

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Minda Storage Batteries India Private Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Minda Storage Batteries India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and loss, other comprehensive loss, 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us 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 Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, 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 Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

## Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, were audited by another auditor whose report dated May 16, 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



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- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
- (g) 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:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position - Refer Note 32(a) to the financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses - Refer Note 43(ix) to the financial statements.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company - Refer Note 43(x) to the financial statements.
  - iv.
    - a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43(v) to the financial statements, 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 or entity, 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 by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43(vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
  - v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
  - vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.



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3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W



Vinod Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 503690

UDIN: 23503690BGYIGU2274

Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023



**ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MINDA STORAGE BATTERIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

**For M S K A & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

  
Vinod Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 503690

UDIN: 23503690BGYIGU2274

Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023





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### ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MINDA STORAGE BATTERIES PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report

- i.
- (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by the management in the current year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them in a phase manner over a period of two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties in the Company except a leased immovable property shown under Right of use of Assets where the Company is a lessee but the lease agreement is not executed in favour of the Company. The details as provided below:

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Plot no. 5, sector 10, IIE Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand	155	Minda Industries Limited (now known as Uno Minda Limited)	The Holding Company	Since 1 April 2017	Awaiting Approval from State Industrial Development of Uttarakhand Limited

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company during the year has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and its intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii.
- (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate. having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories.



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- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from a Bank on the basis of security of current assets. Quarterly statements are filed with such bank which are in agreement with the books of account and no material discrepancies have been observed.
- iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither directly or indirectly, granted any loan, or provided guarantee or security to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act nor made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act and we are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company during the year with the appropriate authorities.
- There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues relating to Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings and repayment to lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix) (a) to (c) and sub Clause (e) and (f)) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no funds raised during the year on short term basis. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x.
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given 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, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi.
- (a) During the course of our audit, our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company nor on the Company, during the course of audit of the Financial Statements for the year; accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xi)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to Company.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. 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 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- xiv.
- (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the 1<sup>st</sup> half year ended September 30, 2022. We were unable to obtain internal audit report of the Company for the 2<sup>nd</sup> half year ended March 31, 2023, hence not considered by us.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted during the year, any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Hence, the reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



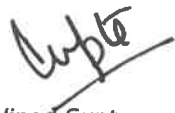


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- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has one CIC as a part of its group as detailed in note 43(viii) of the financial statements. As the Group does not have more than one CIC as a part of its group, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company aggregating both continuing and discontinued operations has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of financial ratios, ageing and expected date of realisation of financial assets and payment of 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 Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under paragraph (xx)(a) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

  
Vinod Gupta

Partner  
Membership No. 503690

UDIN: 23503690BGYIGU2274

Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023



## ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MINDA STORAGE BATTERIES PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

### Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Denso Ten Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



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

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

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

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W



Vinod Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 503690



UDIN: 23503690BGYIGU2274

Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4a	7.12	8,778.70
Right-of-use-asset	4b	-	149.00
Capital work-in-progress	4c	-	14.30
Other intangible assets	4d	0.09	1.90
<b>Financial assets</b>			
(i) Other financial assets	5	-	44.58
Other non current assets	6	-	26.89
Deferred tax assets (net)	6a	-	-
Non current tax assets (net)	7	-	24.18
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>7.21</b>	<b>9,039.55</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	8	7.08	1,724.98
<b>Financial assets</b>			
(i) Trade receivables	9	152.81	1,316.40
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	30.00	627.90
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10A	-	101.00
(iv) Loans	11	0.56	6.18
(v) Other financial assets	12	215.79	11.60
Other current assets	13	-	235.34
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>406.24</b>	<b>4,023.40</b>
Assets classified as held for distribution	31	12,477.08	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>12,890.53</b>	<b>13,062.95</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	14	698.68	18,860.00
Other equity	15	(294.40)	(7,681.96)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>404.28</b>	<b>11,178.04</b>
Equity held for distribution	15A	10,391.58	-
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	16	8.92	172.90
Government grants	17	-	653.00
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>8.92</b>	<b>825.90</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	18	-	332.45
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	18	-	410.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	-	34.40
Other current liabilities	20	-	121.78
Provisions	21	0.25	94.80
Government grants	17	-	65.30
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>0.25</b>	<b>1,059.01</b>
Liabilities associated with the business held for distribution	31	2,085.50	-
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>12,890.53</b>	<b>13,062.95</b>
<b>Significant accounting policies</b>	3		

The accounting notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached


**For M S K A & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 105047W




**Vinod Gupta**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 503690  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023




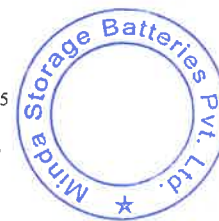
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

  
**Rajeev Gandotra**  
Director  
DIN No. 08147597  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Rajesh Tiwari**  
Company secretary  
Membership No. : 30566  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Sanjay Jain**  
Director  
DIN No. 03364405  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Sanjeev Kumar Shah**  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Rudrapur  
Date: May 6, 2023



	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	22	280.86	1,265.22
Other income	23	11.92	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>292.78</b>	<b>1,265.22</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	24	87.51	1,198.10
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	143.44	(104.00)
Employee benefits expenses	26	39.67	38.30
Finance costs	27	-	0.21
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	1.07	2.00
Other expenses	29	30.78	134.15
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>302.47</b>	<b>1,268.76</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>(9.69)</b>	<b>(3.54)</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) after tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>(9.69)</b>	<b>(3.54)</b>
<b>Discontinued Operations (refer note 31)</b>			
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations		(379.69)	(92.42)
Tax Income/(expense) from discontinued operations		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>(379.69)</b>	<b>(92.42)</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>	<b>A+B</b>	<b>(389.38)</b>	<b>(95.96)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income of continuing operations</b>			
Remeasurements (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans	34	0.12	0.78
<b>Other comprehensive income of discontinued operations</b>			
Remeasurements (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans	31	7.08	7.72
Income tax effect		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year , net of tax</b>		<b>7.20</b>	<b>8.50</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(382.18)</b>	<b>(87.46)</b>
<b>Earning per Share for continuing operations (face value of Rs. 10 each)</b>			
Basic and Diluted	30	(0.14)	(0.05)
<b>Earning per Share for discontinued operations (face value of Rs. 10 each)</b>			
Basic and Diluted	30	(0.21)	(0.05)
<b>Earning per Share for continuing and discontinued operations (face value of Rs. 10 each)</b>			
Basic and Diluted	30	(0.21)	(0.05)
<b>Significant accounting policies</b>	3		

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

As per our report of even date attached

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 105047W

Vinod Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No.: 503690

Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023



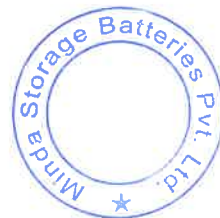
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited

Rajeev Gandotra  
Director  
DIN No. 08147597  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

Rajesh Tiwari  
Company secretary  
Membership No. : 30566  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

Sanjay Jain  
Director  
DIN No. 03314405  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

Sanjeev Kumar Shah  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Rudrapur  
Date: May 6, 2023





**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**  
**Statement of change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023**  
 (All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)  
 CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383

(a) **Equity share capital**

Particulars	Numbers	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed & fully paid up		
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2021</b>	18,86,00,000	18,860.00
Change during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>18,86,00,000</b>	<b>18,860.00</b>
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 14)	(18,16,13,212)	(18,161.32)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>69,86,788</b>	<b>698.68</b>

(b) **Other equity**

Particulars	Amount
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2021</b>	<b>(7,594.50)</b>
Profit/(Loss) for the year, continuing operations	(3.54)
Profit/(Loss) for the year, discontinued operations	(92.42)
Other comprehensive income, continuing operations	0.78
Other comprehensive income, discontinued operations	7.72
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>(7,681.96)</b>
Profit/(Loss) for the year, continuing operations	(9.69)
Profit/(Loss) for the year, discontinued operations	(379.69)
Other comprehensive income, continuing operations	0.12
Other comprehensive income, discontinued operations	7.08
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 15A)	(7,769.74)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>(294.40)</b>

**Significant accounting policies**

3

The accounting notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

**For M S K A & Associates**  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No: 105047W

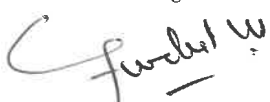


**Vinod Gupta**  
 Partner  
 Membership No.: 503690


Place: Gurugram  
 Date: May 6, 2023




For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

  
**Rajeev Gandotra**  
 Director  
 DIN No. 08147597  
 Place: Gurugram  
 Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Rajesh Tiwari**  
 Company secretary  
 Membership No. : 30566  
 Place: Gurugram  
 Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Sanjay Jain**  
 Director  
 DIN No. 03364405  
 Place: Gurugram  
 Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Sanjeev Kumar Shah**  
 Chief Financial Officer  
 Place: Rudrapur  
 Date: May 6, 2023



	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities :</b>		
Profit / (loss) before tax, continuing business	(9.69)	(3.54)
Profit / (loss) before tax, discontinued business	(379.69)	(92.42)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	807.07	823.10
Finance costs	11.72	4.80
Interest income on fixed deposits	(2.85)	(8.90)
Interest income on income tax refund	(0.58)	-
Government grants income	(65.30)	(65.30)
Exchange (gain)/ loss on foreign currency fluctuations (net)	(11.92)	2.70
Property, plant and equipment scrapped/ written off	-	0.45
Liabilities written back	-	(22.80)
<b>Operating cash flow before working capital changes</b>	<b>348.76</b>	<b>638.09</b>
<b>Adjustments for changes in assets and liabilities:</b>		
Decrease / (increase) in loans	(5.65)	4.80
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	9.86	(210.20)
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(485.66)	441.36
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	(15.45)	(1.70)
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	(197.00)	(11.40)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables	(229.49)	(351.65)
(Decrease)/ increase in other current liabilities	53.44	14.80
(Decrease)/ increase in other financial liabilities	23.57	(9.00)
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	229.08	(54.40)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(268.53)	460.70
Net Income tax (paid) / refund	4.93	(14.00)
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(263.59)</b>	<b>446.70</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(156.73)	(59.00)
Maturity of fixed deposit	74.55	75.30
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.02	4.80
Interest received on fixed deposits	3.94	87.60
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(78.22)</b>	<b>108.70</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Finance costs	(11.72)	(4.80)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(11.72)</b>	<b>(4.80)</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(353.54)</b>	<b>550.60</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at opening	627.90	77.30
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at closing</b>	<b>274.36</b>	<b>627.90</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 10)</b>		
Cash and cash equivalent - discontinued operations (Refer note 31)	244.36	-
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	30.00	627.80
Cash on hand	-	0.10
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>274.36</b>	<b>627.90</b>

Significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

The Statement Cash Flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, as specified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached

for **M S K A & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 105047W

  
**Vinod Gupta**  
Partner

Membership No.: 503690


Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**



**Rajeev Gandotra**  
Director  
DIN No. 08147597  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Rajesh Tiwari**  
Company secretary  
Membership No. : 30566  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023



**Sanjay Jain**  
Director  
DIN No. 03364405  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
**Sanjeev Kumar Shah**  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Rudrapur  
Date: May 6, 2023



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**  
**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**  
**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

**1. Corporate information**

Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, is a 100% subsidiary of Uno Minda Limited (formerly as Minda Industries Limited) with effect from 23 September 2016. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing lead acid storage batteries for automotive and industrial application.

**2. Basis of preparation**

**A. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 6, 2023.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

**B. Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs and two decimal thereof, unless otherwise indicated.

**C. Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
(a) Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Present value of defined benefit obligations
(b) Other financial assets and liabilities	Amortized cost

**D. Use of estimates and judgements**

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

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.



### Judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of income tax (current and deferred) – Note 6a

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

- Estimated useful life of other intangible assets – Note 4d

The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

- Estimated useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment – Note 4a

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets except certain plant and equipment on which depreciation is provided on written down value basis. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The life is based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

- Impairment assessment of property plant and equipment- Note 4

The Company periodically reviews the impairment indicators and assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. In assessing recoverable amount, the Company has used independent valuer to determine fair value of the assets and then compared it with the carrying value of the fixed assets. The estimation of fair value involves significant judgements and estimates.

- Recognition and measurement of provisions– Note 34

Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial periods. Management estimate the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 32

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Expected credit losses on financial assets: Note 9

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**E. Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

**Operating cycle**

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liability as current and non-current.

**An asset is classified as current when it is:**

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

**A liability is classified as current when:**

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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





### **3. Significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these financial statements.

#### **A. Foreign currency transactions**

##### **i. Initial recognition and settlement**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

##### **ii. Measurement at the reporting date**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences on restatement/settlement of all monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **B. Measurement of fair values**

A number of the accounting policies and disclosure required measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control frame work with respect to the measurement of fair values. This include a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including level 3 fair values, and reports directly to chief financial officer.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuation meet the requirement of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

**C. Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity.

**i. Recognition and initial measurement**

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

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

**ii. Classification and subsequent measurement**

**Financial assets**

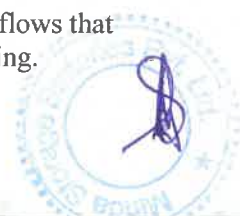
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- a) Amortised cost; - These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or loss or derecognition is are recognized in profit or loss.
- b) FVTPL - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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

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

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



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

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

**Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

**Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

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

**iii. Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

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

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

**Financial liabilities**

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

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



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

**iv. Offsetting**

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

**v. Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

**D. Property, plant and equipment**

**i. Recognition and measurement**

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

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Cost of construction that relate directly to specific property, plant and equipment and that are attributable to construction activity in general are included in capital work-in-progress.

