTES

1 Ind AS adjustment charged to Profit & Loss(Net)

Item	Amount	
IND AS 109		
Amortisation of Right of Uses - Ind AS 109	1,534,491	Dr
Interest Income from Rent Deposit- Ind AS 109	(1,572,904)	Cr
Net change in fair value of financial Asset	61,540	23,127 Dr
IND AS 116		
Interest on Lease Liability- Ind AS 116	20,498,238	Dr
Amortisation of Right of Uses - Ind AS 116	46,556,189	Dr
Rent Concession	(2,627,803)	Cr
Reversal of ROU & lease liability due to cancellation of lease agreement	-	Cr
Accrued rent expenses for the period	(72,040,000)	(7,613,376)
Total		(7,590,249)

2 Deduction under Section 35D is claimed as per ITAT decision in 154 ITD 103.

3 The company has opted to avail lower rate of tax as per Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Consequent to the option availed by the Company under section 115BAA, provisions of MAT are not applicable.

4 Bank account details

Bank Name	Axis Bank
Account No.	918020016944781
Account Type	Current Account
MICR	682211018
IFSC	UTIB0003377



VISION MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

Namen P.
Director.

VISION MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

[Signature]
Director

Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Balance sheet

(All amounts in millions)

	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	276.12	257.06
Capital work-in-progress	4	12.16	-
Right of Use (ROU) Asset	32 32	228.27	142.61
Other Intangible assets	5	-	0.09
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	29.59	28.89
Deferred tax assets	27	2.71	5.92
Income tax assets (net)	27	6.77	9.97
Other non-current assets	8	14.52	7.77
Total non-current assets		570.14	452.31
Current assets			
Inventories	9	248.31	169.08
Financial assets			
Investments	6	2.24	-
Trade receivables	10	48.57	51.29
Cash and cash equivalents	11	14.73	19.96
Other bank balances	12	0.54	0.52
Other current assets	8	29.83	12.07
Total current assets		344.22	252.92
Total assets		914.36	705.23
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	146.77	146.77
Other Equity		244.73	124.36
Equity attributable to owners of company		391.50	271.13
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	27.35	59.91
Lease Liability	32 32	234.75	150.90
Provisions	16	3.31	6.89
Total non-current liabilities		265.41	217.70
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	124.48	59.68
Lease Liability	32 32	44.55	46.92
Trade payables	18		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		5.77	1.18
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		21.47	24.92
Other financial liabilities	15	14.41	13.51
Provisions	16	1.27	1.38
Other current liabilities	17	45.50	68.81
Total current liabilities		257.45	216.40
Total equity and liabilities		914.36	705.23
Significant accounting policies	1-3		

The accompanying notes 4 to 40 form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached



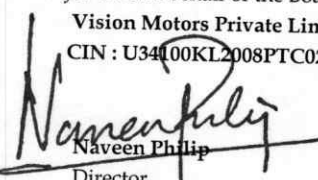
Kochi

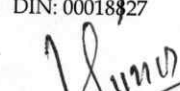
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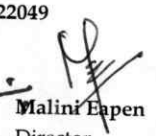
Raj Narayan

Chief Executive Officer

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
CIN : U34100KL2008PTC022049

 Naveen Philip
Director
DIN: 00018327

 Sreekanth R Pillai
Chief Financial Officer

 Malini Eapen
Director
DIN: 02051164

Surya Jacob
Company Secretary

Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Statement of profit and loss
(All amounts in millions)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	3,229.69	3,170.85
Other income	20	12.66	14.91
Total income		3,242.35	3,185.76
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	21	2,637.25	2,635.21
Change in inventories	22	(97.16)	(49.94)
Employee benefits expense	23	261.79	220.18
Finance costs	24	35.30	47.86
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	73.85	72.04
Other expenses	26	170.78	133.07
Total expenses		3,081.81	3,058.42
(Loss)/profit before tax		160.54	127.34
Tax expense			
Current tax :	27	36.84	10.80
Deferred tax	27	3.24	19.74
(Loss)/profit for the year		120.46	96.80
Other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		(0.12)	(0.49)
Income tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.03	0.12
Total comprehensive income for the year		120.37	96.43
(Loss)/profit per share (Equity share of face value of INR 10 each)	29		
Basic		8.20	6.57
Diluted		8.20	6.57
Significant accounting policies	1-3		

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As per our report of even date attached

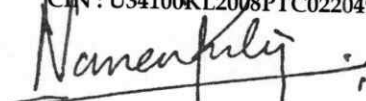


Kochi
Date: 23/05/2023



Raj Narayan
Chief Executive Officer

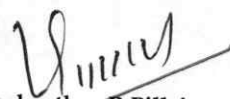
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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CIN : U34100KL2008PTC022049



Naveen Philip
Director
DIN: 00018827



Malini Eapen
Director
DIN:02051164



Sreekanth R Pillai
Chief Financial Officer



Surya Jacob
Company Secretary

Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam

Cash flow statement

(All amounts in millions)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/Loss before tax	160.54	127.34
Adjustments for		
Finance charges	14.62	26.87
Credit Balance Written Back	(4.47)	(2.73)
Notional interest on rent deposit	(1.57)	(1.50)
Interest Income	(0.64)	(0.09)
Interest on Shortfall of Advance Tax		0.04
Interest Paid- Others	0.18	0.02
Reversal of Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(0.38)	(0.18)
Bad debts written off	3.37	1.49
Provision for gratuity	2.69	2.55
Gratuity premium paid	(6.19)	(0.13)
Provision for leave encashment	0.60	1.58
Leave encashment paid	(1.08)	(0.61)
Profit(+)/Loss (-) on sale of fixed assets	(0.39)	(1.20)
Interest on lease liability	20.50	20.93
Lease cancellation adjustment		-
Lease Rent Concession	(2.63)	(7.03)
Net change in fair value of financial Asset	0.06	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	73.85	72.04
Operating profit before working capital changes	259.06	239.38
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(0.27)	2.91
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(79.23)	(65.66)
Decrease/(Increase) in loans and advances	(17.74)	(5.44)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(16.80)	(14.05)
Cash generated from/ (used) in operations	145.02	157.14
Taxes paid, net of refund received	(32.88)	(9.74)
Net cash generated from/ (used) in operating activities (A)	112.14	147.40
Cash flows from investing activities		
Non current loans and advances	(7.45)	8.63
Interest received	0.64	0.09
Purchase of fixed assets	(60.74)	(39.99)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	4.23	11.82
Investments	(2.24)	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(65.56)	(19.45)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(14.62)	(26.87)
Secured loans availed, net	32.24	(52.44)
Lease payments during the year	(69.41)	(62.47)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	(51.79)	(141.78)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(5.21)	(13.83)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	20.48	34.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15.27	20.48

(refer to note 11- Cash and bank equivalents & note 12 - Other bank balances)

The accompanying notes 4 to 40 form an integral part of the financial statements

Kochi

Date: 23/05/2023

Raj Narayan
Chief Executive Officer

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
CIN : U34100KL2008PTC022049

Naveen Philip
Director
DIN: 00018827

Malini Eapen
Director
DIN:02051164

Sreekanthan R Pillai
Chief Financial Officer

Surya Jacob
Company Secretary

Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Annexure IV - Consolidated statement of cash flows
(All amounts in millions)

