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Since 1963
MEHRA GOEL & CO. Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31st, 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31st, 2022, and its profits, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 statement 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 Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 is 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. 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 control 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 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure A"**; a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer MCA vide Notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017, reporting under section 143(3) (i) of the Act is not applicable.

(B) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(a) The Company did not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements;

(b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

(d)

(i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(e) No dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company.

(C) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: The Company is not a Public Company, hence provisions of Section 197 is not applicable to the company.

For Mehra Goel & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000517N

Vaibhav Jain

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
M. No: 515700
Place: New Delhi
Date: 06-September-2022
UDIN: 22515700AWACWU3056

Annexure — "A" to Independent Auditors' Report (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) Property, Plant & Equipment

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, no physical verification of Property, plant and equipment were conducted during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has no immovable properties.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment or Intangible assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) Inventory

(a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures & coverage as followed by management were appropriate. The company has sold all the inventory during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(iii) (a) to (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable.

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FRN: 000517N
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loan, made any investment, given any guarantee, or securities covered under section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, The Company has complied with the provision of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2103 in relation to loan given & investment made.

(v) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts deemed to be deposits from the public covered under section 73 or any other provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the services provided by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii)

(a) According to records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Wealth Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for a period more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no dues in respect of Income Tax, Duty of Excise, Duty of Customs, Cess, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Value Added Tax and Wealth Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix)

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of any loans or borrowings or interest there on during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds have been raised on short-term basis and have not been utilised for long term purposes during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

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(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.

(x)

(a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(xi)

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company (No complaints received) during the year (and up to the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(xiv) The company is not covered under the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus the clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(a) to 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

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FRN: 000517N
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 1,01,264 in the current financial year and Rs. 81,504 in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Mehra Goel & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000517N

Mehra Goel & Co.
FRN: 000517N
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
M. No: 515700
Place: New Delhi
Date:06-September-2022
UDIN: 22515700AWACWU3056

JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited

CIN: U34300DL2016PTC315153

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	0.56	1.21
(b) Intangible assets	3	1,358.47	2,682.74
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	4	0.30	0.25
		1,359.33	**2,684.20**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	-	19.29
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	126.43	92.31
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	14.92	6.02
(c) Current tax assets (nets)	8	137.02	0.70
(d) Other current assets	9	254.07	592.96
		532.44	**711.28**
Total Assets		**1,891.77**	**3,395.48**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	10	1,500.00	1,500.00
(b) other equity	11	(560.28)	(596.11)
		939.72	**903.89**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liability			
(i) Borrowings	12	-	850.00
		-	**850.00**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13	186.42	227.91
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	763.14	1,408.35
(b) Other current liabilities	15	2.49	5.33
		952.05	**1,641.59**
Total Equity and Liability		**1,891.77**	**3,395.48**

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1-30

As per our report of even date attached
For Mehra Goel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000517N

Vaibhav Jain

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
Membership No. : 515700
Place : New Delhi
Date : 06-September-2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Pvt Ltd

Rakesh Razdan
Director
DIN : 08653731
Place : Gurugram

Sandip Sanyal
Director
DIN : 07186909
Place : Gurugram

Mehra Goel & Co. FRN: 000517N New Delhi Chartered Accountants

JBM SOLARIS ELECTRIC VEHICLES PVT. LTD.

JBM Group
Our milestones are touchstones

JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note no.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
I.	Revenue from Operations	16	75.11	71.66
II.	Other Income	17	449.34	0.00
III.	**Total Revenue (I+II)**		**524.45**	**71.66**
IV.	**EXPENSES**			
	Finance costs	18	76.50	67.13
	Depreciation and amortization expense	19	311.44	262.51
	Other expenses	20	100.68	94.21
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**488.62**	**423.85**
V.	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**35.83**	**(352.19)**
VI.	**Exceptional items**		-	-
VII.	**Profit before tax**		**35.83**	**(352.19)**
VIII.	**Tax Expense**		-	-
IX.	**Profit after tax for the year (VII-VIII)**		**35.83**	**(352.19)**
X	**Total Comprehensive Income**		**35.83**	**(352.19)**
XI	**Earnings per equity share:**	21		
	(1) Basic (₹)		**0.24**	**(2.35)**
	(2) Diluted (₹)		**0.24**	**(2.35)**

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1-30

As per our report of even date attached
For Mehra Goel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000517N

Vaibhav Jain

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
Membership No. : 515700
Place : New Delhi
Date : 06-September-2022

Mehra Goel & Co. FRN: 000517N New Delhi Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Pvt Ltd

Rakesh Razdan
Director
DIN : 08653731
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Sandip Sanyal
Director
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JBM SOLARIS ELECTRIC VEHICLES PVT. LTD.