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

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

**ii. Subsequent expenditure**

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



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)****CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383****iii. Depreciation**

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment is provided as per straight-line method basis, as per useful life of the assets estimated by the management, which is equal to the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in the case of certain plant and equipment, depreciation on which is provided as per the written down value method basis and the life is based on technical evaluation and assessment.

Leasehold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of lease or their useful lives, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation on additions/ (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from / (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed of). Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on internal assessment, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Losses arising from retirement or gains or losses arising from disposal of fixed assets which are carried at cost are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Particulars	Management estimate of useful life (years)	Companies Act useful life (years)
Buildings	15 / 30	30
Plant and equipment	2/3/5/6/7/8/9/10/15/21	15
Furniture and fixtures	5/8/9/10	10
Vehicles	8	8
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	3	3

**E. Goodwill and other intangible assets****i. Goodwill**

For measurement of goodwill that arises on a business combination measured at fair value. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Subsequent measurement is at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

**ii. Other intangible assets**

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, other intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

**Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

**Amortization**

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in amortization expense in profit or loss.





The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Software 6 years

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

## **F. Impairment**

### **I. Impairment of financial instruments**

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

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

Evidence that the financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- the breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization; or
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- Bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

**Measurement of expected credit losses**

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

**Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet**

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

**Write-off**

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

**ii. Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

Assets that do not generate independent cash flows are grouped together into cash generating units (CGU).

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

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

**G. Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.



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General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs).

For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

#### **H. Leases**

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.

##### **Determining whether a contract contains lease**

At inception of a contract, the Company determines whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. The contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset or assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, even if that right is not explicitly specified in a contract.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the contract into those for each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone price and those for non-lease components on the basis of their relative aggregate stand-alone price. If the Company concludes that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then ROU asset and Lease liability are recognised at an amount equal to the present value of future lease payments; subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

##### **Company as a lessee**

At inception, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. This assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether it depends on an identified asset, whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset, and whether the Company has the right to direct the use of that asset.

The Company has elected to separate lease and non-lease components of contracts, wherever possible.



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

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The Company recognizes a right of use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the transition date/ lease commencement date. The ROU is initially measured based on the present value of future lease payments, plus initial direct costs, and cost to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any incentives received. The ROU is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The ROU is subject to testing for impairment if there is an indicator for impairment.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the future lease payments that are not yet paid at that date discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases where the total lease term is less than or equal to 12 months, or for leases of low value assets. The payments for such leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Company as a lessor**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying assets are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with the general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying asset is transferred from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

**Transition to IND AS 116**

This standard replaces Ind AS 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The main effect on the Company is that Ind AS 116 introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for almost all leases and therefore resulted in an increase of ROU asset and total financial liability at 1 April 2019. This standard is mandatory for the accounting period beginning on 1 April 2019. The Company adopted it on 1 April 2019 under the modified retrospective approach, utilizing the practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract contains a lease. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1 April 2019.



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**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

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The Company has elected for recognition exemption for short term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

**I. Inventories**

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

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase (net of recoverable taxes, where applicable), costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The basis of determining costs for various categories of inventories are as follows: -

Raw materials , stores and spares	-	Weighted average cost
Work-in-progress and finished goods	-	Material cost plus appropriate share of labour, manufacturing overheads.

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

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

**J. Revenue recognition**

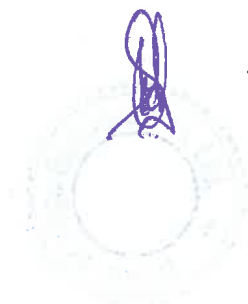
The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of storage batteries and allied products.

**(i) Sale of goods:**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Sales are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract and are recognized. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

**(ii) Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.**





**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

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- (iii) Duty drawback and export incentives- Income from duty drawback and export incentives is recognized on an accrual basis.

**K. Employee benefits**

**(i) Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

**(ii) Share-based payment transactions**

The employees of the Company are entitled to Minda Industries Limited (holding Company) Employee Stock option scheme 2019. The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the holding Company using the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date. The holding Company recharges the cost on regular basis to the Company on regular basis.

**(iii) Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Employee Provident Fund (EPF) Employee Pension scheme (EPS) and Employees' State Insurance to Government administered fund which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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

**(iv) Defined benefit plan**

**Gratuity**

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation is present value of the defined benefit obligation for the eligible employees at the end of the reporting period. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.



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

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

**(v) Other long term employee benefits**

**Compensated absences**

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since, the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

**L. Government grants**

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognized in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other operating revenue.

**M. Provisions and contingencies**

**(i) Provisions**

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognized at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

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**(ii) Contingencies**

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

**N. Income taxes**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In cases where the amount of the tax deduction (or estimated future tax deduction) exceeds the amount of the ESOP related cumulative remuneration expense, the excess of the associated current or deferred tax are recognised directly in equity.

**Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax return with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

**Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of history of recent losses, the company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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



Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities.

**O. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year end, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

**P. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

**Q. Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

**R. Cash and cash equivalents**

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above.

**S. Standards (including amendments) issued but not yet effective**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend certain Ind ASs which are effective from 01 April 2023:

Below is a summary of such amendments:

- (i) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendment to Ind AS 1 Presentation of financial statements

The MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 1, providing guidance to help entities meet the accounting policy disclosure requirements. The amendments aim to make accounting policy disclosures more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments also





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provide guidance under what circumstance, the accounting policy information is likely to be considered material and therefore requiring disclosure.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

- (ii) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to Ind AS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors.

The amendment to Ind AS 8, which added the definition of accounting estimates, clarifies that the effects of a change in an input or measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, unless resulting from the correction of prior period errors. These amendments clarify how entities make the distinction between changes in accounting estimate, changes in accounting policy and prior period errors. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- (iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income taxes

The amendment to Ind AS 12, requires entities to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate. Ind AS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

- (iv) The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.





