A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 027496S
Prop : A.VETRIVEL B.Sc.,FCA,

No. 1/1, Seth Narayandas Layout-II, Tatabad,
Coimbatore - 641 012. Phone : 0422 2495760
GSTIN : 33ABGPV5956R1ZN
E-mail : vetrivelfca@gmail.com

Date : .....

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of **M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, 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 the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information, so I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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, I am also responsible for expressing my opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, I give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

   b) In my opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from my examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(e) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In my opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(e) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

VEERAVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

g) 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 my separate Report in "Annexure B".

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me:

a) There were no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the Company.

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

c) i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, 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 matter whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025026 Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

d) The Interim dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

e) Based on my examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled. Consequently, I am unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the current year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by me.

UDIN: 25025028BMIDGE4263

PLACE: Coimbatore

DATE: 29.04.2025

For A VETRIVEL & COMPANY

CA. A VETRIVEL, B.Sc., FCA.,
M.No:025028
(Proprietor)

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(Referred to my report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. Immovable properties whose title deeds have been charged as security for loans are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by me from lenders.

(d)According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

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

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

(ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In my opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In my opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantee or security, granted loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, limited liability partnership and other parties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the said order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of records of the Company, in respect of investments made and loans, guarantees and security given by the Company, in my opinion the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013("the Act") have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The Company doing Trading business, hence the maintenance of cost records under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax ('GST').

According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, in my opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Employees 'State Insurance,

A. SETHUMEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

(b)According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not default in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to me and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, I report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

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

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

(f) According to the information and explanations given to me and procedures performed by me, I report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to me, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

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

(c) As represented to me by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

(xiii) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to me and my audit procedures, in my opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) I have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

A VETHAMEL & CO. COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

(xv) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act 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. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, my knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on my examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to my attention, which causes me to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. I, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. I further state that my reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and I 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.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

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

(xxi) The Company has not made investments in subsidiary company. Therefore, the Company does not require to prepare consolidated financial statement. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of order are not applicable to the Company.

UDIN: 25025028BMIDGE4263
PLACE: Coimbatore
DATE: 29.04.2025

For A VETRIVEL & COMPANY

CA. A VETRIVEL, B.Sc., FCA.,
M.No:025028
(Proprietor)

M/S.JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the audit of the financial statements of M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of my report of even date).

Opinion

I have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **M/S. JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with my audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In my opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls 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 Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

Auditors' Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

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 controls 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.

UDIN: 25025028BMIDGE4263

PLACE: Coimbatore

DATE: 29.04.2025

For A VETRIVEL & COMPANY

CA. A VETRIVEL, B.Sc., FCA.,
M.No: 025028
(Proprietor)

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non - current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	986	937
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	9	6
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	79	79
(d) Other non current assets	6	60	2
Total non - current assets		**1,134**	**1,024**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	1,685	1,850
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	364	234
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	216	148
(iii) Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	10	2	28
(c) Other current assets	11	370	267
Total current assets		**2,637**	**2,527**
Total assets		**3,771**	**3,551**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	193	193
(b) Other equity	13	1,385	1,551
Total equity		**1,578**	**1,744**
Liabilities			
(2) Non - current liabilities			
(a) Other Non-Current Liabilities	14	5	5
Total non - current liabilities		**5**	**5**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	1,680	1,318
(ii) Trade payables			
(A)Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	16(A)	9	21
(B)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16(B)	144	148
(b) Other current liabilities	17	355	315
Total current liabilities		**2,188**	**1,802**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,771**	**3,551**

Material accounting policies 3

The notes from 1 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

"To be read with my report of even date"

A.Vetrivel & Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 027496S

K.P.Ramasamy
Director
DIN: 00003736

KPD Sigamani
Director
DIN: 00003744

P.Nataraj
Director
DIN: 00229137

A.Vetrivel
Proprietor
Membership No :025028

UDIN: 25025028BMIDGE4263

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
M.No: 025028
1/1, Seth Narayandas Lay-out-II
Tatabad, Coimbatore-641012.
Phone: 0422-2495760