Reconciliation of financial liabilities forming part of financing activities in accordance with Ind AS 7:

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Cash flows	Non cash changes		As at 31 March 2023
			Fair value changes	Others	
Non current borrowings *	91.36	(41.97)	-	-	49.39
Current borrowings	28.23	74.21	-	-	102.44
Lease liabilities (refer note 31)	197.82	(69.41)	-	150.89	279.30

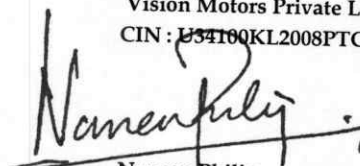
Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Cash flows	Non cash changes		As at 31 March 2022
			Fair value changes	Others	
Non current borrowings *	92.02	(0.66)	-	-	91.36
Current borrowings	(37.99)	66.22	-	-	28.23
Lease liabilities (refer note 31)	234.02	(62.47)	-	26.27	197.82

*includes current maturities of long -term borrowings


(Refer to note 11 - Cash and cash equivalents)

As per our report of even date attached

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CIN : U54100KL2008PTC022049


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DIN: 00018827


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Chief Executive Officer


Sreekanthan R Pillai
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Surya Jacob
Company Secretary

Kochi
Date: 23/05/2023

Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam

Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in millions)

A. Equity share capital

	Note	Equity shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2021		14,676,666.00	146.77
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22	13	-	-
As at 31 March 2022		14,676,666.00	146.77
Balance as at 1 April 2022		14,676,666.00	146.77
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23	13	-	-
As at 31 March 2023		14,676,666.00	146.77

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/ (asset), net of tax	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	102.43	(74.51)	0.01	27.93
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2022				
Profit for the year	-	96.80	-	96.80
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	(0.37)	(0.37)
Total comprehensive income	-	96.80	(0.37)	96.43
Balance as at 31 March 2022	102.43	22.29	(0.36)	124.36
Balance as at 1 April 2022	102.43	22.29	(0.36)	124.36
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2023				
Profit for the year	-	120.46	-	120.46
Security Premium	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	(0.09)	(0.09)
Total comprehensive income	-	120.46	(0.09)	120.37
Balance as at 31 March 2023	102.43	142.75	(0.45)	244.73

The description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows:

1. Securities Premium

Represents premium arising out of issue of 29,26,666 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs. 35 during the FY 2019-20.

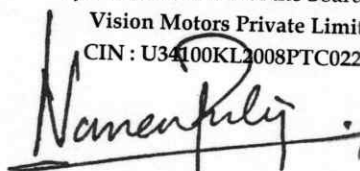
2 Retained earnings

Represents accumulation of retained earnings of earlier years.

The accompanying notes 4 to 40 form an integral part of the financial statements

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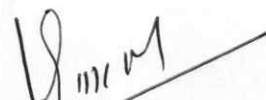


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Chief Executive Officer



Sreekanth R Pillai
Chief Financial Officer



Surya Jacob
Company Secretary

Kochi
Date: 23/05/2023

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions)

1. Company overview

Vision Motors Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in 2008 as a Private Limited Company. The Company is engaged in the business of sale and service of automobiles, sale of spare parts and accessories, and as intermediaries for finance and insurance companies. The Company is headquartered in Kochi, India and has operations in Kerala.

2. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Popular Vehicles and Services Limited whose financial statements are prepared in accordance with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act), as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. Consequently, these financial statements are prepared in accordance with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015. Further, being a subsidiary of an unlisted public company, this Company is also deemed to be an unlisted public company.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in Indian Rupees in millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated.

C. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.



3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized 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, road tax, 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.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to 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 recognized in profit or loss.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets, outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown under loans and advances. The cost of fixed assets not ready for its intended use at each balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of those fixed assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use, are capitalized. Other borrowing costs are accounted as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

B. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

C. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the profit or loss. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease term or useful lives of assets, whichever is lower. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:



Class of assets	Previous life	Revised life
Building Leased	60	60
Building owned	60	60
Motor cars	8	8
Motor cycles and trucks	10	10
Office Equipments	5	5
Plant and machinery	15	15
Tools and Equipments	15	5
Electrical fittings	10	10
Furniture and fittings	10	10
Computer equipment	3	3

* For the above mentioned classes of assets, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the useful lives of these assets based on internal assessment and supported by technical advice, where necessary, which is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation for the period is provided on proportionate basis.

3.2 Intangible assets:

Intangibles assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use and is included in amortization in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Software	3
Good Will	5

Amortization method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization for the period is provided on proportionate basis.



3.3 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

The company is covered under the Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India for future payments of Gratuity as determined on actuarial basis by LIC of India. The contribution is debited to gratuity payable.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

Other long term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.



3.4 Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

3.5 Revenue

Revenue on sale of vehicles, spare parts and accessories is recognised when the risk and rewards are transferred to the customer and is accounted net of GST and trade discounts, if any.

Revenue from services is recognised on rendering of services to customers.

Discounts and incentive income is recognised when the services are rendered and as per the relevant scheme/ arrangement provided by the manufacturer. In respect of other heads of income, the Company follows the practice of recognising income on an accrual basis.

Insurance claims accounted on accrual; accrual being reckoned based on subsequent receipts towards claims and provisional liability determined by surveyors.

Ind-AS 115 was effective from 1 April 2018. The effect of adoption of this standard is insignificant.

3.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued on the basis of cost or net realizable value, whichever is less.

Cost for this purpose is arrived at as follows:

In the case of vehicles, valuation is done on a specific identification basis and in the case of spares and accessories and consumables on weighted average basis.



3.7 Financial instruments

3.7.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

3.7.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at either at amortized cost, FVTPL or fair value in other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.



Vision Motors Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in Indian rupees thousands)

3.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at investment level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for each of such investments and the operation of those policies in practice.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.



3.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de recognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

iii) De recognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

iv) Off setting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

v) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

3.8 Impairment

- Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.



Vision Motors Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in Indian rupees thousands)

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at higher of actual provision or present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off

- Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized



Vision Motors Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in Indian rupees thousands)

3.9 Leases

Ind AS 116 has replaced existing leases standard with effect from 01.04.2019, Ind AS 17 Leases (Ind AS 17) and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes present value of the lease payment (discounted using incremental borrowing rate) as right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments and lease rent expense will be replaced with the amortization of right-of use-asset and interest accrued on lease liability. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees and will have consequential impact on cash flows categories as well. The new standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company has applied the provisions of this standard only in respect of those lease agreements other than short term leases. Where the non-cancellable period in the lease agreements entered into by the Company are for a period of less than one year, such leases fall within the meaning of short term lease as per the standard and thus qualifies for exemption as per para 5 to 8 of Ind AS 116. Accordingly, this standard is not applied for short term leases.

3.10 Recognition of interest income or interest expense

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

3.11 Income tax

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



3.11 Income tax (Continued)

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

3.12 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.



Vision Motors Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in Indian rupees thousands)

3.13 Earnings/loss per share

The basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date. In computing dilutive earning per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive i.e. which reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

3.14 Cash-flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.16 Prior Period Items

Expenses/income less than Rs. 10,00,000, if any, are not treated as prior period items as they are not material considering the scale of operations of the company. Further, expense / income relating to earlier years which crystallised during the year are not treated as prior period items.



