
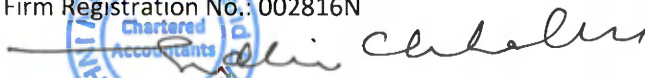


**Independent Auditor's Review Report on Unaudited Quarterly Financial Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015**

The Board of Directors  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying Statement of Unaudited Financial Results of **JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited** ("the Company") for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 ("the Statement") being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("the Listing Regulations, 2015") (as amended).
2. The preparation of the Statement in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" (Ind AS 34) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the relevant Rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India is the responsibility of the Company's management and has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to issue a report on the Statement based on our review.
3. We conducted our review of the Statement in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.
4. Based on our review conducted as stated above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Statement of Unaudited Financial Results, prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principle laid down in the aforesaid Indian Accounting Standard and other recognized accounting practices and policies generally accepted in India; has not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations, 2015 (as amended) including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, or that it contains any material misstatement.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N



Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAADA6751

Place: New Delhi  
Date: August 09, 2021

**Independent Auditor's Report on the Quarterly and Year to Date Financial Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended**

To  
The Board of Directors of  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

**Report on the audit of the Financial Results**

**Opinion**

We have audited the Financial Results of **JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited** ("the Company") for the quarter and period ended March 31, 2021 included in the accompanying Statement of Audited Financial Results (the Statement), attached herewith, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "Listing Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, these Financial Results for the quarter and period ended March 31, 2021:

- i. are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and
- ii. give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net loss and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Company for the quarter and period ended March 31, 2021.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Results**

This Statement, which includes the Financial Results is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors, and has been approved by them for the issuance. The Statement has been prepared on the basis of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2021. This responsibility includes the preparation and presentation of the Financial Results for the quarter and period ended March 31, 2021 that give a true and fair view of the net loss and other comprehensive income of the Company.



and other financial information in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Results that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Results**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Results for the quarter and period ended March 31, 2021 as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Results.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Results, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion through a separate report on the complete set of financial statements whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our




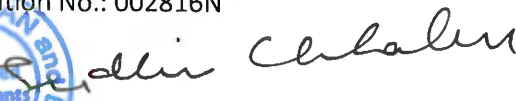
auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial results or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Results including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Results represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N



Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner

Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACD6784

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date, and the notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (here in after referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended (the Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

##### Basis for Opinion

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

##### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

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



inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher



than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub Section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure-B".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period.

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N

  
Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner

Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACE3737

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021



**ANNEXURE-A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED**

(This is the annexure referred to in Para 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

- (i) In respect of the Fixed Assets:
  - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing the full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - (b) The fixed assets covering significant value were physically verified during the period by the management at such intervals which in our opinion, provides for the physical verification of all the Fixed Assets at reasonable interval having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its business. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act during the period.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as defined under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of the cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

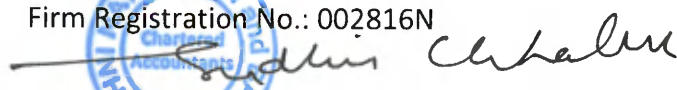



- (vii) In respect of the statutory and other dues:
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax or Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not borrowed either from financial institution, bank, Government or by way of debentures. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were availed by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order not applicable to the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported by the Company during the period.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not paid/provided managerial remuneration during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into with the Related Parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N

Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACE3737

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021

**ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED**

(This is the annexure referred to in Para 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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





### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

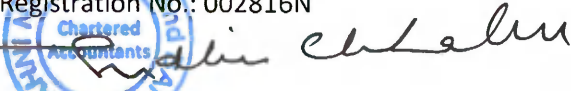
### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion and according to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N

  
Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACE3737

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date, and the notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (here in after referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended (the Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

##### Basis for Opinion

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

##### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

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



inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher



than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub Section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



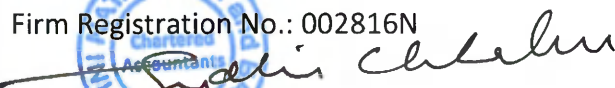


- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure-B".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the period.