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
I. Revenue from operations	18	8,882	12,014
II. Other income	19	14	18
III. Total Income (I+II)		8,896	12,032
IV. Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade		5,494	7,889
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work- in-progress and stock in trade	20	255	346
Employee benefits expense	21	624	668
Finance costs	22	159	167
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	108	81
Other expenses	23	2,223	2,649
V.Total Expenses		8,863	11,800
VI. Profit before tax (III-V)		33	232
VII. Tax expenses			
Current tax			
- Pertaining to current period		8	58
- Pertaining to prior period		(2)	(3)
Income tax expense		6	55
VIII. Profit for the period (VI-VII)		27	177
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
IX. Net other comprehensive income		-	-
X.Total Comprehensive income for the period (VIII+IX)		27	177
Earnings per equity share (EPS)			
Basic and diluted EPS (in ₹)	30	1.40	9.19
Material accounting policies	3		

The notes from 1 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.P.Ramasamy
Director
DIN: 00003736

KPD Sigamani
Director
DIN: 00003744

P.Nataraj
Director
DIN: 00229137

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

"To be read with my report of even date"
A.Vetrivel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 027496S

A.Vetrivel
Chartered Accountant
Membership No :025028

UDIN : 25025028BMIDGE4263

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
M.No: 025028
1/1, Seth Narayandas Lay-out-II
Tatabad, Coimbatore-641012.
Phone: 0422-2495760

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		27	177
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		6	55
Depreciation and amortisation expense		108	81
Finance costs		159	167
Interest income		(1)	-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		**299**	**480**
Changes in working capital:			
Adjustments For (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Inventories		165	313
Trade receivables		(130)	120
Margin Deposit Account		26	(2)
Other current assets		(103)	(18)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables		(16)	(58)
Other current liabilities		40	45
Cash Generated From Operations		**283**	**880**
Net income tax (paid)		(42)	(80)
Net Cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**241**	**800**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure on property plant and equipments		(184)	(180)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments		-	2
Interest Received:			
- Others		1	2
Net Cash Flow from Used in Investing Activities	**(B)**	**(183)**	**(176)**

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase / (decrease) in working capital borrowings		375	(203)
Finance costs paid		(172)	(171)
Dividends Paid		(193)	(193)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	**(C)**	**10**	**(567)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	68	57
Add: Opening cash and cash equivalents		148	91
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No 8)		**216**	**148**
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents Comprises:			
(a) Cash on hand		2	2
(b) Balance with Banks:			
i) In Current accounts		214	146
		216	**148**

Material accounting policies 3

The notes from 1 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.P.Ramasamy
Director
DIN: 00003736

KPD Sigamani
Director
DIN: 00003744

P.Nataraj
Director
DIN: 00229137

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

"To be read with my report of even date"
A.Vetrivel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 027496S

A.Vetrivel
Proprietor
Membership No :025028

UDIN: 25025028MIDGE4263

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

a. Equity Share Capital

	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at April 01, 2023	193
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**193**
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**193**

b.Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2023	83	-	-	1,484	1,567
Profit for the year	-	-	-	177	177
Final dividend relating to 2022-23 paid (₹ 10 per share)				(193)	(193)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**83**	**-**	**-**	**1,468**	**1,551**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	27	27
Interim dividend relating to 2024-25 paid (₹ 10 per share)				(193)	(193)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**83**	**-**	**-**	**1,302**	**1,385**

Material accounting policies 3

The notes from 1 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

"To be read with my report of even date"
A.Vetrivel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 027496S

K.P.Ramasamy
Director
DIN: 00003736

A.Vetrivel
Proprietor
Membership No :025028

UDIN: 25025088BMIDGE4863

KPD Sigamani
Director
DIN: 00003744

P.Nataraj
Director
DIN: 00229137

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
M.No: 025028
1/1, Seth Narayandas Lay-out-.II
Tatabad, Coimbatore-641012.
Phone: 0422-2495760