Vision Motors Private Limited, Enakulam

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions)

4 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Buildings #	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical equipment	Plant and machinery	Motor car	Computer Equipment	Office equipment	Total (A)	Capital work-in-progress (B)	Total (A+B)
Gross Block										
Balance at 1 April 2021	139.84	57.33	7.16	67.68	51.96	12.55	3.97	340.49	5.13	354.60
Additions/(transfers)	2.29	22.12	1.02	14.89	0.79	2.16	1.85	45.12	-	45.12
Disposals / capitalisation			0.54		17.27			17.81	5.13	22.94
Balance at 31 March 2022	142.13	79.45	7.64	82.57	35.48	14.71	5.82	367.80	-	376.78
Balance at 1 April 2022	142.13	79.45	7.64	82.57	35.48	14.71	5.82	367.80	-	376.78
Additions/(transfers)	1.54	12.41	0.50	16.44	15.23	1.91	0.55	48.58	12.16	60.74
Disposals / capitalisation	0.09	16.20	1.91	7.63	6.20	5.12	2.52	39.67		39.67
Balance at 31 March 2023	143.58	75.66	6.23	91.38	44.51	11.50	3.85	376.71	12.16	397.85
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance at 1 April 2021	11.14	23.05	3.60	24.60	19.06	9.68	2.14	93.27	-	78.41
Depreciation for the year	2.41	7.14	0.56	6.19	5.32	2.29	0.76	24.67		24.67
Disposals			0.51		6.69			7.20		7.20
Balance at 31 March 2022	13.55	30.19	3.65	30.79	17.69	11.97	2.90	110.74	-	95.88
Balance at 1 April 2022	13.55	30.19	3.65	30.79	17.69	11.97	2.90	110.74	-	95.88
Depreciation for the year	2.44	7.92	0.66	7.19	4.62	1.93	0.91	25.67		25.67
Disposals	0.04	15.36	1.89	6.44	4.46	5.12	2.51	35.82		35.82
Balance at 31 March 2023	15.95	22.75	2.42	31.54	17.85	8.78	1.30	100.59	-	85.73
Carrying amounts (net)										
At 31 March 2023	127.63	52.91	3.81	59.84	26.66	2.72	2.55	276.12	12.16	312.12
At 31 March 2022	128.58	49.26	3.99	51.78	17.79	2.74	2.92	257.06	-	280.90

Include buildings constructed on leasehold land

Particulars	At 31 March 2023		At 31 March 2022	
	Gross block	Net block	Gross block	Net block
Building	143.58	127.63	142.13	128.58



a) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company:

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Title deeds held in the name of	Vision Motors Private Limited	
Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	NA	NA
Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	NA	NA

b) Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure towards construction of new workshops/ service centres.

Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule:

As at March 31, 2022

Description	Amount in CWIP for a period of		
	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years
Projects in progress	12.16		
Projects temporarily suspended			

As at March 31, 2021

Description	Amount in CWIP for a period of		
	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years
Projects in progress	-		
Projects temporarily suspended			



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
 (All amounts in millions)

5 Intangibles assets

Gross Block

Balance at 1 April 2021

Additions

Disposals

Balance at 31 March 2022

Balance at 1 April 2022

Additions

Disposals

Balance at 31 March 2023

Accumulated amortisation

Balance at 1 April 2021

Amortisation for the year

Balance at 31 March 2022

Balance at 1 April 2022

Amortisation for the year

Disposals

Balance at 31 March 2023

Carrying amounts (net)

At 31 March 2023

At 31 March 2022

	Computer software	Goodwill	Total
Balance at 1 April 2021	0.45	44.70	45.15
Additions			-
Disposals	-		-
Balance at 31 March 2022	0.45	44.70	45.15
Balance at 1 April 2022	0.45	44.70	45.15
Additions			-
Disposals	0.21		0.21
Balance at 31 March 2023	0.24	44.70	44.94
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>			
Balance at 1 April 2021	0.27	44.70	44.97
Amortisation for the year	0.09		0.09
Balance at 31 March 2022	0.36	44.70	45.06
Balance at 1 April 2022	0.36	44.70	45.06
Amortisation for the year	0.09		0.09
Disposals	0.21		0.21
Balance at 31 March 2023	0.24	44.70	44.94
<u>Carrying amounts (net)</u>			
At 31 March 2023	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	0.09	-	0.09



6 Investments

Non Current Investments

Investment in Mutual Funds

As at 31 March 2023 As at 31 March 2022

2.24	-
2.24	-

Note 1 : Details of Investments in mutual fund units

The balances held in mutual fund as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is as follows

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
IIIFL focussed equity Fund		10,345		0.31
Mirae Asset Large Cap Fund		12,834		0.98
UTI Flexi Cap Fund Reg		4,289		0.95
Total investments in Mutual Fund Units		55,555		2.24

7 Other financial assets

Non - Current

Considered good - Unsecured

Rent and other deposits

29.59	28.89
29.59	28.89

8 Other assets

Non-current

Prepaid expenses- non current

Advances for capital goods

7.79	5.26
6.73	2.51
14.52	7.77

Current

Prepaid expenses

Balance with statutory / government authorities

Advance to staff

Advance to suppliers and others

Disputed taxes

Other receivables

1.19	3.04
24.73	0.06
0.01	0.03
1.26	1.76
0.69	0.22
1.94	6.96
29.82	12.07

9 Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost and realisable value)

New vehicles

Goods in Transit- Vehicle

Used cars

Spares and lubricants

Goods in Transit- Spare

Accessories

165.95	101.27
19.26	16.87
21.79	10.72
34.24	33.17
4.21	5.29
3.72	3.99
249.17	171.31
0.86	2.23
248.31	169.08

Less: Provision for obsolete inventory



10 Trade receivables **

Current

Considered good - Unsecured
Which have significant Increase in Credit Risk
Credit Impaired

1.74	2.44
1.70	2.08
3.44	4.52
1.70	2.08
46.83	48.85
48.57	51.29

Less: Allowance for expected credit loss
Others

Net trade receivables

**For details of trade receivables offered as primary security for working capital limits, refer note 10
Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	46.83				46.83
ii)Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.40	0.16	0.17	0.47	1.74
iii)Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	0.40	0.16	0.17	0.47	1.70
	47.63	0.32	0.34	0.94	50.27

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	48.85				48.85
ii)Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.90			2.44
iii)Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	0.76	0.90	-	-	2.08
	49.61	1.80	-	-	53.37

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Balance with banks

- in current accounts

- in Cash Credit Accounts

Cash on hand

Cheques in hand

Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet

8.35	12.27
4.94	6.13
1.42	1.49
0.02	0.07
14.73	19.96

12 Bank balances

Balance in banks for margin money

0.54	0.52
0.54	0.52



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in millions)

13 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares	15,500,000	155.00	15,500,000	155.00
	<u>15,500,000</u>	<u>155.00</u>	<u>15,500,000</u>	<u>155.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up				
Equity shares	14,676,666	146.77	14,676,666	146.77
Add: Issued during the year				
	<u>14,676,666</u>	<u>146.77</u>	<u>14,676,666</u>	<u>146.77</u>

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

Equity shares of INR.10 each fully paid-up

At the beginning of the year

At the end of the year

	14,676,666	146.77	14,676,666	146.77
	<u>14,676,666</u>	<u>146.77</u>	<u>14,676,666</u>	<u>146.77</u>

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Ltd

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Ltd	14,676,665	100.00%	14,676,665	100.00%

(c) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

1) Change in Promoters Holding during the Year (%)

2) Details of Promoter's Shareholding:

NIL

Promoters Name

Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Ltd

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% of Total Shares	Number of shares	% of Total Shares
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Ltd	14,676,665	100%	14,676,665	100%
Naveen Philip (held as Nominee of Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited)	1	-	1	-
Total	<u>14,676,666</u>		<u>14,676,666</u>	



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
 (All amounts in millions)

14a Borrowings (continued)

A Statement of details of terms and conditions of the current and non-current borrowings.