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JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited
CIN U34300DL2016PTC315153

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :**		
	Profit before tax	**35.83**	**(352.19)**
	Adjustment for :		
	Depreciation and Amortisation expense	311.44	262.51
	Finance Cost	76.50	67.34
	Unrealised Exchange loss/(Gain) (Net)	-	7.96
	Loss/(Profit) on sale of assets (Net)	(448.54)	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(24.77)**	**(14.38)**
	Adjustment for :		
	Trade and other receivables	168.45	(113.43)
	Inventories	19.29	(11.10)
	Trade and other liabilities	(44.33)	137.18
	Cash Generated From Operations	**118.63**	**(1.72)**
	Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activites	**118.63**	**(1.72)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets (including CWIP and Intangible aseets under development)	(555.86)	(0.68)
	Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,462.03	-
	Interest received	(0.05)	-
	Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activites	**906.12**	**(0.68)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :**		
	Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
	Repaid of non current borrowings	(850.00)	-
	Finance cost paid	(165.85)	(5.95)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activites	**(1015.85)**	**(5.95)**
	Net Increase in Cash and cash equivalents	**8.90**	**(8.35)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year **(Refer Note No.8)**	6.02	14.37
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year **(Refer Note No.8)**	**14.92**	**6.02**

Notes:

1 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"

2 Figures in bracket represents cash outflow

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents includes Bank Balances and Cash in hand as per Note No.8

4 As per 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.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 01st April 2021	Cash flows	Acquisition/ Foreign exchange movement/ Fair value changes	As at 31st March 2022
Borrowings- Non Current	850.00	(850.00)	-	-
	850.00	**(850.00)**	**-**	**-**

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1-30

As per our report of even date attached
For Mehra Goel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000517N

Mehra Goel & Co. FRN: 000517N New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
Membership No. : 515700

Place : New Delhi
Date : 06-September-2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Pvt Ltd

Rakesh Razdan
Director
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JBM SOLARIS ELECTRIC VEHICLES PVT. LTD.

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JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited
CIN: U34300DL2016PTC315153

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

A Equity Share capital

(1) Current reporting period (₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	**Balance as at 01st April 2021**	**Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors**	**Restated balance at 01st April 2021**	**Changes in Equity share capital during the year**	**Balance at the end of March 2022**
Equity Share capital	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00

(2) Previous reporting period (₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	**Balance as at 01st April 2020**	**Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors**	**Restated balance at 01st April 2020**	**Changes in Equity share capital during the year**	**Balance at the end of March 2021**
Equity Share capital	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00

B Other Equity (₹ in Lakhs)

	Retained earnings	**Total**
Balance as at 01.04.2020	**(243.93)**	**(243.93)**
Profit for the year	(352.19)	(352.19)
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**(596.11)**	**(596.11)**
Profit for the year	35.83	35.83
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**(560.28)**	**(560.28)**

The 'Notes to Financial Statements form integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Mehra Goel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 000517N

Vaibhav Jain

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
Membership No. : 515700

Mehra Goel & Co. FRN: 000517N New Delhi Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Pvt Ltd

Rakesh Razdan
Director
DIN : 08653731
Place : Gurugram

Sandip Sanyal
Director
DIN : 07186909
Place : Gurugram

Place : New Delhi
Date : 06-September-2022

JBM SOLARIS ELECTRIC VEHICLES PVT. LTD.