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Jahnvi Motor Private Limited **(' the Company')** is a Wholly owned Subsidiary Company of K.P.R.Mill Limited. The Company's main object is to carry on the business of trading, authorised distributors, in all kinds of automobiles such as Cars, Jeeps, Motor Cycles, Buses, Tractors, Trailers, Aircrafts etc., Presently the Company is appointed as authorised dealers for AUDI cars of M/s SKODA AUTO VOLKSWAGEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, Coimbatore. The Company is also undertaking service after sale of car etc., The Company's registered office is at No.5, A.K.S.Nagar, Thadagam Road, Coimbatore - 641 001, Tamil Nadu, India.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

A) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time.

These financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025 are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 29.04.2025

Details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in note 3. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all the periods present in these financial statements.

B) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

C) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost basis and on an accrual basis, except for the following items which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

i. Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss;

ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and

iii. Net defined (asset) / liability measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of obligations limited as explained in note 3 (K).

D) USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates 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 recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 3(H) and 29: Financial instruments: Classification and measurement

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets:

In assessing impairment, management has estimated economic use of assets, the recoverable amount of each asset or cash- generating units based on expected future cash flows and use an interest rate to discount them. Estimation of uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating cash flows and determination of a suitable discount rate. (also refer Note 3P)

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY * COIMBATORE M.No:025028 * Chartered Accountants

(ii) Useful lives of depreciable assets:

Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on expected utility of assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change utility of assets (also refer Note 3D).

(iii) Inventories:

Management has carefully estimated the net realizable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these inventories may be affected by market-driven changes (also refer Note 3A).

(iv) Defined benefit obligation (DBO):

The actuarial valuation of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying management's assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses

(v) Impairment of financial assets - refer Note 3P

E) MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the 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).

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

Management uses various valuation techniques to determine fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management based on its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but where it not available, the management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (also refer Note 29). The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

F) CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company classifies an asset as current asset when:

- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is 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 VETRIVEL & COMPANY * COIMBATORE M.No:025028 * Chartered Accountants

A liability is classified as current when:
- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of raw materials, components, stock-in-trade, consumable stores and spare parts are determined using first-in first-out / specific identification method and includes freight, taxes and duties, net of duty credits wherever applicable, and any other expenditure incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis.

B) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (FOR PURPOSES OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

C) CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information. In cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks in current accounts and other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

D) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Recognition and measurement:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Freehold land is stated at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses. 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:

a. purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes on purchase (goods and service tax), after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

b. any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

c. 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.

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

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Component accounting

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.

Depreciation:

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged over the estimated useful life of the asset or part of the asset (after considering double/triple shifts) as evaluated on technical assessment on straight-line method, in accordance with Part A of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the property, plant and equipment followed by the Company for the current and the comparative period are as follows :

Asset	Management's estimated useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Factory Building	~ 30 Years	~ 30 Years
Non Factory Building	~ 60 Years	~ 60 Years
Plant & Equipments	~ 10 Years	~ 8-20 Years
Electricals	~ 14 Years	~ 10 Years
Computers & accessories	~ 3 Years	~ 3-6 Years
Furniture's & fixtures	~ 10 Years	~ 10 Years
Vehicles	~ 8-10 Years	~ 8-10 Years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if necessary, for each reporting period. Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that its estimate of useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use the asset.

On property, plant and equipment added/ disposed off during the year, depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis for the period from/upto which the asset is ready for use/disposed off.

Capital work-in-progress

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. They are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY * COIMBATORE M.No:025028 * Chartered Accountants

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The estimated amount of intangible asset consisting software license is 3 years.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

E) REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company generates revenue primarily from sale of Cars and Bikes. The Company also earns revenue from rendering of services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

1.1 Sale of products:

Revenue is recognised when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer. Control over a promised good refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, those goods. Control is usually transferred upon shipment, delivery to, upon receipt of goods by the customer, in accordance with the individual delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customers.