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N



Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACE3737

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021

## ANNEXURE-A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED

(This is the annexure referred to in Para 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

- (i) In respect of the Fixed Assets:
  - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing the full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - (b) The fixed assets covering significant value were physically verified during the period by the management at such intervals which in our opinion, provides for the physical verification of all the Fixed Assets at reasonable interval having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its business. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act during the period.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as defined under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of the cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

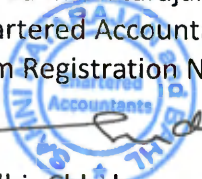
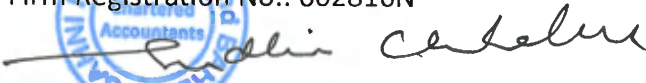


- (vii) In respect of the statutory and other dues:
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax or Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not borrowed either from financial institution, bank, Government or by way of debentures. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no term loans were availed by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order not applicable to the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported by the Company during the period.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not paid/provided managerial remuneration during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into with the Related Parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N



Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACE3737

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021



**ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED**

(This is the annexure referred to in Para 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JBM ELECTRIC VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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



### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

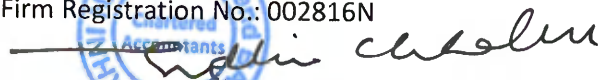
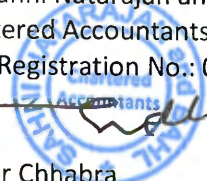
### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion and according to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 002816N

Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762  
UDIN: 21083762AAAACE3737

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2021

	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021
<b>I. ASSETS</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	4,673.08
(b) Capital work in progress	4	136.96
(c) Intangible assets under development		68.50
(d) Other non-current assets	5	1,177.37
		<u>6,055.91</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1.89
(b) Other current assets	7	21.26
		<u>23.15</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><u>6,079.06</u></u>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
(a) Equity share capital	8	1,964.48
(b) Other equity	9	(20.86)
		<u>1,943.62</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	10	3,915.33
		<u>3,915.33</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Other current financial liabilities	11	208.71
(b) Other current liabilities	12	11.41
		<u>220.12</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u><u>6,079.06</u></u>
Significant accounting policies	2	

The accompanying notes are forming part of these financial statements  
As per our report of even date attached

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 002815N

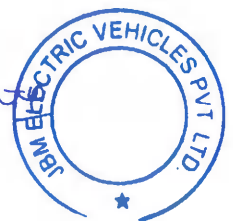
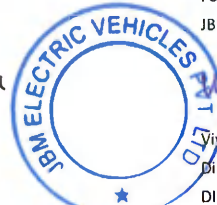
Sudhir Chhattra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 15-May-2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

Shivak Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06887452  
Gurugram

Sharad Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 08670417  
Gurugram



	Note No.	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2021
I. Revenue from operations		-
II. Other income		-
III. Total Income (I+II)		-
IV. Expenses		
Finance costs	13	-
Other expenses	14	20.86
Total Expenses		20.86
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(20.86)
VI. Tax Expense		-
VII. Profit/(Loss) after tax (V-VI)		(20.86)
VIII. Other Comprehensive Income		-
IX. Total Comprehensive Income		(20.86)
X. Earnings per equity share: (Face Value of ₹ 10/-each)	15	
(1) Basic		(0.18)
(2) Diluted		(0.18)

Significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are forming part of these financial statements  
As per our report of even date attached

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 002816N

Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083782




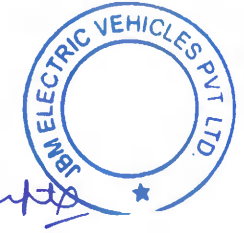
Place : New Delhi  
Date : 15-May-2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

Vivek Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06887452  
Gurugram

Sharad Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 08670417  
Gurugram





**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31st March 2021

( ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31st March, 2021
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :</b>	
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(20.86)
Add/(Less): adjustments	-
<b>Operating Profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(20.86)</b>
<b>Movements in working capital :</b>	
Increase in trade & other receivables	(21.26)
Increase in trade & other payables	13.60
<b>Net Cash Used in Operations</b>	<b>(28.52)</b>
Less : Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-
<b>Net cash used in operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(28.52)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :</b>	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including CWIP and intangible assets under development)	(5,849.39)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(5,849.39)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :</b>	
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	1,964.48
Proceeds from inter corporate loan	4,455.33
Repayment of inter corporate loan	(540.00)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>5,879.81</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period (Refer Note No 6)	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Refer Note No 6)</b>	<b>1.89</b>

**Notes:**

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND -AS) - 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows"
- The amendments to the IND AS 7 cash flow statements requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement . The required disclosure is made below.