Note:1 Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts

A Corporate Information

JBM Solaris Electric Vehicle Private Limited (the "Company") is a private limited Company incorporated on 19.09.2016 under the Indian Companies Act 2013 having its registered office at Plot no 118, HSIIDC Industrial Estate, sector 59, Ballabhgarh, Faridabad, Haryana - 121004. The Company is joint venture between JBM Auto Limited and Solaris Bus & Coach sp. z.o.o. The Company's primary objective is to design, develop, manufacture & sell, import, export, supply and trading of Electric Buses along with their related changing ecosystem to cater to all types of customers.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorize for issue on 06-September-2022

B Significant accounting policies

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

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.

(ii) 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.
The principal accounting policies are set out below:-
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 & non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, 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 years 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 year in which the estimates are revised and future years affected.

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. 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.

A. Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

B. 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.

Estimates related to useful life of Property Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets

Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives estimated by the management. These rates are in line with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of its assets. The management based upon the nature of asset, the operating condition of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, past history of replacement and anticipated technological changes, believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets.

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.

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Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for trade receiables 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.

Operating Lease Commitments - Company as Lessee

The company has entered into leasing arrangement wherein the company is required to pay monthly lease rental. The company has determined, based on an evaluation of terms and conditions of the arrangement e.g. lease term, lease rental expenses , fair value of the leased assets, transfer/retention of significant risk and rewards of the ownership of leased assets determined the lease as operating lease.

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.

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.

(iv) Revenue Recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", with effect from April 01, 2018 using the cumulative effect method whereby the effect of applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 01, 2018). Accordingly, the comparative information in the Statement of Profit and Loss is not restated. There is no impact on adoption of Ind AS 115.
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:
1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Dividend and Interest Income

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

For all financial instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income in respect of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is included in other income.

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(v) Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as Lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:
(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Lease Accounting model", with effect from April 01, 2019 using the cumulative effect method whereby the effect of applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 01, 2019). Accordingly, the comparative information in the Statement of Profit and Loss is not restated.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases.
Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

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

(vi) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(vii) Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedge instrument in a hedging relationship. Further change in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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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 Year
Current and deferred tax are recognised in 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.

(ix) 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.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 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. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(x) 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.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities for leave encashment and compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within the operating cycle after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows which is expected to be paid using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

Post-employment obligations
Defined benefit plans
The Company has defined benefit plans namely gratuity fund for employees. The gratuity fund is recognised by the income tax authorities and are administered through Trust set up by the LIC. Any shortfall in the size of the fund maintained by the Trust is additionally provided for in profit or loss.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

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Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plans for post retirements benefits, namely, Employee Provident Fund Scheme administered through Provident Fund Commissioner and Superannuation Fund administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's contribution are charged to revenue every year. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's contribution to State Plans namely Employees' State Insurance Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss every year.

Termination Benefits

A liability for the termination benefit is recognised when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit.

(xi) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, less any provisions for obsolescence. Cost is determined on the following basis:-

Raw Material is recorded at cost on a weighted average cost formula
Stores & Spares are recorded at cost on a weighted average cost formula

Finished goods & Work-in-progress are valued at raw material cost plus cost of conversion and attributable proportion of manufacturing overhead incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and condition.

By Products and Scrap are valued at net realizable value.
Machinery spares (other than those qualify to be capitalized as PPE and depreciation accordingly) are charged to profit and loss on consumption.
Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(xii) 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.

(xiii) 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. Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

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.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method on a pro-rata basis from the month in which each asset is ready to use to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following assets:

Nature of Assets	Life
Computer & Computer software	3 years

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Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost of acquisition and are stated net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an intangible 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.

Amortisation methods and useful lives

The Cost of Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life. Technical know-how/license fee/product development relating to process design/plants/facilities are capitalized at the time of capitalization of the said plants/facilities and amortised as follows:-

Residual Value is considered as Nil in the below cases:

Nature of Assets	Life
Technical knowhow	5 years
License fees, Design, Technical know-how & Prototype related to bus	10 years

The amortisation period and method are reviewed atleast at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible Assets under development:

Designing , manufacturing and selling vehicle is a capital intensive and requires substantial investments in intangible assets such as research and development , product design and engineering technology. Product development costs incurring on new vehicle platform, engines, transmission and new product are recognized as intangible assets under development, when feasibility has been established same will be capitalised under intangible assets. The Company has committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that assets will generate probable future economic benefits.