The amount of revenue to be recognized (transaction price) is based on the consideration expected to be received in exchange for goods, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales tax or other taxes directly linked to sales. If a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from product sales are recorded net of allowances for estimated rebates, cash discounts and estimates of product returns, all of which are established at the time of sale.

1.2 Revenue from services:

Revenue from sale of services is recognised when related services are rendered as per the terms agreed with customers.

F) OTHER INCOME

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate method. Interest income on overdue receivables is recognized only when there is a certainty of receipt. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument to: the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

G) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at 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 from settlement of these transactions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

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 at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

H) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initally recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

The 'trade payable' is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased in the normal course of business. They are recognised at their transaction and services availed value if the transaction do not contain significant financing component.

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

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – debt investment;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – equity investment; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL), non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL and derivative financial instruments (under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities) at FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

(a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A debt Investment will be measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

(a) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

- prepayment and extension features; and

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised 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 recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises 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 recognised 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 derecognised.

Financial liabilities

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

The Company also derecognises 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 recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency assets or liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit and loss.

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

I) GOVERNMENT GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND EXPORT INCENTIVES

Government grants and subsidies related to assets, including non-monetary grants, are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in statement of profit and loss as other operating revenue / other income on a systematic basis.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they intended to compensate and presented in other operating Revenue.

J) INVESTMENTS

Long term investments (excluding investment properties) are carried at cost less provision for diminution other than temporary in the value of such investments. Current investments are stated at lower of cost and fair value. Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

K) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Short term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid 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 obligation can be estimated reliably.

(b) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund & Employee State Insurance

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Company makes specified contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme.

L) LEASES

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116.

i)As a lessee:

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement 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 Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
-fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
-variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
-amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
-the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

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, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revision in –substance fixed lease payment.

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 presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in "property, plant and equipment" and lease liabilities in "Financial liabilities"

Short term leases and low value assets:
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) As a lessor
At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As a part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of other income. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

M) BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing cost are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are considered as adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they are incurred.

N) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit (considered in determination of basic earnings per share) after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share adjusted for the weighted average number of equity shares that would have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

O) INCOME TAXES

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

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

i) Current tax

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

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

ii) Deferred tax

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

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interest are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

iii) Recognition

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

P) IMPAIRMENT

Impairment of Financial Instruments

The Company recognises loss allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

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

- significant financial difficulty;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are credit losses that result from all possible default events over expected life of financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

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. The Company assumes that credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the recipient is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is past due.

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).

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.

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.
An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to an extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation/ amortisation, if no impairment loss was recognised.

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

Q) PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions:

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

Where the Company expects some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision will be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

Contingent liabilities:

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets:

Contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date

R) ONEROUS CONTRACTS

A contract is said to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract, which is determined based on the incremental costs of fulfilling the obligation under the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract.

3A Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant & Equipment									Capital work-in Progress
	Freehold Land	Factory Building	Non-factory Building	Plant and Equipment	Electricals	Furniture and Fixture	Computers and accessories	Vehicles	Total	
Gross carrying amount										
As at 01.04.2023	214	397	-	27	90	231	41	339	1,340	1
Additions				31		6	20	115	172	6
Disposals / adjustments							(2)		(2)	(1)
As at 31.03.2024	214	397	-	57	90	238	59	455	1,510	6
Additions				67		6	7	77	157	9
Disposals / adjustments							(0)		(0)	(6)
As at 31.03.2025	**214**	**397**	**-**	**124**	**90**	**244**	**65**	**532**	**1,667**	**9**
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at 01.04.2023	-	96	-	7	48	143	32	168	494	-
Depreciation Expense	-	12		5	6	19	6	32	81	-
Disposals / adjustments	-						(2)		(2)	-
As at 31.03.2024	-	109	-	11	54	163	36	200	573	-
Depreciation Expense	-	12		9	6	19	14	48	108	-
Disposals / adjustments	-						(0)		(0)	-
As at 31.03.2025	**-**	**121**	**-**	**20**	**60**	**182**	**50**	**248**	**681**	**-**
Net carrying amount										
As at 31.03.2024	214	288	-	46	36	75	23	255	937	6
As at 31.03.2025	214	276	-	104	30	62	15	284	986	9