Nature of borrowing	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current, secured		
Term loans from banks	31.95	64.47
Term loans from financial institutions	-	24.03
Vehicle loans from financial institutions	17.44	2.85
Current, secured		
Cash credit and overdraft facilities from banks	60.67	26.52
Short term loan from financial institutions	41.77	1.71
Current, unsecured		
Short term loans from financial institutions	-	-
	151.83	119.58

Note:

For Security terms of above borrowings, please refer Note 14

The balance includes current maturities of long -term borrowings

The borrowings from banks / financial institutions carry interest rates from 8.25% to 9.1% per annum



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in millions)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
14 Borrowings		
Non-current		
<i>Secured loans</i>		
Term loans from banks - Secured	19.01	47.92
Term loans from financial institution	8.34	11.99
	<u>27.35</u>	<u>59.91</u>
Current		
<i>Secured loans</i>		
Cash credit and overdraft facilities from banks	60.67	26.52
Short term loan from financial institution	41.77	1.71
Current maturities of long-term borrowings *	22.04	31.45
	<u>124.48</u>	<u>59.68</u>
Total borrowings	<u>151.83</u>	<u>119.59</u>
(a) Emergency Credit Line Loans Availed		
1) ICICI Bank Ltd		
The facility shall rank second charge with the Existing facility in terms of cash flows (including repayment) .All terms as per the National Credit Gurantee Trustee Company guidelines shall apply. This Loan is closed on 14.06.2022.		
2) Axis Bank Ltd		
The facility is secured by extension of charge on primary securities available for existing facilities on a second ranking basis. All terms as per the National Credit Gurantee Trustee Company guidelines shall apply. This Loan is closed on 07.06.2022.		
3) Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd		
The facility is secured by extension of charge on primary securities available for existing facilities on a second ranking basis. All terms as per the National Credit Gurantee Trustee Company guidelines shall apply. Principal to be repaid in 36 equal monthly instalments post moratorium period of 12 months from the date of disbursement. The interest on loan is 1Y MCLR+1.2% , presently 8.4% pa payable at monthly intervals.		
(b) The term loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited is secured by first and pari-passu charge with Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited on all existing and future Current Assets/Movable fixed assets, excluding the current assets of the dealership for Pathanamthitta , Calicut & Muvattupuzha locations., collateral security of personal properties of directors as common collateral for the group and the personal guarantee of directors. Term loans are repayable in monthly installments ranging from 18 months to 21 months. Interest charged on the Term Loan is 6Months MCLR + 1.2%		
(c) Term loan from Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited is secured by first charge on entire Current Assets/ Movable assets of the dealership excluding the current assets of the dealership for Pathanamthitta, Calicut & Muvattupuzha locations , personal guarantee of the Directors and equitable mortgage of the personal properties held as common collateral for the group, ranking pari-passu with Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited.Term loans are repayable in monthly installments ranging from 13 months to 46 months. The finance facility for new cars would be charged at 8.25% p.a. & spares would be charged at 9.5% p.a. Interest on the Term Loan is 9.45%		
(d) Vehicle loans are secured by hypothecation of the Vehicle financed and personal guarantee of the directors of the company. Vehicle Loans are repayable in monthly installments ranging from 24 months to 49 Months. Interest charged on Vehicle Loan ranges from 8.75% to 9.25%		
(e) Aggregate amount of long term loans guaranteed by directors [Total (b)+Total (c)+Total (d)] Rs 27.35millions (Rs 51.70 millions)		



- (f) Short term loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited is secured by first and pari-passu charge with Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited on all existing and future Current Assets/Movable fixed assets excluding the current assets of the dealership for Pathanamthitta, Calicut & Muvattupuzha locations, collateral security of personal properties of directors as common collateral for the group and the personal guarantee of directors.
- (g) Short term loans from Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited is secured by first charge on all existing and future Current Assets/ Movable fixed assets of the Company excluding the current assets of the dealership for Pathanamthitta, Calicut & Muvattupuzha locations and equitable mortgage of the personal properties held as common collateral for the group, ranking pari-passu with Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited.
- (h) Short term loans from Bank of Baroda is secured by hypothecation of stocks and Book debts arising out of invoices financed by Bank of Baroda, collateral security being corporate guarantee of the holding company.
- (i) The inventory funding from ICICI bank Ltd (contract no. 6923, 6924, 6925) is secured by exclusive charge on current assets of locations funded and personal guarantee of directors and holding company.
The inventory funding from ICICI bank Ltd (contract no. 6922) is secured by charge on vehicles and book debts funded by ICICI and personal guarantee of directors and holding company.
- (j) The inventory funding from State Bank of India is secured by exclusive charge by way of Hypothecation over all the present and future stocks and receivables financed including the advance remittances made to Honda Cars India Ltd (HCIL) and Honda Cars India Ltd Spare Parts Division (HCIL - SPD) funded by State Bank of India and personal guarantee of Directors.
- (k) Aggregate amount of short term borrowings guaranteed by directors Rs 124.48 millions (Rs 59.47 millions)

15 Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued and not due on borrowings
Accrued salaries and benefits

	0.20	0.24
	14.21	13.27
	14.41	13.51

16 Provisions

Non-current

Compensated absences
Gratuity

	2.78	3.16
	0.53	3.73
	3.31	6.89

Current

Compensated absences- Current

	1.27	1.38
	1.27	1.38

17 Other Liabilities

Current

Contract liabilities

Advance from vendors for rebates- current

Vat on Warranty

Statutory dues payables

Other liabilities

	9.00	24.94
	8.53	13.41
	4.47	4.47
	5.08	9.83
	18.42	16.16
	45.50	68.81

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance received from the customers for the sale of vehicles. This will be recognised as revenue as and when the company meet the performance obligation by delivering the vehicles.