(xiv) 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 would be anti-dilutive.

(xv) 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.

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.

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:

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

(b) 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 fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

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

(a) financial assets measured at amortised cost
(b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
(c) Expected credit losses 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.

Derecognition of Financial Assets
A financial asset is derecognised only when

(a) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
(b) 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 or
(c) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired

Trade Receivables
Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cheques, balances with bank and short-term deposit with bank with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

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.

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.

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.

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

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized 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 Loss.

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

(xvi) Segment Information
The Company is primarily engaged in the business of "manufacturing and selling of Electric Vehicle" for indian market which is governed by the same set of risk and returns. Hence there is only one business and geographical segment as per the Ind AS - 108 (Operating Segment).

(xvii) Dividends
Final dividends on shares are recorded on the date of approval by the shareholders of the Company.

(xviii) 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.

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JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd.

JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited
CIN: U34300DL2016PTC315153
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note No. 2 : Property , Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office Equipment (Including Computer System)	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 01, 2020	1.65	1.65
Additions	0.98	0.98
As at March 31, 2021	2.63	2.63
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	2.63	2.63
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 01, 2020	0.66	0.66
Charged For the Period	0.76	0.76
As at March 31, 2021	1.42	1.42
Charged For the Period	0.66	0.66
As at March 31, 2022	2.08	2.08
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2021	1.21	1.21
As at March 31, 2022	**0.56**	**0.56**

Note No. 3 : Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Prototype	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 01, 2020	2,453.34	2,453.34
Additions	658.47	658.47
As at March 31, 2021	3,111.81	3,111.81
Additions	-	-
Disposals	1,465.05	1,465.05
As at March 31, 2022	1,646.76	1,646.76
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2020	167.32	167.32
Charged For the Period	261.75	261.75
As at March 31, 2021	429.07	429.07
Charged For the Period	310.78	310.78
On Disposals	(451.56)	(451.56)
As at March 31, 2022	288.29	288.29
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2021	2,682.74	2,682.74
As at March 31, 2022	**1,358.47**	**1,358.47**

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
4	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Security Deposit	0.30	0.25
		0.30	**0.25**
5	**INVENTORIES**		
	Raw material	-	19.24
	Raw Material in transit	-	0.05
		-	**19.29**
6	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Debts overdue for more than six months from due date		
	- Considered good	126.43	92.31
	- Considered doubtful	-	-
		126.43	**92.31**
	Other debts, considered good	-	-
		126.43	**92.31**

Trade receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment							
	Unbilled transactions*	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed								
Considered good	6.47	7.19	33.63	66.59	12.54	-	-	126.43
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed								-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.47**	**7.19**	**33.63**	**66.59**	**12.54**	-	-	**126.43**

*Trade receivable included Rs. 6.47 Lakhs unbilled transactions.

Trade receivables ageing as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment							
	Unbilled transactions*	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed								
Considered good	46.61	9.38	15.90	5.75	14.68	-	-	92.31
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed								-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**46.61**	**9.38**	**15.90**	**5.75**	**14.68**	-	-	**92.31**

*Trade receivable included Rs. 46.61 Lakhs unbilled transactions.

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
7	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Cash in hand	0.13	0.22
	Balances with Banks		
	- In Current account	14.79	5.80
		14.92	**6.02**

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
8 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NETS)		
TDS/TCS recoverable	137.02	0.70
	137.02	**0.70**
9 OTHER CURRENT ASSET		
Balance with Government Authorities	79.30	416.43
Other assets	174.77	176.53
	254.07	**592.96**
10 SHARE CAPITAL		
A. Authorised		
1,50,00,000 (P.Y 1,50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 /- each	1,500.00	1,500.00
	1,500.00	**1,500.00**
B. Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
1,50,00,000 (P.Y. 1,50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 /- each	1,500.00	1,500.00
	1,500.00	**1,500.00**

(i) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Add: issued/cancelled during the year	-	-
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,50,00,000**	**1,50,00,000**

(ii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend. 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.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company.