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025026 Chartered Accountants

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

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Relevant line item in the Balance sheet		
Description of item of property		
Gross carrying value		
Title deeds held in the name of		
Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter /director		
Property held since which date		
Reason for not being held in the name of the Company		

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule:
As at 31 March 2025

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
Projects in progress	9	-	-	-	9
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule:
As at 31 March 2024

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
Projects in progress	6	-	-	-	6
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.

A VEERAVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025020 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
	OTHERS NON CURRENT ASSET		
5	**FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Security deposit	79	79
		79	**79**
6	**OTHERS NON CURRENT ASSET**		
	(i) Capital Advances	24	-
	Advance tax	36	2
		60	2
7	**INVENTORIES**		
	Stock-in-trade	1,348	1,603
	Stores, spares, packing and others	337	247
		1,685	**1,850**
	FINANCIAL ASSETS		
8	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	Unsecured and Considered good		
	Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	364	234
	Net trade receivables	**364**	**234**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule:

As at 31.03.2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	355		-		9	**364**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade receivables	**355**	-	-	-	**9**	**364**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule:

As at 31.03.2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	224	1	-		9	**234**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-

COIMBATORE M.No:025020 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

						As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
	(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
		224	1	-	-	9	234
	(i) For receivables secured against borrowings, Refer note 15.						
9	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**						
	Cash on hand					2	2
	Balance with Banks						
	i) In Current accounts					214	146
						216	**148**
10	**Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents**						
	i) In Deposit accounts					2	28
						2	**28**
11	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**						
	Advances other than Capital Advances						
	Advance to suppliers					2	33
	OTHERS						
	Others (primarily prepaid expenses)					9	9
	Balances with government authorities					131	4
	Income receivable					228	221
						370	**267**

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
COIMBATORE
M.No:025028
Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
12	**EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**		
	a) Authorised		
	20,00,000 (Pr.Yr. 20,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	200	200
		200	**200**
	b) Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up		
	19,26,666 (Pr.Yr.19,26,666) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	193	193
		193	**193**

12.1 Term / Rights to Shares

Equity Shares:

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 per share. The holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

The Board declared and paid an interim dividend of ₹ 10 per share (face value of ₹ 10/-each) for the year 2024-25 (Pr.Yr. ₹ 10 per share on face value of ₹ 10/- each).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after settling the dues of preferential and other creditors as per priority. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

12.2 Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity Shares with voting rights	For the Year Ended 31.03.2025		For the Year Ended 31.03.2024	
Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	Number of shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the period	19,26,666	192.67	19,26,666	192.67
Changes during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	19,26,666	192.67	19,26,666	192.67

12.3 Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
M/s K P R Mill Limited	19,26,666	100	19,26,666	100

13	**OTHER EQUITY**		
	Securities Premium		
	Opening balance	83	83
	Closing balance (A)	83	83

Balance in securities premium represents amount received on issue of shares in excess of par value.The same may be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

	Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance	1,468	1,484
	Add: Profit for the year	27	177
	Less:		
	Interim Dividend for FY 2024-25 paid Rs.10/- (Pr. Yr. ₹ 10/-)	193	193
	Closing balance (B)	1,302	1,468

Retained earnings represents profits generated and retained by the Company post distribution of dividends to the equity shareholders in the respective years. This reserve can be utilized for distribution of dividend by the Company considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