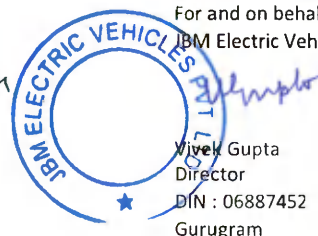
Particulars	As at beginning of the period	Cash Inflows/ (Outflows)	Non Cash Flow Changes	As at end of the period
Borrowings- Non Current	-	3,915.33	-	3915.33

3 Figures in bracket represents cash outflow

The accompanying notes are forming part of these financial statements  
As per our report of even date attached

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 002816N

Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762



For and on behalf of Board of Directors  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

Vivek Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06887452  
Gurugram

Sharad Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 08670417  
Gurugram



Place : New Delhi  
Date : 15-May-2021

**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2021

**A. Equity share capital**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at beginning of the period	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at end of the period
Equity share capital	NIL	1,964.48	1,964.48

**B. Other equity**


(₹ in Lakhs)

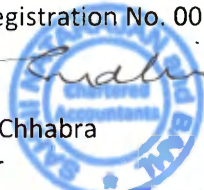
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at beginning the period	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period	(20.86)	(20.86)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Balance as at end of the period	(20.86)	(20.86)

The accompanying notes are forming part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

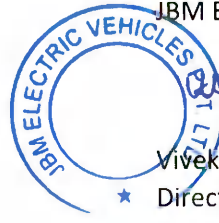
For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 002816N


  
Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762



For and on behalf of Board of Directors  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

  
Vivek Gupta  
★ Director  
DIN : 06887452  
Gurugram



  
Sharad Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 08670417  
Gurugram



Place : New Delhi  
Date : 15-May-2021

## **1. General Information**

JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited (the "Company") is a private limited Company incorporated on 08-Apr-2020, under the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at 601, Hemkunt Chambers, 89, Nehru Place, New Delhi (South Delhi), 110019 India. The Company's primary objective is to carry on the Trade and Business of manufacturer of or Dealers in public transport type motor vehicles, lorries, ambulances, automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), motor-cycle, scooters, three wheelers, E-rickshaw and similar vehicle designed for the transport and allied products and to carry on the business of manufacture, sale, import, export, supply and trading of electric buses and hybrid buses along with their related charging ecosystem.

The financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorize for issue on 15-May-2021.

## **2. Significant Accounting Policies**

### **2.1 Statement of Compliance**

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

### **2.2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods or services.

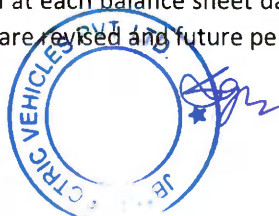
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current according to the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

### **2.3 Use of Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the period presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.



## **2.4 Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Where the funds used to finance a qualifying asset form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the period.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs consist of interest, which is computed as per effective interest method, and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

## **2.5 Employee Benefits**

### **Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled within the operating cycle after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in the period in which the related services are rendered and are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

## **2.6 Taxation**

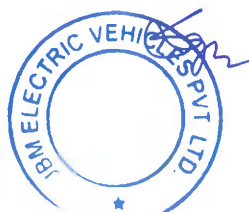
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### **Current tax**

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

### **Deferred tax**

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





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

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

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

#### **Current and deferred tax for the period**

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the income taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### **2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost of acquisition, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of tangible asset includes purchase cost (net of rebates and discounts) including any import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs on making the asset ready for its intended use. Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Interest cost incurred on qualifying asset is capitalized up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

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

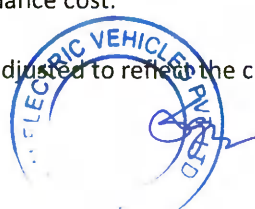
#### **2.8 Provisions and Contingencies**

##### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined based on best management estimate required to settle the obligation at balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.



### **Contingent Liabilities**

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

### **Contingent Assets**

Contingent asset being a possible asset that arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, is not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements.