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
JBM Auto Limited	1,19,84,657	79.90	1,19,84,657	79.90
Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o.o	30,15,343	20.10	30,15,343	20.10

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

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
JBM Auto Limited	1,19,84,657	79.90	1,19,84,657	79.90

(v) Equity shares held by promoters

Shares held by promoters		As at 31st March , 2022		As at 31st March , 2021		% Change during the year
S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
1	JBM Auto Limited	1,19,84,657	79.90	1,19,84,657	79.90	-
2	Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o.o	30,15,343	20.10	30,15,343	20.10	-
Total		**1,50,00,000**		**1,50,00,000**		

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11 Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2020	**(243.93)**	**(243.93)**
Profit for the year	(352.19)	(352.19)
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**(596.11)**	**(596.11)**
Profit for the year	35.83	35.83
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**(560.28)**	**(560.28)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
12 NON CURRENT BORROWINGS		
UNSECURED		
Inter corporate loan		
From Related parties	-	850.00
	-	**850.00**

Maturity Profile :

Term of Loan Repayment	Balance As At 01.04.2021, Rs. In Lacs.	Yearly /Quarterly /Monthly	Balance Installment as on 31.03.2022	Rate of Interest
Inter Corporate Loan	850.00	Bullet	-	MCLR Linked rate

13 TRADE PAYABLES

Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises *	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	186.42	227.91
	186.42	**227.91**

Trade payable ageing as at 31st March, 2022 (Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					
	Unbilled Transactions	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	15.73	76.26	94.43	-	-	186.42
						-
Disputed						-
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
						-
Total	**15.73**	**76.26**	**94.43**	**-**	**-**	**186.42**

Trade payable ageing as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					
	Unbilled Transactions	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	18.08	90.43	119.40	-	-	227.91
						-
Disputed						-
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
						-
Total	**18.08**	**90.43**	**119.40**	**-**	**-**	**227.91**

***Disclosure relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:**
The company has not received information/confirmation from vendors regaring their status Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development Act, 2006. Hence disclosure relating amount unpaid at the year end together with interest paid/payble is not provided.

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(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
14	**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**		
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	89.35
	Payable for Capital Goods	763.14	1,319.00
		763.14	**1,408.35**
15	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Statutory Dues Payable	2.42	5.26
	Advance from customers	0.07	0.07
		2.49	**5.33**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
16	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**		
	Sale of Products	-	1.25
	Sale of Services	75.11	70.41
		75.11	**71.66**
17	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Interest	0.05	0.00
	Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets (Net)	448.54	-
	Exchange Fluctuation	0.75	-
		449.34	**0.00**
18	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Interest- others	76.50	76.50
		76.50	**67.13**
19	**DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES**		
	Depreciation and Amortisation on Property, Plant and Equipment	0.66	0.76
	Amortisation on Intagible Assets	310.78	261.75
		311.44	**262.51**
20	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	AMC Charges	68.52	63.94
	Rates & taxes	14.86	2.66
	Liquidity Damage Expense	13.12	-
	Legal & professional	1.15	-
	Insurance	0.50	1.44
	Technical Service expenses	0.40	12.85
	Repair & Maintenance	0.04	1.98
	Exchange Fluctuation(Net)	-	7.96
	Audit fee	0.50	0.50
	Other Administrative Expenses	1.59	2.88
		100.68	**94.21**

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Notes forming part of financial statements
(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 21 : EARNINGS PER SHARE
Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

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 year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:	**Year Ended March 31, 2022**	**Year Ended March 31, 2021**
Profit/ (loss) after tax for calculation of basic EPS (₹ In Lakhs)	35.83	(352.19)
Add: Adjustment for potential shares	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax for calculation of diluted EPS (₹ In Lakhs)	35.83	(352.19)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Total weighted average number of shares in calculating diluted EPS	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Basic Earning per share (in ₹)	0.24	(2.35)
Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)	0.24	(2.35)

Note No. 22: SEGMENT INFORMATION
The Company is primarily engaged in the business of "selling of electric vehicles" for Indian market. Operating segments are defined as component of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The company's CODM is the Executive Director and Chief Executive officer.The company has identified only one business and geographical segment. Accordingly, segment information as per Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" is not required.

Revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 percent or more of the Company's revenue is as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2022**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2021**
Customer 1	74.57	69.92

Note No. 23 : AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2022**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2021**
Statutory Audit Fees	0.50	0.50

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Note No. 24 : RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Joint venture companies
- JBM Auto Limited
- Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o

Key Manangment Personnel
- Nikhil Sukhija (Company Secretary Till 08.11.2021)
- Mukesh Kumar (Company Secretary from 09.11.2021)

Following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business for the Year ended 31st March 2022 :

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Joint Venture	**Joint Venture**
Nature of transaction	**Peroid Ended March 31, 2022**	**Peroid Ended March 31, 2021**
Purchase of Services		
JBM Auto Limited	68.52	46.73
Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o.o	-	12.85
Purchase of Goods		
JBM Auto Limited	4.00	54.88
Purchase of Capital Goods		
JBM Auto Limited	-	311.50
Sale of Goods and Services		
JBM Auto Limited	46.67	-
Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o.o	-	-
Sale of Intangible Assets		
JBM Auto Limited	1,351.43	-
Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o.o	110.60	-
Reimbursement of Expenses		
JBM Auto Limited	12.90	20.49
Payment to KMPs		
Payment to Ankit (Company Secretary)	-	0.80
Interest Expenses*		
JBM Auto Limited	76.50	76.50
Inter Corporate Loan Repaid		
JBM Auto Limited	850.00	-
Payable		
Solaris Bus & Coach sp.z.o.o	-	97.95
JBM Auto Limited	931.63	1,447.05

* Interest of Rs. 0.00 lacs (PY 9.37 Lacs) has been capitalised.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: INR Nil). 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.

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Note No. 25 : LEASES

Operating Lease : Company as Lessee

Short-Term Lease

The Company leases mainly office facilities under cancellable operating lease agreements. Minimum lease payments under operating lease are recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Rent expense for operating leases for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 was Rs Nil and Rs Nil respectively. There are no restrictions imposed by the lease agreements and there is no sub leases. There are no contingent rents. The operating lease agreements period is for 11 month that have renewable option on a periodic basis on mutually concern by lessee and lessor.

Note No. 26 : FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(A) Fair values

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 nputs). 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.

(B) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. '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 March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Net debt	(14.92)	843.98
Total equity	939.72	903.89
Net debt to equity ratio (Times)	-	**0.93**

(C) Categories of financial instruments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**		**As at March 31, 2021**	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**
Financial Assets (Measured at amortised cost)				
Loans	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25
Cash & cash equivalent	14.92	14.92	6.02	6.02
Other Bank Balance	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	126.43	126.43	92.31	92.31
Total financial assets	**141.65**	**141.65**	**98.58**	**98.58**
Financial liabilities (Measured at amortised cost)				
Non current borrowings	-	-	850.00	850.00
Trade payable	186.42	186.42	227.91	227.91
Other current financial liabilities	763.14	763.14	1,408.35	1,408.35
Total financial liabilities	**949.56**	**949.56**	**2,486.25**	**2,486.25**

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(D) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing 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:

(a) Market risk
(b) Credit risk; and
(c) Liquidity risk

(a) 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. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

(i) 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) and foreign currency loans and borrowings (Foreign currency buyer's credit).

(In Lakhs)

Liabilities/Assets	Foreign Currency		INR Equivalent	
	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Liabilities				
Euro	-	1.01	-	86.79

(ii) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EURO, SEK,CNY and JPY exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and embedded derivatives. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(iii) Impact on Profit / (loss) for the year for a 5% change:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Depreciation		Appreciation	
Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Payables	-	(4.34)	-	4.34

(iv) Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company borrow funds at fixed interest rates. The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note. So the sensitivity analysis in respect of such borrowing is not applicable.

(b) Credit risk

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.

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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.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 21. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refer to the risk that the Company can not meet its financials 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.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31-03-2022				
Non current borrowings (ICD)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	186.42	-	-	186.42
Other financial liabilities	763.14	-	-	763.14
	949.56	-	-	**949.56**
Year ended 31-03-2021				
Non current borrowings (ICD)	-	850.00	-	850.00
Trade payables	227.91	-	-	227.91
Other financial liabilities	1,408.35	-	-	1,408.35
	1,636.25	**850.00**	-	**2,486.25**

Note No. 27 : EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

Note No. 28 : CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Guarantee issued by the Bank on behalf of the Company is Nil (P.Y. 234.70 Lakhs).