	Total (A+B)	**1,385**	**1,551**
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
14	**OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Trade payables	5	5
		5	**5**
15	**BORROWINGS**		
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	Loans repayable on demand from banks - Secured		
	Loans for working capital	-	9
	Loans Repayable on demand		
	Others	1,680	1,309

A. VENKIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No.025922 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
		1,680	**1,318**

15.1 i) The above bank loans are secured by first charge on inventories and book debts, and second charge on fixed assets to lending banks on pari-passu basis.

ii) The Company has not defaulted in its repayments of the loans and interest during the year.

iii) Interest rate relating to Working capital loans from banks is in the range of 8.25% to 8.50% (Pr.Yr. 8.40% to 9.80%). Interest rate relating to short term loans from banks is in the range of 8.25% to 8.50% (Pr.Yr. 8.40% to 9.33%)

(₹ in Lakhs)

15.2	**Reconciliation of cashflows from financing activities**		
	Cash and cash equivalents	216	148
	Current borrowings	(1,680)	(1,318)
	Net debt	**(1,464)**	**(1,170)**

	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings including current maturities	Current borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 01.04.2024	148	-	(1,318)	(1,170)
Net cash flows	68	-	(362)	(294)
Foreign exchange adjustments				
Net debt as at 31.03.2025	**216**	**-**	**(1,680)**	**(1,464)**
Net debt as at 01.04.2023	91	-	(1,525)	(1,434)
Net cash flows	57	-	207	264
Net debt as at 31.03.2024	**148**	**-**	**(1,318)**	**(1,170)**

16	**TRADE PAYABLES**		
	(A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	9	21
	(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	144	148
		153	**169**

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024

Trade payables ageing schedule:

As at 31.03.2025

	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
i) MSME		9	-		-	9
ii) Others		130	14		-	144
iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-		-	-
iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-		-	-
	-	139	14	-	-	153

As at 31.03.2024

	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	21	-		-	21
ii) Others	-	148	-		-	148
iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-		-	-
iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-		-	-
	-	169	-	-	-	169

(i) All the trade payables are current and non-interest bearing.

(ii) Refer note 27 for details of dues to Micro and small enterprises.

(iii) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 28.

(iv) For terms and conditions relating to related party payables, refer note 29.

17	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Advance from customers	285	228
	Statutory dues payables	15	18
	Employee Benefit payable	55	69
		355	**315**

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
18	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**		
	(See accounting policy in note 3(E))		
	Sale of products	7,088	9,950
	Sale of service	595	698
	Other operating revenues	1,199	1,366
	Revenue from operations	**8,882**	**12,014**
18.1	**Sale of Products**		
	Automobile	7,973	10,809
		7,973	**10,809**
	Less: Discount Allowed	885	859
		7,088	**9,950**
18.2	**Sale of Service**		
	Processing and Fabrication Income		
	Automobile service	595	698
		595	**698**
18.3	**Other operating revenues**		
	Others (primarily tactical support)	1,199	1,366
		1,199	**1,366**
19	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Interest income on		
	Cash and bank balances	-	2
	Miscellaneous income	13	16
		14	**18**
20	**CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK - IN - PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE**		
	A) Inventories at the beginning of the period		
	Stock in trade	1,603	1,949
		1,603	**1,949**
	B) Inventories at the end of the period		
	Stock in trade	1,348	1,603
		1,348	**1,603**
	Net decrease	**255**	**346**
21	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	541	590
	Contribution to Providend and other funds	45	14
	Staff welfare expenses	38	64
		624	**668**