## **2.9 Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

### **(i) Financial assets**

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

### **(ii) Classification of financial assets**

Classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.



A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:

- Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows.

- Cash flow characteristic test: The contractual term 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:

- Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting cash flows and selling financial assets.

- Cash flow characteristic test: The contractual term of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### **(iii) Cash and cash equivalents**

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cheques and balances with bank and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the Cash Flow Statement. Book overdraft is shown within other financial liabilities in the Balance Sheet and forms part of operating activities in the Cash Flow Statement.

### **(iv) Impairment of financial assets:**

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Expected credit loss are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to :

- the twelve month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date); or
- full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

**(v) Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients
- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.

**Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

**(vi) Classification of debt or equity**

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

**(vii) Equity instruments**

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

**(viii) Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method or at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

**(ix) Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid.

**(x) Borrowings**

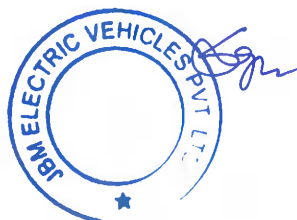
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

**(xi) Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.





**(xii) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**2.10 Fair Value Measurement**

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Balance Sheet on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

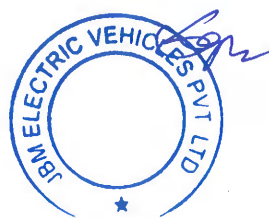
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**2.11 Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the result is anti-dilutive.

**2.12 Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III (Division II) of the Companies Act 2013, unless otherwise stated.



## 3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>		
As at beginning of the period	-	-
Additions	4,673.08	4,673.08
Disposals	-	-
As at end of the period	<u>4,673.08</u>	<u>4,673.08</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>		
As at beginning of the period	-	-
Charged for the period	-	-
As at end of the period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Block</b>		
As at beginning of the period	-	-
As at end of the period	<u>4,673.08</u>	<u>4,673.08</u>



<b>4</b>	<b>CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS</b>	
	Capital work in progress*	136.96
		<b>136.96</b>
	* Including pre-operative expenses of Rs 107.92 Lakhs	
	<b>Pre-operative expense pending allocation :</b>	
	<b>Nature of Expense</b>	
	Balance as at beginning of the period	-
	Additions during the period:	
	Interest expense	139.37
	Legal and professional charges	94.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234.07</b>
	Less : Expense capitalised during the period	126.15
	<b>Balance as at end of the period</b>	<b>107.92</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
	<b>(Unsecured and considered good)</b>	
	Capital advance	1,177.37
		<b>1,177.37</b>
	<b>CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	
	<b>(Carried at amortised cost)</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	
	Cash in hand	0.03
	Balances with banks	
	- In Current account	1.86
		<b>1.89</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
	<b>(Unsecured and considered good)</b>	
	Balance of statutory/government authorities	21.26
		<b>21.26</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL</b>	
<b>A)</b>	<b>Authorised</b>	
	2,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 /- each	2,000.00
		<b>2,000.00</b>
<b>B)</b>	<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up</b>	
	1,96,44,800 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 /- each fully paid up	1,964.48
		<b>1,964.48</b>
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period</b>	
	Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-
	Add: issued during the period	1,96,44,800
	Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	<b>1,96,44,800</b>
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Terms/rights attached to equity shares</b>	
	The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.	





(E) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company is as follows :

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	% Shareholding
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up		
JBM Auto Limited (along with the nominee)	1,96,44,800	100.00%

(F) Equity shares held by the Holding Company in aggregate

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	% Shareholding
JBM Auto Limited (along with the nominee)	1,96,44,800	100.00%

9 OTHER EQUITY

Retained Earnings

Balance as at beginning of the period	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period	(20.86)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the period	-
<b>Balance as at end of the period</b>	<b>(20.86)</b>

NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  
(Carried at amortised cost)

10 NON CURRENT BORROWINGS

Inter corporate loan (Unsecured)

From Related parties*	3,915.33
	3,915.33
Less: Current maturities	-
	<b>3,915.33</b>

\* Refer Note No 17

Maturity Profile

Term of Repayment of loan	Balance as at 31.03.2021	No. of Half-Yearly / Monthly / Quarterly Instalments	Balance Instalments as at 31.03.2021	Rate of Interest
Inter Corporate loan From Related Party	2,000.00	8 Half-Yearly (Two Year Moratorium)	8	9% (Fixed Rate)
Inter Corporate loan From Related Party	1,915.33	8 Half-Yearly (Two Year Moratorium)	8	9% (Fixed Rate)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,915.33</b>			

There have been no breach of covenants mentioned in the loan agreements during the reporting period.