**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

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

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

CIN : U35900DL2011PTC28383

**4(a). Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Owned						
	Buildings	Plant and equipment *	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Amount (at cost)</b>							
Balance as at April 01, 2021	2,295.70	10,046.50	31.50	32.20	16.70	49.30	12,471.90
Additions during the year	3.10	48.50	-	-	0.60	1.30	53.50
Deductions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	31.20	0.90	-	32.10
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,298.80	10,095.00	31.50	1.00	16.40	50.60	12,493.30
Additions during the year	11.50	111.05	-	20.89	8.82	16.52	168.78
Deductions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(2,310.30)	(10,206.05)	(13.70)	(21.89)	(24.08)	(64.65)	(12,640.67)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	17.80	-	1.14	2.10	21.04
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
Balance as at April 01, 2021	261.50	2,571.40	13.00	25.10	11.70	41.90	2,924.60
Depreciation for the year	76.70	728.80	3.00	2.20	1.90	4.70	817.30
Disposals	-	-	-	26.40	0.90	-	27.30
Balance as at March 31, 2022	338.20	3,300.20	16.00	0.90	12.70	46.60	3,714.60
Depreciation for the year	76.92	716.74	3.15	2.03	2.53	1.80	803.17
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(415.12)	(4,016.94)	(7.93)	(2.93)	(14.53)	(46.06)	(4,503.51)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	11.22	-	0.70	2.00	13.92
<b>Carrying amounts (net)</b>							
At March 31, 2022	1,960.60	6,794.80	15.50	0.10	3.70	4.00	8,778.70
At March 31, 2023	-	-	6.58	-	0.44	0.10	7.12

\* Carrying amount of property, plant and equipment (movable) pledged as securities for borrowing to the extent of borrowing limits.



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

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

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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**4(c). Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule**

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress	14.93	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(14.93)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress	14.30	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	14.30	-	-	-

There are no projects as on each reporting period where activity has been suspended. Also there are no projects as on each reporting period which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan or where completion is overdue.



4 (b). Right-of-use-assets

Particulars	Right of use (leasehold land)
<b>Gross Carrying amount (at cost)</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	155.00
Additions during the year	-
Disposal / derecognized during the year	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>155.00</b>
Additions during the year	-
Disposal / derecognized during the year	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(155.00)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	4.00
Depreciation for the year	2.00
Disposal / derecognized during the year	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>6.00</b>
Depreciation for the year	2.00
Disposal / derecognized during the year	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(8.00)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying amount (net)</b>	
At March 31, 2022	149.00
At March 31, 2023	-

Lease deed is in the name of the Minda Industries Limited (now known as Uno Minda Limited), Holding Company which is yet to be registered in the name of the Company. Leasehold land charged to all lenders of Holding Company on pari passu basis.



**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

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

**(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

**CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383**

**4(d). Other intangible assets**

Particulars	Software
<b>Gross Carrying amount (at cost)</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	19.80
Additions during the year	-
Deductions/ Adjustments	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>19.80</b>
Additions during the year	5.81
Deductions/ Adjustments	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(24.11)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	13.90
Amortisation for the year	4.00
Disposals	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>17.90</b>
Amortisation for the year	1.90
Disposals	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(18.39)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1.41</b>
<b>Carrying amount (net)</b>	
At March 31, 2022	1.90
At March 31, 2023	0.09



**5 Other non-current financial assets**

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits*	65.96	40.11
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting date)**	4.76	4.47
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(70.72)	-
	-	44.58

At amortised cost

\* Security deposit has been paid to Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL) for power supply of Rs. 65.96 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.11 lakhs).

\*\* Fixed deposits pledged with various government authorities.

**6 Other non current assets**

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital advance	9.04	26.89
Prepaid expenses	0.88	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(9.92)	-
	-	26.89

**6a Deferred tax assets (net)**

**a. Income tax provisions**

In view of continuing tax losses in the Company, no income tax provision / tax credit has been recognised by the Company as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The detail of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are given below:

**b. Deferred tax assets / liabilities (net)**

As at March 31, 2023, the Company has unabsorbed depreciation/business losses as per Income tax Act, 1961. In the absence of reasonable certainty of sufficient future taxable profits, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

Below are the item wise details of the deferred tax assets / liabilities.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Deferred tax assets on:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets (net)	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	47.70	46.00
Other financial liabilities	7.40	7.30
Provision for warranty	75.50	21.30
Carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	1,888.26	1,827.10
	<b>2,018.86</b>	<b>1,901.70</b>
<b>Deferred tax liability on:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets (net)	(1,000.60)	(851.10)
	<b>(1,000.60)</b>	<b>(851.10)</b>
<b>Net Deferred tax asset</b>	-	-

In the absence of reasonable certainty of sufficient future taxable profits, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability. Below are the item wise details of the deferred tax assets / liabilities.





7 Non current tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance tax (net of provision for tax)	19.82	24.18
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(19.82)	-
	-	24.18

8 Inventories\*

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials	513.36	607.89
Work-in-progress	1,005.65	839.91
Finished goods (includes goods in transit Rs. 38.20 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 23.20 lakhs)	96.01	200.08
Stores and spares	100.10	77.10
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(1,708.04)	-
	7.08	1,724.98

\* Carrying amount of inventories (shown above) pledged as securities for borrowings to the extent of borrowing limits.

The written down in the inventory value is included in cost of material consumed or change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress.



9 Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured considered good*		
-From related parties	1,613.24	958.20
-From others	188.82	363.30
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	(5.10)
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	1,802.06	1,316.40
	(1,649.25)	-
At amortised cost	152.81	1,316.40

\* Carrying amount of Trade receivables pledged as securities for borrowings to the extent of borrowing limits.

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					Total	
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years		More than 3 years
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	1,607.84	154.66	-	39.56	-	1,802.06
Undisputed Trade Receivable - credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad & doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	-	(1,507.94)	(1.85)	-	(39.56)	-	(1,649.25)
Total	-	-	152.81	-	-	-	152.81

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					Total	
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years		More than 3 years
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	1,255.34	3.58	57.48	-	-	1,316.40
Undisputed Trade Receivable - credit Impaired	-	-	5.10	-	-	-	5.10
Disputed Trade Receivable - credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad & doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	(5.10)	-	-	-	(5.10)
Total	-	1,255.34	3.58	57.48	-	-	1,316.40



**10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
- Balances with banks		
In current accounts	274.29	627.80
- Cash on hand	0.07	0.10
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(244.36)	-
	<b>30.00</b>	<b>627.90</b>

**10A Bank balances other than those included in cash and cash equivalents above**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
- Balances with banks		
Bank deposits (due for realisation within 12 months of the reporting date)*	26.45	101.00
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(26.45)	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>101.00</b>

\* Represents fixed deposits pledged with various government authorities.