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025026 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
22	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	Working capital loans	152	155
	Other borrowing costs	7	12
		159	**167**
23	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Manufacturing expenses		
	Power and fuel	44	49
	Consumption of stores and spares	1,497	1,563
	Repairs and Maintenance		
	Building	2	24
	Machinery	41	30
	Others	84	148
	Insurance	20	20
	Administration Expenses		
	Legal and professional charges	4	5
	Rent (Refer note 31)	106	105
	Rates and taxes	4	15
	Payment to auditors (Refer note 24)	1	1
	Loss on sale of fixed assets (Net)	-	(1)
	Travelling and conveyance	37	48
	General expenses	237	379
	Selling Expenses		
	Freight and forwarding	37	53
	Other selling expenses	109	210
		2223	**2,649**

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

24 Payment to Auditors

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Audit Fees	1	1
Total	1	1

25 INCOME TAX

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
25.1	Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
	Current tax		
	Current income tax charge	8	58
	Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	(2)	(3)
		6	55
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of current year	-	-
	Total	6	55

25.2 Reconciliation with effective tax rate

The Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Effective Tax Rate		Amount	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Profit before tax			33	232
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	25.17%	8	58
Effect of deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
Effect of non-deductible expenses and others	-	-	-	-
	25.17%	25.17%	8	58
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(6.06)%	(1.29)%	(2)	(3)
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	**19.11%**	**23.87%**	**6**	**55**

26 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for):

Income Tax demands

a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts - NIL

27 Disclosure with respect to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" ("MSMED Act, 2006") is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on request made by the Company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on balance brought forward from previous year.

A. VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025028 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
1) The Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	9	21
2) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
3) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
4) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
5) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
6) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

28 Financial Instruments

Accounting Classification 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

31.03.2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade receivables	-	364	-	364	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	216	-	216	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	2	-	2	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings	-	-	1,680	1,680	-
Trade payables	-	-	153	153	-

31.03.2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade receivables	-	234	-	234	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	148	-	148	-
Other bank balances	-	28	-	28	-
Other financial assets	-	79	-	79	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings	-	-	1,318	1,318	-
Trade payables	-	-	169	169	-

For those financial assets and liabilities, which are not carried at its fair value, disclosure of fair value is not required as the carrying amounts approximates the fair values.

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through optimisation of debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 15 off set by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2025 was as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Debt *	1,680	1,318
Less : Cash and bank balances	218	176
Net debt	1,462	1,142
Total equity	1,578	1,744
Net debt to equity ratio	92.65%	65.48%

* Debt is defined as long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and current maturities of long term borrowings as described in notes 15. Cash and Bank balances include cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances as described in Notes 9 and 10.

Financial Risk Management

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk primarily arises from the Company's trade receivables.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

All current financial liabilities are repayable within one year.

29 Related Party disclosures

Disclosures under "Ind AS" 24 – Related Party Disclosure, as identified and disclosed by the management and relied upon by the Auditors:

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025020 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

29.1 Name of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists are as under

Holding Company	M/s. K.P.R.Mill Limited
Key Management Personnel	Sri K.P.Ramasamy Sri KPD Sigamani Sri P.Nataraj Sri C.R.Anandakrishnan
Enterprises owned by key management personnel/Directors or their relatives	M/s K.P.R.Developers Limited M/s K P R Cements Private Limited M/s K P R Holdings Private Limited M/s K P R Agro Farms Private Limited M/s KPR Exports Plc, Ethiopia M/s KPR Mill Pte Limited, Singapore (Liqudated during the year) M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited M/s KPR Sugar and Apparels Limited M/s Quantum Knits Private Limited M/s Galaxy Knits Limited M/s KPR Info Solutions Limited M/s KPR Capital Cares Limited

29.2 Transactions during the year and the balance outstanding at the balance sheet date

(₹ in Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Enterprises owned by key management personnel / Directors or their relatives	Holding Company	Total as on 31/03/2025
Purchase of Property plant and equipment	- (0.26)	- (2)	- (2)
Sale of service		28 (46)	28 (46)
Sale of goods		- (163)	- (163)
Sale of Asset		- (1)	- (1)
Guarantee expenses		0.2 (3)	0.2 (3)
Equity dividend paid		193 (193)	193 (193)
Amount receivable		- (5)	- (5)
Amount payable		0.02	0.02 -