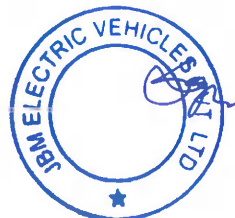
CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  
(Carried at amortised cost)

11 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Capital creditors	77.60
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	128.92
Other payables	2.19
	<b>208.71</b>

12 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory dues payable	11.41
	<b>11.41</b>



**13 FINANCE COSTS**

Interest on borrowings*	139.37
	<u>139.37</u>
Less: Transferred to Project Commissioned/under Commissioning**	139.37
	<u>-</u>

\* In relation to financial liabilities classified at amortised cost 139.37

\*\* Refer Note No 4

**14 OTHER EXPENSES**

Rates & taxes	19.54
Legal & professional charges	95.69
Other administrative expenses	0.33
	<u>115.56</u>
Less: Transferred to Project Commissioned/under Commissioning*	94.70
	<u>20.86</u>

\*Refer Note No 4



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note : 15. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

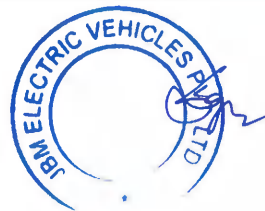
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2021
Profit/(loss) after tax	(20.86)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Outstanding during the period)	1,15,81,381
-Face Value of share (Rs. 10/-)	
<b>Basic Earning per share (in Rs.)</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>
<b>Diluted Earning per share (in Rs.)</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>

**Note : 16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**

**Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)	As at 31st March, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	5,098.69



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Note : 17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The list of related parties as identified by the management is as under:

Holding Company JBM Auto Limited

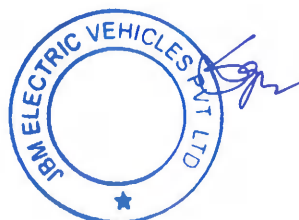
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) Mr. Sharad Gupta  
Director

(₹ in Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	For the period ended March 31, 2021
<b>Equity Share Capital Issued</b>	
JBM Auto Limited (along with the nominee)	1,964.48
	<b>1,964.48</b>
<b>Inter Corporate Loan Taken</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	4,455.33
	<b>4,455.33</b>
<b>Inter Corporate Loan Repaid</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	540.00
	<b>540.00</b>
<b>Interest Expense on Inter Corporate Loan</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	139.37
	<b>139.37</b>
<b>Reimbursement of expenses</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	0.59
	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Receivables (Payables)</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	(0.59)
	<b>(0.59)</b>
<b>Inter Corporate Loan Payable</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	3,915.33
	<b>3,915.33</b>
<b>Interest Accrued on Inter Corporate Loan</b>	
JBM Auto Limited	128.92
	<b>128.92</b>

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the period ended 31 March 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.





**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note : 18. SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Company primarily engaged in the business of Electric/Hybrid buses along with related charging ecosystem. Hence, no separate segment disclosures as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" have been presented. The said treatment is in accordance with guidance principles enunciated in Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" as referred to in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

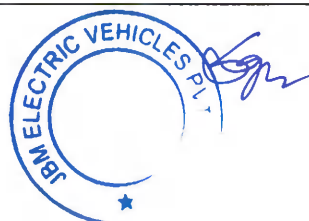
**Note : 19. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION (EXCLUDING GST)**

( ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2021
(A) Statutory Audit Fees	0.50

**Note : 20. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006**

S.No	Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2021
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-
(ii)	the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-
(vi)	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 section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note : 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**(A) Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimisation of working capital requirements and deployment of surplus funds into various investment options.

The management of the Company reviews the capital structure of the Company on regular basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the movement in the working capital.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021
Net debt	3,913.43
Total equity	1,943.62
<b>Net debt to equity ratio (times)</b>	<b>2.01</b>

**(B) Fair value measurements**

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

The following is the basis of categorising the financial instruments measured at fair value into Level 1 to Level 3:

**Level 1:** This level includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2:** This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

**Level 3:** This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The fair value of the financial assets are determined at the amount that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants.