18 Trade payables

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Dues to creditors other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

	5.77	1.18
	21.47	24.92
	27.24	26.10

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i)MSME	5.77	-	-	-
ii)Others	21.47	-	-	-
iii)Disputed Dues-MSME	-	-	-	-
iv)Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-
v)Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-
	27.24	-	-	-



As at 31st March 2022				
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i)MSME	1.18	-	-	-
ii)Others	24.92	-	-	-
iii)Disputed Dues-MSME	-	-	-	-
iv)Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-
v)Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-
	26.10	-	-	-

All Trade Payables are 'current'

Disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act") based on the information available with the Company are given below:

The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	5.77	1.18
The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid under the Act, along with the amounts of the payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the Act	-	-



	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
19 Revenue from operations		
Sales - New Vehicles	1,966.03	2,184.24
Sales - Spares and Accessories	478.11	358.67
Sales - Used Vehicles	268.33	209.73
Discounts and incentives	55.85	58.91
Finance and insurance commission	49.62	49.55
Labour income	403.76	302.53
Other operating revenue	7.99	7.22
	3,229.69	3,170.85

Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products and services

Gross revenue	3,156.43	3,088.73
Less: Trade Discount allowed	32.21	26.34
	3,124.22	3,062.39

(A) Disaggregate of revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the below years ended by offerings and contract type. The Group believe that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cashflows are effected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue by nature		
Passenger cars	2,234.36	2,393.97
Others	995.33	776.88
	3,229.69	3,170.85
Revenue by contract type		
Fixed price	3,229.69	3,170.85
	3,229.69	3,170.85

(B) Contract balances

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Trade receivables	48.57	51.29
Contract liabilities	9.00	24.94

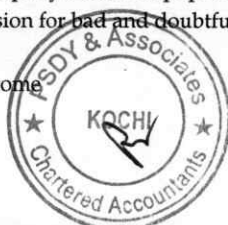
(C) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) at the reporting date.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Within 1 year	9.00	24.94
1-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Closing balance	9.00	24.94

20 Other income

Notional interest on rent deposit	1.57	1.50
Interest Income - Others	0.03	0.05
Interest from fixed deposit with bank	0.03	0.04
Interest on income tax refund	0.58	0.64
Credit balance written back	4.47	2.73
Gain on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.39	1.20
Reversal of Provision for bad and doubtful debts	0.38	0.18
Lease concession	2.63	7.03
Miscellaneous income	2.58	1.54
	12.66	14.91



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in INR millions)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
21 Purchases of stock-in-trade		
Purchase - New Vehicles	1,978.56	2,136.36
Purchase - Used Vehicles	269.93	204.40
Purchase - Spares and Accessories	388.76	294.45
	<u>2,637.25</u>	<u>2,635.21</u>
22 Change in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Opening stock	146.93	96.99
Closing stock	244.09	146.93
	<u>(97.16)</u>	<u>(49.94)</u>
23 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and allowances	231.04	193.78
Contribution to provident and other funds	12.10	11.31
Provision for Gratuity	2.69	2.55
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.60	1.58
Staff welfare expense	15.36	9.96
Remuneration to Directors	-	1.00
	<u>261.79</u>	<u>220.18</u>
24 Finance cost		
Interest on borrowings	13.81	25.54
Corporate Guarantee Commission	0.81	1.33
Interest on Lease Liability	20.50	20.93
Interest expense on Actuarial Valuation	0.18	0.02
Interest on Shortfall of Advance Tax	-	0.04
	<u>35.30</u>	<u>47.86</u>
25 Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	25.67	24.67
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.09	0.09
Amortisation on Right of Use (ROU) Asset	48.09	47.28
	<u>73.85</u>	<u>72.04</u>
26 Other expenses		
Transportation charges	2.27	1.84
Commission	0.03	0.01
Power, water and fuel	14.11	9.81
Consumables	48.47	35.89
Pre delivery inspection charges	14.68	14.23
Insurance	3.07	3.06
Repairs and maintenance - others	16.85	14.78
Communication	4.07	3.32
Advertising and promotional	9.67	7.52
Discount Others	-	-
Rates and taxes	1.96	1.75
Legal, professional and other consultancy	1.44	1.77
Travelling and conveyance	12.34	8.82
Housekeeping and security	12.21	10.04
Rent	4.73	2.74
Corporate Social Responsibility	1.19	0.38
Office expenses	10.46	5.58
Printing and Stationery	2.54	2.39
Bad debts written off	3.37	1.49
Bank Charges	7.16	7.45
Net change in fair value of financial Asset	0.06	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.10	0.20
	<u>170.78</u>	<u>133.07</u>



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in millions)

27 Taxes

Income tax assets/(liability)

Income tax assets

Net income tax assets/(liability) at the end

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred income tax assets

Trade receivables

Gratuity Payable

Deduction under section 35 D

Leave Encashment

Impact of IndAS 116

Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss

Total deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax liabilities

Property, plant and equipment and computer software

Total deferred income tax liabilities

Deferred income tax assets after set off

As at
31 March 2023

As at
31 March 2022

	6.77	9.97
	6.77	9.97
	0.43	0.52
	0.13	0.94
	0.05	0.05
	1.02	1.14
	12.84	13.90
	-	-
	14.47	16.55
	11.76	10.63
	11.76	10.63
	2.71	5.92

As at
31 March 2023

As at
31 March 2022

Income tax expense / (benefits)

Current tax

Deferred tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to P&L

Deferred tax

	36.84	10.80
	0.03	0.12
	3.21	19.61
	40.08	30.53

Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit

Particulars

Profit before Tax

Income Tax expense

Current tax

Deferred Tax

Profit after Tax

	160.54	127.34
	36.84	10.80
	3.24	19.74
	120.46	96.80

Income Tax rate on normal Income

Income tax expense

Admissible expenses

Inadmissible expenses

Ind AS adjustments

Unabsorbed depreciation

Income Tax expense recognised in Profit or Loss

	25.168%	25.168%
	40.40	32.05
	(9.31)	(7.50)
	7.66	7.39
	(1.91)	(2.48)
		(18.66)
	36.84	10.80



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions)

27 Taxes (continued)

B Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) (continued)

Recognised deferred tax assets and (liabilities)

(iii) Movement in temporary differences

Movement during the year ended 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised through retained earning	Charge/ (credit) in the statement of profit and loss	Charge/ (credit) in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2023
Allowance for expected credit loss	0.52	-	0.09	-	0.43
Provision for employee benefits	2.08	-	0.96	0.03	1.15
Other timing differences	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
Lease liabilities, impact on account of Ind AS 116	13.90	-	1.06	-	12.84
Excess of depreciation on property, plant and equipment under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation under Companies Act, 2013	(10.63)	-	1.13	-	(11.76)
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) at the end of the year	5.92	-	3.24	0.03	2.71

Movement during the year ended 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2021	Recognised through retained earning	Charge/ (credit) in the statement of profit and loss	Charge/ (credit) in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2022
MAT credit entitlement	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	0.74	-	0.22	-	0.52
Provision for employee benefits	1.07	-	(0.89)	0.12	2.08
Other timing differences	43.56	-	43.51	-	0.05
Lease liabilities, impact on account of Ind AS 116	17.06	-	3.16	-	13.90
Excess of depreciation on property, plant and equipment under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation under Companies Act, 2013	(9.59)	-	1.04	-	(10.63)
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) at the end of the year	52.84	-	47.04	0.12	5.92

(iv) Tax losses carried forward

Particulars	Expiry date	As at 31 March 2023	Expiry date	As at 31 March 2022
Business loss - allowed to carry forward for specific period	-	-	-	-
Business loss - allowed to carry forward for specific period	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation- allowed to carry forward for infinite period	-	-	-	74.10



28 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
- KVAT related matters	0.25	0.25
- Service Tax	4.35	2.27
- Goods and Service Tax	6.19	-
Bank guarantees	2.00	2.00
Commitments	-	-
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for	5.29	4.86

Note 5 : The group has given bank guarantee in respect of certain contingent liabilities listed above.