**11 Loans**

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loan to employees	11.83	6.18
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(11.27)	-
	<b>0.56</b>	<b>6.18</b>

At amortised cost

**12 Other current financial assets**

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.10	1.20
Export benefit receivable	-	10.40
Receivables from business held for distribution	215.79	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(0.10)	-
	<b>215.79</b>	<b>11.60</b>

At amortised cost

**13 Other current assets**

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	14.38	22.00
Advance to suppliers	417.79	184.20
Balances with government authorities	-	27.94
Others	0.17	1.20
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(432.34)	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>235.34</b>



14 Equity share capital

(a) Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
Authorised Share Capital (face value of Rs. 10 each)				
Opening balance	19,00,00,000	19,000.00	19,00,00,000	19,000.00
Less: Shares held for distribution (refer note 31)	18,29,61,348	18,296.13	-	-
Closing balance	70,38,652	703.87	19,00,00,000	19,000.00

(b) Issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital (face value of Rs. 10 each)				
Opening balance	18,86,00,000	18,860.00	18,86,00,000	18,860.00
Less: Shares held for distribution (refer note 31)	18,16,13,212	18,161.32	-	-
Closing balance	69,86,788	698.68	18,86,00,000	18,860.00

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

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company may declare and pay dividends in Indian rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Numbers of shares held	% Holding in that class of shares	Numbers of shares held	% Holding in that class of shares
Class of shares / Name of shareholder				
Uno Minda Limited (formerly as Minda Industries Limited) (including six nominee shareholders)	69,86,788	100%	18,86,00,000	100%

(e) Promoters Shareholdings

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Promoter Name	No of Shares at the beginning of the year	Held for distribution	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by-	Uno Minda Limited (formerly as Minda Industries Limited) (including six nominee shareholders)	18,86,00,000	18,16,13,212	69,86,788	100%
Total		18,86,00,000	18,16,13,212	69,86,788	100%

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Promoter Name	No of Shares at the beginning of the year	Movement during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by-	Uno Minda Limited (formerly as Minda Industries Limited) (including six nominee shareholders)	18,86,00,000	-	18,86,00,000	100%
Total		18,86,00,000	-	18,86,00,000	100%



**15 Other equity**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(7,681.96)	(7,594.50)
Profit/(Loss) for the year, continuing operations	(9.69)	(3.54)
Profit/(Loss) for the year, discontinued operations	(379.69)	(92.42)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), continuing operations	0.12	0.78
Other comprehensive income/(loss), discontinued operations	7.08	7.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>(8,064.14)</b>	<b>(7,681.96)</b>
Less: Other Equity transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(7,769.74)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(294.40)</b>	<b>(7,681.96)</b>

**15A Equity held for distribution**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Equity share capital held for distribution</b>	
Opening balance	-
Transferred from equity share capital as of April 1, 2022	18,161.32
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>18,161.32</b>
<b>Retained earnings held for distribution</b>	
Transferred from retained earnings as of April 1, 2022	(7,397.13)
Profit/(Loss) for the year, discontinued operations	(379.69)
Other comprehensive income, discontinued operations	7.08
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(7,769.74)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,391.58</b>

**16 Long-term provisions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Gratuity (refer note 34)	129.72	118.80
Compensated absences	54.96	54.10
	184.68	172.90
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(175.76)	-
	<b>8.92</b>	<b>172.90</b>

**17 Government grants**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Export promotion capital grant scheme</b>		
Current portion	65.30	65.30
Non current portion	587.72	653.00
Less: Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(653.02)	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>718.30</b>





**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited**

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

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

CIN : U35900DL2011PTC228383

**18 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 35)	112.69	332.45
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	394.89	410.28
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(507.58)	-
At amortised cost	-	742.73

**Trade payables ageing schedule**

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	More than 3 years
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	112.69	-	112.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	95.08	299.81	-	394.89
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Less : Transfer to discontinued operations	(95.08)	(412.50)	-	(507.58)
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	More than 3 years
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	332.45	-	332.45
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	146.78	263.50	-	410.28
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	146.78	595.95	-	742.73



19 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payable to employees	37.62	29.40
Security deposits from customers	0.50	0.50
Others	15.35	4.50
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(53.47)	-
	-	34.40

At amortised cost

20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance from customers	71.40	11.32
Statutory dues	103.83	110.46
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(175.23)	-
	-	121.78

21 Short-term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Gratuity (refer note 34)	2.10	3.00
Compensated absences	2.70	7.00
	4.80	10.00
<b>Others</b>		
Provision for warranty	300.10	84.80
	304.90	94.80
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(304.65)	-
	0.25	94.80

Provision for warranty

The following disclosures have been made in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 37 - 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year	84.80	144.91
Add: Provision made during the year	863.20	345.45
Less: Utilized during the year	647.90	405.56
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>300.10</b>	<b>84.80</b>
Non current	-	-
Current	300.10	84.80



**22 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of goods	14,735.04	14,092.30
<b>Other operating revenues</b>		
Scrap sales	10.60	11.00
Export benefits	0.80	28.92
Government grant amortised	65.30	65.30
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(14,530.88)	(12,932.30)
	<b>280.86</b>	<b>1,265.22</b>

**23 Other income**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Interest income on</b>		
Fixed deposits	2.85	8.93
Income tax refund	0.58	-
Net gain on foreign currency fluctuations	11.92	-
Liabilities written back	-	22.80
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(3.43)	(31.73)
	<b>11.92</b>	<b>-</b>

**24 Cost of materials consumed**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening stock of raw materials (a)	607.89	507.70
Purchases (b)	11,097.08	10,999.99
Closing stock of raw materials (c)	513.36	607.89
<b>Total (a+b-c)</b>	<b>11,191.61</b>	<b>10,899.80</b>
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(11,104.10)	(9,701.70)
	<b>87.51</b>	<b>1,198.10</b>

**25 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a) Inventories at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	1,005.65	839.90
Finished goods	96.01	200.00
	<b>1,101.66</b>	<b>1,039.90</b>
b) Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	839.90	870.10
Finished goods	200.00	80.80
	<b>1,039.90</b>	<b>950.90</b>
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31) (c)	205.20	(15.00)
Net increase/(decrease) in stocks (b-a+c)	<b>143.44</b>	<b>(104.00)</b>



**26 Employee benefits expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	988.57	965.55
Gratuity (refer note 34)	29.36	28.65
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer to note 34)	62.13	62.50
Staff welfare expense	81.90	83.00
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(1,122.29)	(1,101.40)
	<b>39.67</b>	<b>38.30</b>

**27 Finance costs**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	-	0.10
Bank charges	0.87	2.00
Interest expense towards micro and small enterprises	10.85	2.71
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(11.72)	(4.60)
	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>

**28 Depreciation and amortization expense**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	803.17	817.30
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.90	4.00
Depreciation on right-of-use-asset	2.00	2.00
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(806.00)	(821.30)
	<b>1.07</b>	<b>2.00</b>