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**

CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

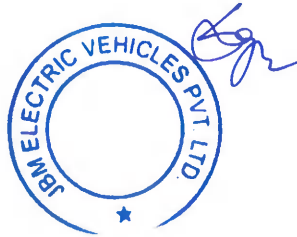
**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**(C) Categories of financial instruments**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
Cash & cash equivalents	1.89	1.89
<b>Total financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
Non current borrowings	3,915.33	3,915.33
Other current financial liabilities	208.71	208.71
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>4,124.03</b>	<b>4,124.03</b>

Carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, borrowings and other financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair value.

There have been no transfer among levels during the year



**JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited**  
CIN: U34100DL2020PTC363195

**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**(D) Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Board of Directors oversee the Risk Management Framework and developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

**D1. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company does not have any Financial Instruments affected by market risk hence no sensitivity analyses shown under this risk.

**a) Foreign currency risk management**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency)

At present Company has no foreign currency exposure.

**b) Interest rate risk management**

The Company took loan from the Holding Company at fixed interest rate during the period. Therefore, Interest rate sensitivity disclosure not applicable. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.



**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**D.2 Credit risk management**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and wherever appropriate, the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and spread amongst various counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Company.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of balance with banks, trade receivables, loans and advances and derivative financial instruments. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risks.

Balances with banks were not past due or impaired as at the year end. In other financial assets that are not past dues and not impaired, there were no indication of default in repayment as at the year end.

**D.3 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group can not meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and to ensure funds are available for use as per the requirements.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	< 1 Year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>As at 31st March 2021</b>				
Non current borrowings (ICD)	-	3,186.49	728.83	3,915.33
Other financial liabilities	208.71	-	-	208.71
	<b>208.71</b>	<b>3,186.49</b>	<b>728.83</b>	<b>4,124.03</b>

**Note : 22. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

There are no reportable events that occurred after the end of the reporting period.





**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**Note : 23. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These include recognition and measurement of financial instruments, estimates of useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, valuation of inventories, measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units, measurement of employee benefits, actuarial assumptions, provisions etc. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The Company continually evaluates these estimates and assumptions based on most recently available information. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

**Estimates and Assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**(i) Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19)**

The Company has considered possible effects that may result from pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, investments, inventories, receivables and other current assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions due to pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

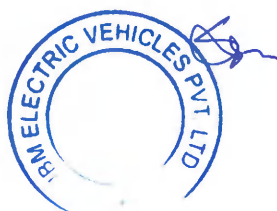
**(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model based on level-2 and level-3 inputs. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as price estimates, volume estimates, rate estimates etc. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**(iii) Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provisions are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the company's past history and other factors at the end of each reporting period.

Assumptions are also made by the management with respect to valuation of inventories, contingencies, and measurement of recoverable amounts of cash generation unit.



**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**(iv) Impairment of Assets**

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. In calculating the value in use, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of growth in EBITDA, long term growth rates; and the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

**(v) Contingent liabilities**

The contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company. The Company evaluates the obligation through Probable, Possible or Remote model ('PPR'). In making the evaluation for PPR, the Company take into consideration the Industry perspective, legal and technical view, availability of documentation/agreements, interpretation of the matter, independent opinion from professionals (specific matters) etc. which can vary based on subsequent events. The Company provides the liability in the books for probable cases, while possible cases are shown as contingent liability. The remotes cases are not disclosed in the financial statement.

**(vi) Taxes**

Provision for tax liabilities require judgments on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**Note : 24. AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND HAVE NOT BEEN ADOPTED BY THE COMPANY**


There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021

**Note : 25. PREVIOUS PERIOD FIGURES**

This being the first period of financial statements, previous period figures does not exist. Hence the same are not given.

As per our report of even date attached

For Sahni Natarajan and Bahl  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 007216N

  
Sudhir Chhabra  
Partner  
Membership No. 083762

For and on behalf of Board of Directors  
JBM Electric Vehicles Private Limited

  
Vivek Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06887452  
Gurugram

  
Sharad Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 08670417  
Gurugram

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 15-May-2021