29 Earnings/(loss) per share

A. Basic earnings/(loss) per share

The calculation of profit/loss attributable to equity share holders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of basic earnings per share calculations are as follows:

i) Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders (basic)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(Loss)/profit for the year, attributable to the equity share holders	120.37	96.43

ii) Weighted average number of equity shares (basic)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening balance (Refer note 12)	1,46,76,666	1,46,76,666
Effect of fresh issue of shares for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each for the year	1,46,76,666	1,46,76,666
Earnings / (loss) per share, basic	8.20	6.57

B. Diluted earnings/(loss) per share

The calculation of profit/loss attributable to equity share holders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding, after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares is as follows:

i) Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders (diluted)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit/(loss) for the year, attributable to the equity share holders	120.37	96.43

ii) Weighted average number of equity shares (diluted)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each for the year (basic)	1,46,76,666	1,46,76,666
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each for the year (diluted)	1,46,76,666	1,46,76,666
Earnings / (loss) per share, diluted	8.20	6.57

30 Auditors' remuneration (included under legal and professional charges, net of gst)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Statutory audit	0.25	0.25
Other matters	-	-
	0.25	0.25



31 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of purchase and sale of vehicles and related services. The entire operations are organised and managed as one organisational unit with the same set of risks and returns, hence the same has been considered as representing a single primary segment. The Company renders its services in India only and does not have any operations in economic environments with different risks and returns; hence it is considered operating in a single geographic segment. Accordingly, no segment disclosure has been made in these financial statements.

32 IndAS 116

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. Ind AS replaces Ind AS 17 - Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in the retained earnings at April 1, 2019.

The company has discounted lease payments using the applicable incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019 for measuring the lease liability.

During the period ended March, 2023, the company has recognised interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to Rs. 20.50 millions and depreciation on right-of-use assets amounting to Rs. 46.60 millions

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended 31.03.2023

Particulars	31-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2022
Balance as of 1st April 2022		
Add: Additions during the year	142.61	176.00
Less: Reversal of ROU asset due to cancellation of lease agreement	132.26	12.37
Less: Depreciation	-	-
Closing Balance	46.60	45.76
	228.27	142.61

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU asset is included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

The following is the breakup of current and non-current lease liabilities as at

Particulars	31-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2022
Current lease liabilities		
Non-current lease liabilities	44.55	46.92
Total	234.75	150.90
	279.30	197.82

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	31-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2022
Balance as of 1st April 2022		
Add: Additions during the year	197.81	234.01
Add: Finance Cost accrued during the period as per IND AS 116	133.04	12.37
Less: Reversal of liability due to cancellation of lease agreement	20.50	20.93
Less: Lease liabilities for the period as per rent agreement	-	-
Closing Balance	72.04	69.50
	279.31	197.81

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at Mar 31 2023, on an undiscounted basis.

Particulars	31-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2022
Less than one year		
One to five years	69.08	63.59
More than five years	186.05	150.47
Total	156.38	65.40
	411.51	279.46



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in INR millions)

33 Employee benefits

A Defined contribution plan

The company makes contributions, determined specified percentage of employees salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and other funds which are defined contribution plans. The company has no obligation other than to make specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

B Defined Benefit Plan

The company operates certain post-employment defined benefit plan which is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The company accrues gratuity as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity

Based on an actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, following table sets out the status of the benefit plan and the amounts recognised in the company's standalone financial statements as at balance sheet date.

Reconciliation of the projected Defined benefit plan

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Defined Benefit Plan		
Plan Assets	14.03	13.75
Net Defined benefit liability/(Asset)	13.50	10.02
	0.53	3.73
Liability for compensated absences	4.05	4.54
Total employee benefit liability	4.58	8.27
Non-current defined benefit liability	3.31	6.89
Current defined benefit liability	1.27	1.38
Other current assets (Balance with Life Insurance Corporation -Gratuity Fund (Net))	-	-

C Reconciliation of net defined benefit (assets)/liability

i) Reconciliation of present values of defined benefit obligation

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset)/Liability and its

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	13.75	11.47
Current service cost	2.95	2.55
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	0.69	0.51
Benefits paid	(3.71)	(1.35)
Re-measurements	-	-
Actuarial Gain/ (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
-changes in financial assumptions	(0.35)	(0.32)
-changes in experience over the past period	0.70	0.88
Defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	14.03	13.75

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Plan assets at the beginning of the year	10.02	10.68
Contributions paid into the plan	6.45	0.13
Benefits paid	(3.71)	(1.35)
Interest income	0.50	0.50
Re-measurements	-	-
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- return on plan asset	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	0.24	0.07
Net defined benefit liability	13.50	10.02
	0.53	3.73



33 Employee benefits (continued)

ii) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets

D Expenses recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss

(i) Expenses recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Current service cost		
Past service cost	2.95	2.55
Net interest on net defined liability	-	-
Employer contribution	0.18	0.02
Net gratuity cost	(6.45)	(0.13)
	(3.32)	2.44

(ii) Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
OCI at the beginning of the year		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on defined	0.45	(0.04)
Return on plan asset excluding interest income	0.36	0.56
Net gratuity cost	(0.24)	(0.07)
	0.57	0.45

E Plan Asset

Plan asset comprises of the following:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Funds managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India	13.50	10.02

The Company makes annual contribution to the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC') of an amount advised by LIC. The Company was not informed by LIC of the investments made by them or the break up of the plan assets into various type of investments.

F Defined Benefit Obligation

(i) Actuarial Assumptions

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted average):

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.30%	5.65%
Salary growth rate	7.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	25% p.a withdrawal rate at all ages	25% p.a withdrawal rate at all ages
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	3.70 years	3.76 years

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost as set out below;

- Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the standard table - IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate). The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The discount rate is based on prevailing market yields of government securities.
- Gratuity is applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees and there are no other foreign defined benefit gratuity plans.

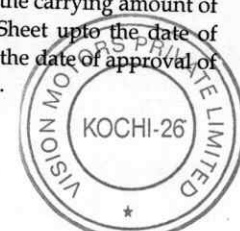
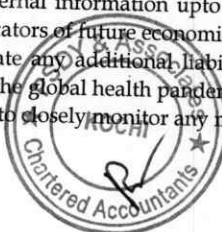
(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(13.77)	14.29	(11.25)	11.69
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	14.29	(13.77)	11.70	(11.25)

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

- In assessing the recoverability / impairment of receivables, intangible assets, and other advances which are outstanding as on the date of Balance Sheet, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. Further, the Company does not anticipate any additional liabilities than what is disclosed in the Balance Sheet upto the date of approval of these financial statements. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.