29 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Consumption of stores and spare parts	175.94	188.90
Power and fuel	637.29	543.90
Repairs and maintenance	110.15	115.76
Travelling and conveyance	49.27	40.10
Legal and professional	21.88	21.30
Payments to auditors*	21.20	18.30
Freight	121.05	171.37
Warranty	863.20	345.45
Net loss on foreign currency fluctuations	-	5.62
SAP license fee	37.63	28.92
Sales promotion	0.36	0.28
Miscellaneous expenses	67.90	66.70
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(2,075.09)	(1,412.45)
	<b>30.78</b>	<b>134.15</b>

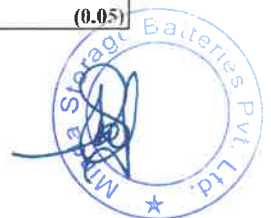
\* Payments to the auditors (excluding goods and service tax)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Statutory audit #	13.10	15.00
Limited review	6.00	3.00
Certification services	0.20	-
Reimbursement of expenses	1.90	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.20</b>	<b>18.30</b>

# Audit fee for the current year includes Rs. 5.10 lakhs paid to erstwhile auditor for cost overrun for statutory audit of FY 2021-22.

30 Earning Per Share (face value of Rs.10 per share)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations	(9.69)	(3.54)
Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinuing operations	(379.69)	(92.42)
<b>Total Profit/(loss) after tax</b>	<b>(389.38)</b>	<b>(95.96)</b>
<b>Weighted average number of equity shares (in Nos.):</b>		
Continuing Operations	69,86,788	18,86,00,000
Discontinuing Operations	18,16,13,212	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,86,00,000</b>	<b>18,86,00,000</b>
<b>Basic/Diluted earnings per share in rupees</b>		
Continuing Operations	(0.14)	(0.01)
Discontinuing Operations	(0.21)	(0.05)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.21)</b>	<b>(0.05)</b>





### 31 Reorganization and discontinued operations

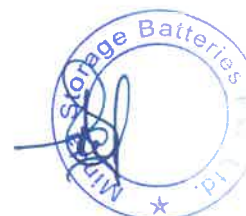
During the current financial year 2022-23, a scheme of Arrangement has been filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") between Harita Fehrer Limited ("Transferor Company"), Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited ("The Company" or "Demerged Company"), Uno Minda Limited ("UML" or the "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors, under section 230-232 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made thereunder. The scheme entails demerger of domestic business of the Company into UML w.e.f April 1, 2022, the appointed date given in the scheme. The Company is in process of obtaining requisite statutory and regulatory approvals and the accounting will be done post receipt of NCLT approval. Post demerger, the Company shall continue to exist and carry its business on a going concern basis with residual undertaking i.e Export division and shall continue to be wholly owned subsidiary of UML.

The aforesaid scheme has been considered as highly probable and demerger of Domestic business of the Company into UML meet the criteria prescribed in Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" to be considered as discontinued operation, hence Domestic business has been disclosed as discontinued operation in these financial statements. Accordingly, all the figures for the previous financial year ended March 31, 2022, have also been restated.

#### The Financial details for discontinued operations is as follows :

##### Balance Sheet of discontinued operations as at March 31, 2023

	As at March 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>Non-current assets</b>	
Property, plant and equipment	8,137.16
Right-of-use-asset	147.00
Capital work-in-progress	14.93
Other intangible assets	5.72
<b>Financial assets</b>	
(i) Other financial assets	70.72
Other non current assets	9.92
Non current tax assets (net)	19.82
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>8,405.27</b>
<b>Current assets</b>	
Inventories	1,708.04
<b>Financial assets</b>	
(i) Trade receivables	1,649.25
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	244.36
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	26.45
(iv) Loans	11.27
(v) Other financial assets	0.10
Other current assets	432.34
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>4,071.81</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>12,477.08</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Equity</b>	
Equity share capital	18,161.32
Other equity	(7,769.74)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>10,391.58</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	
Provisions	175.76
Government grants	587.72
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>763.48</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	
(i) Trade payables	
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	112.69
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	394.89
(ii) Other financial liabilities (including payable to the export business of Rs. 215.79 lakhs)	269.26
Other current liabilities	175.23
Provisions	304.65
Government grants	65.30
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,322.02</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>12,477.08</b>



**Note 31**

**Reorganization and discontinued operations**

**Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023 for discontinued operations**

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Income</b>		
Revenue from operations	14,530.88	12,932.30
Other income	3.43	31.73
<b>Total income</b>	<b>14,534.31</b>	<b>12,964.03</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Cost of materials consumed	11,104.10	9,701.70
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(205.20)	15.00
Employee benefits expense	1,122.29	1,101.40
Finance costs	11.72	4.60
Depreciation and amortization expenses	806.00	821.30
Other expenses	2,075.09	1,412.45
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>14,914.00</b>	<b>13,056.45</b>
<b>Profit / (Loss) before tax</b>	<b>(379.69)</b>	<b>(92.42)</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>	<b>(379.69)</b>	<b>(92.42)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		
Remeasurements (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans from discontinued operations	34 7.08	7.72
Income tax effect	-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.72</b>
<b>Total comprehensive Income /(loss)</b>	<b>(372.61)</b>	<b>(84.70)</b>



### 32 (a) Contingent liabilities

The Company has provided two Bank Guarantees aggregating Rs. 21.70 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. 21.70 lakhs as at March 31, 2022) M/s Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt Ltd for supply of natural gas. The claim expiry date is 20 April 2025 and 4 January 2025. The Company is of the view no provision is necessary with respect to the guarantee provided.

There are no litigations outstanding as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

### (b) Capital and other commitments (net of advances)

There are Rs Nil capital and other commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2023 (previous year : Rs. 44.13 Lakhs)

### 33 Segment information

#### Operating segments

##### a. Basis for segmentation

The Chief operating decision maker (CODM) examines the Company's performance from a product business perspective and has identified 'Storage batteries and allied products' as a single operating segment. Accordingly, no disclosures are made for operating segments as per Ind AS 108 in the financial statements.

##### b. Geographical information

The geographical information analyses the Company's revenues and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and outside India. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

#### (i) Revenues

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
India	14,530.88	12,932.30
Outside India	280.86	1,265.22
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	14,530.88	12,932.30
	280.86	1,265.22

#### (ii) Non-current assets #

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
India	8,321.93	8,970.79
Outside India	-	-
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	8,314.72	-
Total	7.21	8,970.79

# Non-current assets excludes financial assets and advance tax.

#### (iii) Trade receivable

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
India	1,649.25	1,218.37
Outside India	152.81	98.03
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	1,649.25	-
Total	152.81	1,316.40

#### c. Major customer

Revenue from one customers of the Company is 84% (approx.) of the Company's total revenue (31 March 2022 revenue from one customer 64% (approx.)).