Note: Figures in brackets relates to the previous year

a. Purchase of property plant and equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	-	2
M/s K.P.R.Sugar Mill Limited	-	0.26
	-	2

b. Sale of service

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	28	46

M. MEGHWAL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025023 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

c. Sale of goods

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	-	163

d. Sale of Asset

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	-	1

e. Guarantee expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	0.20	3

f. Equity dividend paid

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	193	193

g. Amount receivable

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	-	5

h. Amount Payable

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	2024-25	2023-24
M/s.K.P.R.Mill Limited	0.02	0

30 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	27	177
Weighted average number of Shares	19,26,666	19,26,666
Face Value Per Share (₹)	10	10
Earnings Per Share (₹) - Basic and Diluted	1.40	9.19

31 Operating Lease Disclosure

The Company has taken Office, showroom and workshop space on lease with option to renew and with escalation in rent once in three years . Lease rent for the year ended 31st March 2025 amounted to ₹ 106 Lakhs (Pr. Yr.₹ 105 Lakhs)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Minimum lease payments not later than one year	104	80
Later than one year but not later than five years	84	-
More than five years	-	-

32 Disclosure of Employee Benefits

32.1 Defined Contribution Plan

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Provident Fund	23	26
ESI Contribution	3	4

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025026 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

33 Other Statutory Information

a) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or

- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) No funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or

- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

d) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

e) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

f) The Company has no transactions with struck off companies during the year.

g) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulters by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

h) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

34 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements :

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total Current Assets - ₹ in Lakhs	2,637	2,527
Total Current Liabilities - ₹ in Lakhs	2,188	1,802
Ratio	**1.21**	**1.40**
% Change from previous year	**-14.06%**	

b) Debt Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non-current borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total Debt - ₹ in Lakhs	1,680	1,318
Total Equity - ₹ in Lakhs	1,578	1,744
Ratio	**1.06**	**0.76**
% Change from previous year	**40.87%**	

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has increased from 0.76 for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 1.06 for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of increase in total debt.

M. JEYAVEL & COMPANY COIMBATORE M.No:025026 Chartered Accountants

JAHNVI MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2025

c) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit after tax divided by Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Profit after tax - ₹ in Lakhs	27	177
Average Total Equity (refer note below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,661	1,752
Ratio	1.63%	10.10%
% Change from previous year	-83.91%	

Reason for change more than 25%: The ratio has decreased from 10.10% for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 1.63% for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of decrease in profit after tax for the year.

d) Net Profit ratio = Profit after tax divided by revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Profit after tax - ₹ in Lakhs	27	177
Revenue from operations - ₹ in Lakhs	8,882	12,014
Ratio	0.30%	1.47%
% Change from previous year	-79.37%	

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has decreased from 1.47% for the year ended 31.03.2024 to 0.30% for the year ended 31.03.2025 on account of decrease in profit after tax for the year

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Earnings before interest and taxes (refer note 1 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	192	399
Capital employed (refer note 2 below) - ₹ in Lakhs	1,661	3,062
Ratio	11.56%	13.03%
% Change from previous year	-11.29%	

Note 1 : EBIT = Profit before taxes + Finance costs

Note 2 : Capital employed = Total equity + total debt (current and non- current borrowings) + deferred tax liabilities

The notes from 1 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K.P.Ramasamy
Director
DIN: 00003736

KPD Sigamani
Director
DIN: 00003744

P.Nataraj
Director
DIN: 00229137

Coimbatore
29.04.2025

"To be read with my report of even date"
A.Vetrivel & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 027496S

A.Vetrivel
Chartered Accountant
Membership No :025028

UDIN: 25025088BMIDGE4863

A VETRIVEL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
M.No: 025028
1/1, Seth Narayandas Lay-out-II
Tatabad, Coimbatore-641012.
Phone: 0422-2495760