35 Financial Instruments- Fair values and risk management

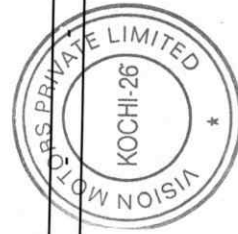
A Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.
As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount		Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total
Assets						
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Cash and cash equivalents	11	14.73	-	-	14.73	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	0.54	-	-	0.54	-
Trade receivables	10	48.57	-	-	48.57	-
Other financial assets	7	2.63	-	-	2.63	-
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Rent Deposit (Included in other financial Assets)						
Total		-	26.96	-	26.96	26.96
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Trade payables	18	-	-	27.24	27.24	-
Borrowings #	14	-	-	151.83	151.83	-
Lease liabilities	31	-	-	279.30	279.30	-
Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	14.41	14.41	-
Total		-	-	472.78	472.78	-
A Accounting classifications and fair values						

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.
As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount		Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total
Assets						
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Cash and cash equivalents	11	19.96	-	-	19.96	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	0.52	-	-	0.52	-
Trade receivables	10	51.29	-	-	51.29	-
Other financial assets	7	2.17	-	-	2.17	-
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Rent Deposit (Included in other financial Assets)						
Total		73.94	26.72	-	26.72	26.72



Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Trade payables	18	-	-	26.10	-
Borrowings #	31	-	-	119.59	-
Lease liabilities	14	-	-	197.82	-
Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	13.51	-
Total		-	-	357.02	-

Represents borrowings (short term and long term) and current maturities of long term borrowings included in other current financial liabilities.
The Group has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables etc., because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Represents borrowings (short term and long term) and current maturities of long term borrowings included in other current financial liabilities.

Measurement of fair values

The fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

Level 1 fair values

Investment in equity shares that has a quoted price and which are actively traded on the stock exchanges. It is been valued using the closing price as at the reporting period on the stock exchanges.

Level 2 fair values

Investment in mutual funds - is unquoted price and are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3 fair values

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The quantitative sensitivity analysis of level 3 fair value of financial instrument as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 has not been disclosed as it is not material to the Group.



35 Financial Instruments- Fair values and risk management (continued)

B Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

i) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors ('the Board') has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. They oversee how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board.

ii) Credit risk

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

Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The collection from the trade receivables are monitored on a continuous basis by the receivables team.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables was as follows;

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables	50.27	53.37
	50.27	53.37

Impairment analysis

The ageing of trade receivables is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than 1 year	48.67	51.57
1-2 years	0.32	1.80
2-3 years	0.34	-
More than 3 years	0.94	-
	50.27	53.37

The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning	2.08	2.37
Provision created during the year	-	-
Impairment loss recognised/ (reversed)	(0.38)	(0.29)
Balance at the end	1.70	2.08

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions)

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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived. The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2021:

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Payable within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	27.24	-	27.24
Borrowings #	124.48	27.35	151.83
Lease liabilities	44.55	234.75	279.30
Other financial liabilities	14.41	-	14.41

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Payable within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	26.10	-	26.10
Borrowings #	59.68	59.91	119.59
Lease liabilities	46.92	150.90	197.82
Other financial liabilities	13.51	-	13.51

Represents borrowings (short term and long term) and current maturities of long term borrowings included in other current financial liabilities.

35 **Financial Instruments- Fair values and risk management (continued)**

iv) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which transactions are denominated and the functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is INR and the Company does not have any material foreign currency transactions during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate on the Company's financial instruments is based on market rates. The Company monitors the movement in interest rates on an ongoing basis.

(a) **Interest rate risk exposure**

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the year are as follows:

Financial liabilities (bank borrowings)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Variable rate long term borrowings including current maturities	31.94	43.35

Sensitivity

Particulars	Impact on profit or (loss)		Impact on other components of	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1% increase in variable rate	(0.32)	(0.43)	(0.24)	(0.32)
1% decrease in variable rate	0.32	0.43	0.24	0.32

The interest rate sensitivity is based on the closing balance of variable rate borrowings from banks and financial institutions.



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in millions)

36 Related parties

I. Names of related parties and description of relationship:

(a) Ultimate Holding Company

Popular Vehicles and Services Limited

(b) Holding company

Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited, India

(c) Associates

Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited

Popular Auto Works Private Limited

Kuttukaran Green Private Limited

(d) Other related parties with whom the company had transactions during the year

- Key management personnel and their relatives (KMP)

Mr. Naveen Philip, Managing Director

Mrs. Malini Eapen, Director

Mr. Francis K Paul, Relative of Director

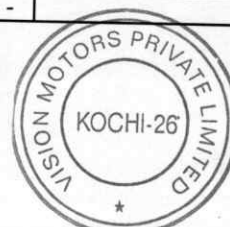
Mr. Maniyara Abraham Sajjan, Director

Mr. Lloyd Frankline Dsouza, Director

II. Related party transactions:

(a) The Company has entered into the following transactions with related parties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Revenue from operations		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	35.16	25.35
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited	0.26	1.17
Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited	1.84	0.62
Kuttukaran Green Private Limited	0.01	-
Sale of Fixed Asset		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited		
Popular Auto Works Private Limited	-	2.37
Rent Expense		
Mr. Naveen Philip	2.45	1.89
Mr. Francis K Paul	6.59	3.43
Expenses met on behalf of the company		
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited	0.21	0.20
Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited	1.58	0.59
Rent Income		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	0.12	0.23
Repairs and maintenance		
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited		0.04
Advance Received		
Kuttukaran Green Private Limited		0.01
Purchase of goods		
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited	0.83	
Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited	30.69	20.83
Corporate Guarantee Commission Paid		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	0.29	0.58
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited	0.52	0.75
Commission Expense		
Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited	0.02	0.05
Expenses met by the company		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	6.89	2.23
Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited	0.02	0.02
Remuneration		
Mr. Naveen Philip	-	1.00



Balance receivable from/(payable) to related parties as at Balance Sheet date.

Corporate Guarantee Commission Payable		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	0.14	0.03
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited	0.29	0.06
Trade Payable		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	0.67	
Popular Auto Dealers Private Limited	2.38	0.72
Kuttukaran Green Private Limited	-	0.01
Naveen Philip	-	0.18
Francis K Paul	0.37	0.33
Trade Receivable		
Popular Vehicles & Services Limited	0.61	1.73
Popular Mega Motors (India) Private Limited		0.05

(a) 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 lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(b) The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies) ("Funding Party") 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 by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries



Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam

Annexure VI - Notes to Financial Information

(All amounts in millions)

37 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

1 Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Current Assets	344.22	252.92
Current Liabilities	257.45	216.40
Ratio	1.34	1.17
% Change from previous year	14.5%	68.6%

2 Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Short Term Borrowings * [a]	124.48	59.68
Non Current Borrowings [b]	27.35	59.91
Total debt	151.83	119.59
Total equity	391.50	271.13
Ratio	0.39	0.44
% Change from previous year	-11.36%	-55.10%

* Short Term Borrowings includes Current Maturities of Non Current Borrowings

3 Debt Service Coverage Ratio [EBITDA/(Interest Cost + Long term +short term borrowings)]

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
EBITDA	269.69	247.24
Interest Cost	35.30	47.86
Long Term Borrowings	27.35	59.91
Short Term Borrowings*	124.48	59.68
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1.44	1.48
% Change from previous year end	-3%	80%