34 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits" (continued)

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund, employees' state insurance plan scheme, pension fund and superannuation fund. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the scheme, to these defined contribution schemes. The Company has recognised Rs. 62.13 lakhs (31 March 2022 Rs. 62.50 lakhs) during the year as expense towards contribution to these plans.

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Provident fund	30.72	31.90
Employees' state insurance scheme	7.98	8.10
Pension fund	23.43	22.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.13</b>	<b>62.50</b>

Above expenses pertain to both continuing and discontinued operations.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company offers the employee benefit schemes of Gratuity to its employees. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Company with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure @ 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

(i) Changes in present value of obligation:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	121.80	127.80
Interest cost	8.77	8.68
Current service cost	20.59	19.97
Benefits paid	(12.14)	(29.58)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(7.20)	(8.50)
Transfer in/(out) liability	-	3.43
Present value of obligation as at the end of year	<b>131.82</b>	<b>121.80</b>
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	122.65	-
Present value of obligation as at the end of year, continuing operations	<b>9.17</b>	<b>121.80</b>
- Long term	129.72	118.80
- Short term	2.10	3.00

(ii) The amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	131.82	121.70
Net (asset)/liability recognized in balance sheet	<b>131.82</b>	<b>121.70</b>

(iii) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current service cost	20.59	19.97
Interest cost	8.77	8.68
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	<b>29.36</b>	<b>28.65</b>

Above expenses pertain to continuing and discontinued operations.

(iv) Re-measurements recognised in other Comprehensive Income (OCI):

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Changes in Financial Assumption	(3.10)	(7.90)
Experience Adjustments	(4.10)	(0.60)
Amount recognized in other Comprehensive (Income)/ loss (OCI)	<b>(7.20)</b>	<b>(8.50)</b>
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	(7.08)	(7.72)
Amount recognized in other Comprehensive (Income)/ loss (OCI), continuing operations	<b>(0.12)</b>	<b>(0.78)</b>

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Within next 12 Months	2.12	2.96
Between 2 and 5 years	19.43	23.13
More than 5 years	110.29	437.07

As at 31 March 2023, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 19 years (31 March 2022: 16 years)

Above maturity profile pertains to continuing and discontinued operations.

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields / rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.



34 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits" (continued)

(vi) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows:

a) Economic assumptions:

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate taking account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.36%	7.20%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

b) Demographic assumptions:

i) Retirement Age (Years)	58	58
ii) Mortality Table	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
iii) Ages		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

Above assumptions are pertaining to continuing and discontinued operations.

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on yields/ rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date. The salary growth rate as indicated above is Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years determined considering the general trend in inflation, promotions, seniority, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc. Attrition rate indicated above represents the Company's best estimate of Employee Turnover in future (other than on account of retirement, death or disablement) determined considering various factors such as nature of business, retention policy, industry factors, past experience, etc.

(vii) Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Increase/(Decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50%)	9.30	10.29	8.54	10.51
Salary escalation rate (.50%)	9.84	9.29	10.21	8.56

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely that the change in assumption to occur in isolation, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same methods (present value of defined benefit obligation and the related Current Service Cost and, where applicable, past service cost calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. It should be noted that valuations do not affect the ultimate cost of the plan, only timing of when the benefit cost are recognised. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Above sensitivity analysis are pertaining to continuing and discontinued operations.

Asset Liability Matching Strategies

Gratuity is unfunded plan.





**35 Information pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.**

Based on the information available with the Company, the disclosures required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is as follows :-

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
- Principal	112.69	332.45
- Interest	10.85	4.50
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act 2006)	-	-
The Amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year	1,554.71	879.47
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	10.85	4.50
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act 2006	15.35	4.50

Above disclosure pertaining to discontinued operations.



### 36 Financial risk management objectives

The Company, as an active supplier for the automobile industry expose its business and products to various market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's decentralised management structure with the main activities in the plant make necessary organised risk management system. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

#### a) Market risk

Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at Balance sheet date. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities.

#### (i) Price risk

Fluctuation in commodity price affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the company in its various products. Substantial pricing pressure from major after market customers to provide price cuts and inability to pass on the increased cost to customers may also affect the profitability of the Company.

#### (ii) Foreign currency risk

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).

The Company transacts business in local currency as well as in foreign currency. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and trade receivables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk.

#### Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure

Currency	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Foreign currency amount in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Foreign currency amount in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Trade receivables				
USD	1.86	152.81	1.29	98.03

#### Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the company profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities :-

#### Exposure gain/(loss)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 (Rs. in lakhs)		As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Change +1%	Change -1%	Change +1%	Change -1%
Trade receivables				
USD	1.53	(1.53)	0.98	(0.98)

Above disclosure pertaining to continuing operations.



(iii)

a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

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

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>						
Trade payable	-	507.57	-	-	-	507.57
Other financial liabilities	-	38.12	-	-	-	38.12
Above disclosure pertaining to discontinued operations and there are no liability in the continuing operations.						
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>						
Trade payable	-	742.73	-	-	-	742.73
Other financial liabilities	-	29.90	-	-	-	29.90

The undrawn borrowing facilities as per the banking arrangements amounts to Rs. 1000.0 lakhs as at 31 March 2023. (previous year: Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs)

b) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customers. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and customer profile.

The Customers are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically reducing the risk of default.

The Company's review also includes financial statements, industry information, customer background etc.

Expected credit loss on trade receivable :

The Company's expected probability of default is not significant and all major payments are received on due dates without any significant delays. Based on internal assessment which is driven by historical experience / current facts available in relation to default in collection thereof, the expected credit loss for trade receivables is estimated to be not material.

The table below summarises the ageing bracket of trade receivables.

Particulars

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Whether credit impaired
<b>As on 31 March 2023</b>					
Up to 6 months	1,607.84	-	1,607.84	-	No
More than 6 months	194.22	-	194.22	-	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,802.06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,802.06</b>		
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)	1,649.25	-	1,649.25	-	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>152.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152.81</b>		

Particulars

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Whether credit impaired
<b>As on 31 March 2022</b>					
Up to 6 months	1,255.34	-	1,255.34	-	No
More than 6 months	66.16	5.10	61.06	0.08	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,321.50</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>1,316.40</b>		

(ii) Others

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in bank deposits and other risk free securities. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks and no historical issues noted in these arrangements.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the company generally invests in deposits with banks with high repute.