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(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note : 29 Additional Regulatory Information

A **Ratio**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance	Remark is required if variance is more than 25%
(a) Current Ratios(in times)	Total current Assets	Total current liabilities	0.56	0.43	-29.07%	capital creditor paid during the year with adjustment of receivable amount and debtor recovery is less as schedule
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio(in times)	Total Debt (borrowings)	Total Equity	-	0.94	100.00%	Repaid during the year with adjustment of receivable amount
(c') Debt-service coverage Ratio(in times)	EBIDTA	Finance Cost & Principal outstanding	(0.33)	1.00	133.43%	Repaid during the year with adjustment of receivable amount
(d) Return on Equity Ratio(%)	Profit for the year less Preference Dividend(if any)	Average Total Equity	3.81	(38.94)	109.79%	Due to loss in FY 20-21
('e) Inventory Turnover ratio	Average Inventory	Revenue from operations	0.26	0.19	-33.98%	Due to sold out all Raw material during the year
(f) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio(in days)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	0.69	1.18	41.68%	payment not received on time from debtors , as term
(g) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio(in days)	Expenses*	Average Trade Payables	0.49	0.60	19.21%	
(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio(in times)	Total Revenues	Average working capital(i.e Total current Assets minus Total current liabilities)	(1.25)	(0.08)	-1522.51%	capital creditor paid during the year with adjustment of receviable amount
(i) Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit for the Year (after tax)	Total Revenue	6.83	(491.14)	101.39%	Due to loss in FY 20-21
(j) Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax and Finance costs	Average Capital Employed**	0.08	(0.15)	156.51%	Due to loss in FY 20-21, Repaid during the year with adjustment of receivable amount
(k) Return on Investment(%)	Net Profit/loss on investment	Average Investment	-	-	-	

*Expenses = Total Expenses - Finance Cost- Depreciation & Amortisation- Employee Benefit Expenses - Other expenses with respect to Provisions for doubtful debts.
in absence of Investment, ratio (k) is Nil.
** Capital Employed=Shareholder Fund + Borrowings

B **Other Regulatory Informations**

Sr No	Particulars
1	The Company has not granted Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
2	The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
3	The Company is not declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
4	The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.
5	The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with The Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

JBM SOLARIS ELECTRIC VEHICLES PVT. LTD.

Goel Mintri & Co. Chartered Accountants New Delhi

JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements

(Amount in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr No	Particulars
6	The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
7	The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
8	The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
9	The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

Note No. 30 : OTHERS

(i) Sale and Purchase Transaction

The Company held Inventory in the form of raw material which is purchased from JBM Auto Limited and sold/returned as it is to JBM Auto Limited. All the opening raw material and purchases during the year has been returned back to JBM Auto Limited. Sale & purchase of Rs. 46.67 Lakhs has been knocked off. The company has charged and paid the GST amount on such transaction correctly.

(ii) Termination of Joint Venture Agreement

During the F.Y. 2021-22 Solaris Bus & Coach sp. z o.o (formally Solaris Bus & Coach S.A) and JBM Auto Limited has entered in to Joint Venture (JV) termination agreement to terminate the JV agreement dated July 14, 2016 between Solaris Bus & Coach sp. z o.o and JBM Auto Limited. JBM Auto Limted agreed to purchase all the shares held by Solaris Bus & Coach sp. z o.o in JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited and JBM Auto Limted will continue the business of JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Private Limited on going concern basis.

(iii) 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.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mehra Goel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000517N

Mehra Goel & Co. FRN: 000517N New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Vaibhav Jain
Partner
Membership No. : 515700
Place : New Delhi
Date : 06-September-2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
JBM Solaris Electric Vehicles Pvt Ltd

Rakesh Razdan
Director
DIN : 08653731
Place : Gurugram

Sandip Sanyal
Director
DIN : 07186909
Place : Gurugram

JBM SOLARIS ELECTRIC VEHICLES PVT. LTD.