* Short Term Borrowings includes Current Maturities of Non Current Borrowings



4 Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Net Profit after tax	120.46	96.80
Total equity	391.50	271.13
Ratio	0.31	0.36
% Change from previous year	-13.89%	50.00%

5 Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Sales

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Net Profit after tax	120.46	96.80
Sales	3,229.69	3,170.85
Ratio	0.04	0.03
% Change from previous year	33.33%	50.00%

Reason for change more than 25%

The ratio increased to 0.04 in FY 2022-23 due to improvement in PAT through hike in gross margin and cost control

6 Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of materials consumed divided by closing inventory

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Purchase of stock in trade [a]	2,637.25	2,635.21
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade [b]	(97.16)	(49.94)
Cost of Material Consumed [a]+[b]	2,540.09	2,585.27
Closing Inventory	248.31	169.08
Ratio	10.23	15.29
% Change from previous year	-33.1%	-18.3%

Reason for change more than 25%

The ratio has decreased to 10.23 in FY 22-23 due to reduction in new vehicle sales as a result of which closing stock of new vehicles increased.

7 Net capital Turnover Ratio = Total income divided by Net Working capital whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Total income	3,242.35	3,185.76
Current Asset [a]	344.22	252.92
Current Liability [b]	257.45	216.40
Net Working Capital [a]-[b]	86.77	36.52
Ratio	37.37	87.23
% Change from previous year	-57.2%	-397.2%

Reason for change more than 25%

The change in ratio is on account of increase in net working capital due to increase in current assets compared to minimal increase in current liabilities.



8 Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio [Total Income/Trade Receivable]

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Total Income	3,242.35	3,185.76
Trade Receivable	48.57	51.29
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	66.76	62.11
% Change from previous year end	7.5%	43.9%

9 Return on Capital employed=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
EBIT	195.84	175.20
Total Asset [a]	914.36	705.23
Current Liability [b]	257.45	216.40
Capital Employed [a]-[b]	656.91	488.83
Ratio	0.30	0.36
% Change from previous year	-16.7%	28.6%

10 Trade Payable Turnover Ratio [Purchase of stock in trade/Trade payable]

Particulars	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Purchase of Stock in trade	2,637.25	2,635.21
Trade Payable	27.24	26.10
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	96.82	100.97
% Change from previous year end	-4.1%	29.7%



38 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors capital on the basis of return on capital employed as well as the debt to total equity ratio. For the purpose of debt to total equity ratio, debt considered is long-term and short-term borrowings. Total equity comprise of issued share capital and other equity.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	391.5	271.13
As a percentage of total capital	72%	69%
Long-term borrowings	27.35	59.91
Short-term borrowings	124.48	59.68
Total borrowings	151.83	119.59
As a percentage of total capital	28%	31%
Total capital (equity and borrowings)	543.33	390.72

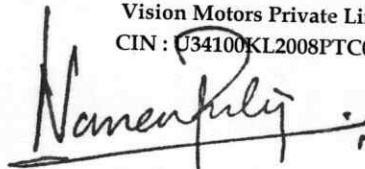
39 Details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure

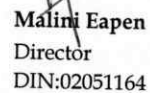
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	1.19	0.38
(ii) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the period/year	1.19	0.38
(iii) Amount spent during the year on ; Construction/ acquisition of asset On purposes other than above	1.19	0.38
(iv) (Shortfall) / Excess at the end of the period/year Corporate Social Responsibility		
(v) Total of previous years shortfall		
(vi) Details of related party transactions Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the period/year should be shown separately	NA	NA
(vii) Reason for shortfall:	NA	NA
(ix) Nature of CSR activities:	NA	NA
a) Payment to Prime minister national relief fund		
b) Skill development		
c) Education		
d) Rural development		
e) Payment to trust	1.19	0.38

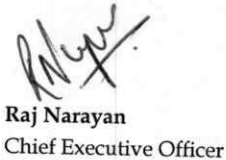
40 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year presentation.


As per our report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vision Motors Private Limited, Ernakulam
CIN : U34100KL2008PTC022049


Naveen Philip
Director
DIN: 00018827


Malini Eapen
Director
DIN:02051164


Raj Narayan
Chief Executive Officer


Sreekanth R Pillai
Chief Financial Officer


Surya Jacob
Company Secretary

Kochi
Date: 23/05/2023

2022-23

Particulars	Balance as per Books	Balance as per IT Act	Difference	DTA	DTL
WDV	276,131,389	229,395,973	46,735,416	-	11,762,369
Unabsorbed Depreciation carried forward	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	1,697,466	-	1,697,466	427,218	-
Provision for Gratuity	527,362	-	527,362	132,726	-
Provision for Bonus	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Leave Encashment	4,056,287	-	4,056,287	1,020,886	-
35D Disallowance	-	180,000	180,000	45,302	-
IndAS 116	51,033,810	-	51,033,810	12,844,189	-
				14,470,321	11,762,369

Opening balance	5,915,045
Closing balance	2,707,952
Provision / (reversal) to be made	<u>3,207,093</u>

Entry to be made :

Profit & Loss A/c

To OCI

To DTA

(Being the provision Reversed)

3,237,576

30,483

3,207,093

Note: Leave encashment provision was allowed as expenditure in the Income tax assessment in the earlier years and DTA is considered only for the provision from 31.03.2020 onwards consequent to the decision of Supreme Court in Exide Industries Ltd



VISION MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

DEPRECIATION STATEMENT FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2023
CONSOLIDATED

PARTICULARS	WDV AS ON 01.04.2022	ADDITIONS		DELETIONS	TOTAL	RATE	DEPRECIATION	WDV AS ON 31.03.2023
		More than 180 days	Less than 180 days					
Building	74,024,450	731,212	809,441	50,842	75,514,261	10%	7,510,954	68,003,307
Goodwill (*)	11,603,047				11,603,047	25%		11,603,047
Furniture & Fittings	59,102,769	6,528,346	5,882,340	832,837	70,680,618	10%	6,773,945	63,906,673
Computer	3,307,835	1,076,760	836,552	48	5,221,099	40%	1,921,129	3,299,970
Office Equipments	4,289,400	352,449	202,045	2,225	4,841,669	15%	711,097	4,130,572
Vehicles	18,329,436	3,813,887	11,411,323	2,001,519	31,553,127	15%	3,877,120	27,676,007
Vehicles (**)	1,298,222.00				1,298,222	30%	389,467	908,755
Air Conditioner	4,949,803	461,453	34,843	28,614	5,417,485	15%	810,010	4,607,475
Plant & Machinery	38,011,618	15,218,948	1,224,633	1,315,999	53,139,200	15%	7,879,033	45,260,167
Total	214,916,580	28,183,055	20,401,177	4,232,084	259,268,728		29,872,755	229,395,973

(*) Note:- No depreciation is claimed on Goodwill pursuant to amendment in Finance Act 2021.

(**) Note:- As per Notification No. 69/2019 Dated 20-09-2019 Motor Car purchased on or after 23rd August 2019 but before 1st April 2020 is eligible for higher rate of depreciation of 30%.