37 Related Party Disclosure

Related party and nature of related party relationship where control exists:-

Nature of relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	Uno Minda Limited (formerly as Minda Industries Limited)

(a) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year/ previous year and the nature of related party relationship:

Nature of relationship	Name of related party
Fellow Subsidiary	MITIL Polymers Private Limited
Key management personnel	<p>Paridhi Minda (Director)</p> <p>Sanjay Jain (Director)</p> <p>Rajeev Gandotra (Appointed as Additional director w.e.f. June 10, 2021)</p> <p>Rajib Dutta (Appointed as Manager w.e.f. May 16, 2022)</p> <p>Sanjeev Kumar Shah (Chief Financial Officer)</p> <p>Rajesh Tiwari (Company secretary)</p>

(b) Details of related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Transactions during the year</b>			
Uno Minda Limited	Other expenses	49.33	63.28
	Sale of products	12,329.77	9,096.17
	Services received	10.06	-
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.02	1.46
MITIL Polymers Private Limited	Purchases	15.52	78.44
Name of the related party	Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Balance as at year end</b>			
Uno Minda Limited	Trade payables	3.25	3.10
	Trade receivables	1,613.24	958.17

(c) Key managerial personnel compensation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Directors sitting fee	-	1.10
Managerial remuneration	97.61	132.23
<b>Total compensation</b>	<b>97.61</b>	<b>133.33</b>

The above disclosure pertaining to discontinued operations.



### 38 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company reviews the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total Liabilities	9.17	1,884.91
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Includint bank balances others)	30.00	728.90
Adjusted net debt	(20.83)	1,156.00
Total Equity	404.28	11,178.04
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	(0.05)	0.10

### 39 Fair value measurements

#### a. Financial instruments by category and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy -

Category	Level of hierarchy	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Amortised cost</b>			
<b>1) Financial assets at amortized cost</b>			
Trade receivables		1,802.06	1,316.40
Loans		11.83	6.18
Cash and cash equivalents		274.36	627.90
Bank deposits		26.45	101.00
Other financial assets*		70.82	56.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,185.52</b>	<b>2,107.66</b>
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)		2,002.15	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>183.37</b>	<b>2,107.66</b>
<b>2) Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>			
Trade payables		507.57	742.73
Other financial liabilities**		38.12	34.40
<b>Total</b>		<b>545.69</b>	<b>777.13</b>
Less : Transferred to discontinued operations (refer note 31)		545.69	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>777.13</b>

\* Excluding receivables from export business held for distribution

\*\* Excluding payable to the export business

#### Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost

1. Fair value of trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, other current financial assets, trade payables, other current financial liabilities and borrowings approximate their carrying amount, largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

2. Fair value of all other non-current assets have not been disclosed as the change from carrying amount is inconsequential.

3. There are no financial assets and liabilities valued at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) and Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

There are no transfer between level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.





**Minda Storage Batteries Private Limited****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)****40 Ratio Analysis and its elements**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.85	3.80	1.39%
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-3.54%	-0.86%	314.46%
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	6.82	6.96	-1.98%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	9.50	9.22	2.98%
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	17.75	11.79	50.52%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	4.69	4.79	-2.00%
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-2.63%	-0.68%	288.96%
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	30.57%	261.83%	-88.32%

Above ratios have been computed considering both continued and discontinued operations together.

**Reasons for change in ratios:-**

Increased in losses mainly on account of increase in warranty expenses in the current year.

Expediting the payments to the MSME parties in the current year.



#### 41 Share based payments

The shareholders of the Holding Company had approved the UNO Minda Employee Stock Option Scheme – 2019 (herein referred as UNOMINDA ESOS-2019) through postal ballot resolution dated March 25, 2019. During the previous year, the NRC of holding company has approved and granted options to Eligible Employees of the Parent Company and its Subsidiaries. The plan envisaged grant of stock options to eligible employees at market price in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.

This scheme provided for conditional grant of Performance Shares at nominal value to eligible management employees as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time. The performance measures under this scheme include Group achieving the target market Capitalisation. The maximum number of equity shares to be allotted under the scheme are 16,380 at an exercise price of Rs.325/- each. The scheme is monitored and supervised by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the holding company in compliance with the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and amendments thereof from time to time.

Accordingly, the expense pertaining to the Company is recharged by the holding company.

The terms and conditions related to the grant of the share options are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Scheme	Minda Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019
Year	2019
Date of Grant	16 May 2019
Number of Options granted	16,380 options of Equity shares of face value of Rs. 2/-each
Vesting Condition	Achieving target market capitalization of the Group on or before 31 May 2022
Exercise Period	2 Year from the date of vesting
Exercise Price (INR) per share	325/-
Fair value of the option on the date of grant (Rs.) per share	41.31/-

The number of share options under stock benefit plan is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	16,380.00
Transferred during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year*	-	(16,380.00)
Granted during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-
Weighted average exercise price during the year (Rs.) per share	NA	NA

\* Forfeited on account of employee left during the year.

#### Fair valuation

The parent company has provided the fair valuation report done by an independent firm of valuers on the date of grant using the Binomial Model. The cost is recharged to the Company by the holding Company.

The following assumptions were used for calculation of fair value of grants:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Risk-free interest rate (%)	NA	7.13%
Expected life of options (years) [(year of vesting) +(contractual option term)/2]	NA	4 years
Expected volatility (%)	NA	41%
Dividend yield	NA	0.63%


The risk free rate being considered for the calculation is the interest rate applicable for a maturity equal to the expected life of the options based on the zero-coupon yield curve for Government Securities or 10 years Government bonds. Volatility calculation is a measure of the amount by which a price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate during the period. The measure volatility is used in option-pricing model is the annualized standard deviation of the continuously compounded rate of the return of the stock over a period of time. The dividend yield for the year is derived by dividing the dividend for the period with the current market price.

The above disclosure is based on the information, to the extent available with the Company.




- 42 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.
- 43 Other Statutory Information
- i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property
- ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned to or invested funds in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding 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.
- (vi) 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,
- (vii) The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (and previous 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).
- (viii) The Company has one CIC as part of the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) i.e. Minda Investment Limited ("Unregistered").
- (ix) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (x) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 44 The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- 45 Events occurring after the reporting period
- The Company evaluate events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to issue of the financial statement to determine the necessity for recognition and / or reporting of any of these events and transactions in financial statements. As of May 6, 2023 there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported in these financial statements.
- 46 The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 16, 2022.
- 47 As the Company is into losses, therefore no Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount is required to be spent as per the requirements of Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013.
- 48 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to this year's classification.


For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No: 105047W

  
Vinod Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No.: 503690  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023




For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss:

  
Rajeev Gandotra  
Director  
DIN No. 08147597  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
Rajesh Tiwari  
Company secretary  
Membership No. : 30566  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
Sanjay Jain  
Director  
DIN No. 03364405  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: May 6, 2023

  
Sanjeev Kumar Shah  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Rudrapur  
Date: May 6, 2023

